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SCOTTISH ARMS

BEING

A COLLECTION OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS

A.D. 1370-1678

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WITH HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES

By R. R. STODART.

VOLUME SECOND.

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I.

ARMORIAL DE GELRE.

C., A.D. 1369.

PLATE A.

ARMS OF THE KING OF SCOTLAND shewn to be David II. by the Bruce coat on the cappiline ; in this and other instances the herald has omitted the colour on the field external to the tressure, from which it would seem that the foreign herald considered it to be a bordure flory.

The lion rampant and double tressure flory appear on the seal of Alexander II.

On a seal of Alexander III., 1265, there is a crown showing four leaves like the strawberry leaf.

John Baliol, in 1292, used two shields ; the dexter has the orle his paternal bearing, the sinister a lion rampant.

Edward Baliol, c. 1350, places the shield of Scotland, again without the tressure, on the dexter, and Baliol on the sinister side.

The orle was used by Hugh de Baliol, who died before 1228 ; on the seal of his father Eustace, c. 1190, is a shield charged with an escarbuncle. Glover's Roll gives the arms of John de Baliol gules, an orle argent ; and of his son Hugh, who adds for his mother, the lady of Galloway, in the corner an escutcheon azure charged with a lion rampant argent crowned or. Eustace, according to the same authority, bore azure, crusilly an orle or ; he was son of the elder Eustace.

Charles's Roll gives Alexander gules, an orle argent, also argent, an orle gules ; Ingram gules, an orle ermine ; and William or, an orle azure, a label of five points gules.

At the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300, Alexander de Baliol, brother of King John, bore argent, an orle gules. The existing family of the Marquis de Bailleul, in Normandy, claim community of origin with the Baliols of England and Scotland, but do not appear to be able to trace their ancestry beyond the year 1370 ; they bear, parted per pale ermine and gules. The tressure appears on the seal used by the national party in Scotland after 1296.

Arms of David II. are here represented ; a seal of his Queen, Margaret Logie or rather Drummond, shows two lions as the supporters of Scotland, 1372. Robert II. used as crest a lion statant gardant : his Queen, Euphemia Ross, in 1375, places two lions on her seal as supporters.

James I. and James II. have lions gardant as supporters ; in 1439 the unicorn, as a supporter on a seal, appears for the first time on that of Queen Joan Beaufort, but there is reason to believe that an example of two unicorns as supporters, not later than the reign of Robert III., is the stone with the royal arms at Rothesay Castle. Two unicorns without collars or chains are the supporters of James, Archbishop of St Andrews, Duke of Ross, son of James III., in 1500.

The crown of James II. seems to be ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and trefoils alternately, (?) strawberry leaves; his Queen, Mary of Gueldre, uses an open crown of strawberry leaves and pearls.

An Act of Parliament, 22nd Feb. 1471, ordained that in time to come there should be no double tressure about the king's arms, but that he should bear whole arms of the lion without any addition. This act, although not repealed, seems hardly to have been carried out.

Soon after, the present badge of the thistle was adopted; on an altar-piece at Holyrood, to which the date 1485 is assigned, the background is tapestry semé of thistles, and a thistle is the mint-mark on coins of James IV.; a golden thistle as a badge was among the jewels of James III. at his death.

Previous badges were St Andrew on his cross, a fleur-de-lis, an annulet, a saltire, and a star.

Margaret Tudor, consort of James IV., had as motto, "In God is mi traist," and is represented fondling a unicorn in her lap. James V., in 1541, used two unicorns as supporters, but during the minority of his daughter Mary two lions again appear, and were still used in 1564.

She afterwards carried two unicorns gorged with crowns, and chained; the crown is adorned with fleurs-de-lis and crosses patée; the badge is a thistle crowned; a collar, partly composed of thistles, surrounds the shield; the crest is a lion sejant affronté, holding a sword and sceptre; motto, "In defens."

In 1558 an Act of Parliament directs that all documents which had previously passed in the Queen's name alone, shall pass in name of the said King and Queen Dauphin, viz., Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, Dauphin and Dauphiness of Viennois, &c., and all the seals to bear their arms during the said marriage.

In 1578 occurs the motto, "*Nemo me impune lacesset*," the last word being altered to *laccessit* in 1595.

A motto used by Queen Mary and James VI. is "*Salvum fac populum tuum Domine*," and in 1588 the supporters are lions.

Queen Anne of Denmark, however, has as dexter supporter a unicorn gorged with a crown and chained, and a savage holding in his exterior hand a club erect, or at other times a dragon on the sinister side for Denmark.

James VI., after he became King of England, added the imperial crown on the head of the unicorn, and the crown with which he is gorged is composed of lilies and crosses patée.

We now come to the official entry made in 1672 by Lyon King of Arms:—"The most high and mighty Monarch Charles the Second gives as the soveraigne atchievement of his antient kingdome of Scotland, Or, a lyon rampant gules armed and langued azure within a double tressur flowered and counterflowered with flowers-de-lis of the second; encircled with the order of Scotland, the same being composed of rue and thistles having the Image of St Andrew with his crosse on his brest y^runto pendent. Above the shield ane Helmet answerable to his Majesties high

qualitie and jurisdiction, with a mantle or, doubled Ermine adorned with ane Imperiall Crowne, beautified with crosses patee and flowers-de-lis, surmounted on the top for his Majesties crest of a Lyon sejant, full-faced gules crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected and paleways; supported be two Unicorns argent, Crowned with Imperiall and goarged with open Crownes; to the last chains affixed, passing betwixt their fore-leggs and reflexed over their backs or; he on the dexter imbraceing and beareing up a banner of cloath of gold charged with the Royall Armes of Scotland, and he on the sinister another Banner azure charged withe a St Andrew's crosse argent, both standing on ane compartment placed underneath, from which issue two thistles, one towards each side of the escutcheon; and for his Majesties Royall mottos, in ane escroll above all, *In defence*; and under, in the Table of the compartement, *Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

The badges are "a thistle of gold crowned," and "the white cross of St Andrew on a blew field." There is next entered His Majesty's achievement as King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland: first and fourth, Scotland; second, France and England quarterly; third, Ireland: the shield encircled with the orders of St Andrew and the Garter; crest of Scotland, with the motto, "*In defence*," above it. Supporters—on the dexter the unicorn as before, but the banner he holds is azure charged with St Andrew's cross argent; and on the sinister the English lion holding a banner argent, charged with a cross, called St George, gules; motto below the shield, "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

After James VI. inherited the crown of England, the Great Seal was altered; in England the first and fourth quarters England and France, the second Scotland, and the third Ireland, and the supporters were the lion of England on the dexter, and the unicorn of Scotland on the sinister side; in Scotland a separate Great Seal was used, the arms of that country occupying the first and fourth quarters, France and England the second, and Ireland the third. The Act of Union provided that the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom shall be such as Her Majesty shall appoint, and that one Great Seal shall be used for the kingdom of Great Britain. It was settled that in the first and fourth quarters were to be the arms of England impaling Scotland, in the second France, and in the third Ireland. The supporter on the sinister side to be the unicorn, not crowned, but gorged with a crown composed of fleurs-de-lis and crosses patée.

This, however, did not apply to the Great Seal to be used in Scotland in matters relating to private rights or grants, to the Privy Seal, and other seals, in which almost always the Scottish arms have retained the first place.

The present Great Seal of Scotland is—first and fourth, Scotland; second, England; third, Ireland; with the unicorn as supporter on the dexter side.

PLATE B.

EARL OF CARRICK. John Stewart, afterwards Robert III., was created Earl of Carrick 22nd June 1368, so this and the preceding shield fix the date of this part of the armorial. A seal of his, 1369, has a demi-lion issuing from a fess checquy, crest as here, and two savages as supporters.

After his father became King, the Earl bore Scotland, with a label of three points.

It is remarkable that the lion and tressure of Scotland are here given during the lifetime of David II.

EARL OF DOUGLAS. A seal, c. 1378, of William, Earl of Douglas and Mar, agrees with this; but before the Countess succeeded to the Earldom of Mar, the arms on his seals are Douglas alone.

As the Earl of Mar is given separately further on, it would seem that the Earl of Douglas must have quartered Mar before the death of his brother-in-law.

EARL OF MORAY.

EARL OF MAR.

EARL OF MARCH. For the following valuable notice of the heraldry of the great family of Dunbar, I am indebted to Archibald Hamilton Dunbar, younger, of Duffus, Esq., who has long devoted much time and ability to the investigation of the history of his family. The result, it is to be hoped, may some day be published, as in all that has already been written many mistakes have been discovered, and much new information has been obtained.

The representatives of the first five recorded generations of the family bore Celtic names.

- I. CRINAN THE THANE was born in the century before the Conquest. [He seems to have been the same person as Crinan the Thane in Athol, who was hereditary lay Abbot of Dunkeld, and father of King Duncan I.]
- II. MALDRED, son of "Crinan the Thane," married Aldgitha, daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, and grand-daughter of Æthelred, King of England. [Maldred seems to have been brother, as well as neighbour, of "the gracious Duncan," who was King of Cumbria for about sixteen years before he succeeded his maternal grandfather, Malcolm II., as King of Scotland on the 25th November 1034].
- III. GOSPATRIC THE EARL, son of Maldred, was confirmed in the Earldom of Northumberland in 1067 by William the Conqueror; but was "deprived" in 1072, when King Malcolm [III. Canmore] gave him "Dunbar, with the adjacent lands in Lothian," which, with a large extent of land in England and Scotland, passed to his posterity from father to son for eleven generations. As surnames came into use, the family gradually took their name from Dunbar.

Gospatric's descendants, as earls under various designations,

kept the Marches between England and Scotland for about three hundred years, and did homage to the Kings of England for the lands they held in Northumberland. The Earls made grants of land to the Church at Durham, Coldingham, Melrose, and Kelso, &c., and generally sealed the charters conveying the lands with the figure of a knight on horseback, fully armed, having a drawn sword in the right hand, and a shield either on the left arm or suspended from the neck; each Earl intending the mounted figure on his seal to be a representation of himself. Many of the charters, with the impressions of the Earls' seals still attached to them, are preserved to this day. Gospatric's son—

- IV. "GOSPATRICUS COMES FRATER DOLFINI," second Earl, in 1115 appears second of "the seven Earls of Scotland" who gave assent ["assensum præbeo"] to the foundation charter granted to Scone by Alexander I., and he is styled "Gospatric de Dunbar" by David I., and "Gospatricus Comes" by Henry the Earl. He is represented on his seal having a short shield, and his horse is standing or walking to sinister. He died between the 26th December 1135 and the 16th August 1139. His son—
- V. "GOSPATRICUS COMES FILIUS GOSPATRICI COMITIS FRATRIS DOLFINI," third Earl, founded the Nunnery of Coldstream. He is represented on his seal having a very long shield, his horse is walking to sinister. His secretum is an antique gem; subject—a man milking a goat. He died in 1166. His son—
- VI. "WALTHEUS" or "WALDEUS COMES," fourth Earl [Waltheof in English, Gualève in French], is represented on his seal wearing a conical helmet with nasal; his shield is suspended from his neck, his horse canters to sinister. The "Chronica de Mailros" records his death—

"Anno m^o.c.lxxxiij°. ***** Obiit Waldeus comes de dunb."

His son—

- VII. "PATRICIUS COMES FILIUS WALDEUI COMITIS," fifth Earl, married in 1184 Ada, daughter of William, King of Scotland. His seals show a lion rampant on his shield, his horse gallops to sinister. On his seals and in his later charters he styles himself "Patricius comes de Dunbar." His secretum is an antique gem; subject—the head of a lady in profile. After having held the Earldom for fifty years, he resigned in favour of his son, and died 31st December 1232. His son—
- VIII. "PATRICIUS COMES DE DUNBAR," sixth Earl, granted charters during his father's lifetime, styling himself "Patricius filius Patricii Comitibus de Dunbar." One of these charters was confirmed on the 30th November 1222 by Alexander II. His seals show a lion rampant on his shield, his horse gallops to sinister. After he succeeded to the Earldom, his seals on the 14th and 18th April 1248 (&c.) show a lion rampant on his shield, and his horse gallops to *dexter*; secretum—on a triangular shield a lion rampant. In con-

- firming the charter of the 14th, Alexander II. on the 20th April 1248 styles him "Patricium Comitem de Dunbar nepotem nostrum." The Earl used another secretum—an antique gem; subject—a standing figure. He joined the Crusade of Louis IX. of France in 1248, and dying the same year, was succeeded by his son Patrick, seventh Earl.
- WILLIAM, younger son of the fifth Earl. Seal—on or before the 30th November 1222—a lion standing over a Wyvern that is seizing its throat, both to sinister; secretum—an antique gem; subject—a mounted figure, the horse gallops to sinister.
- IX. "PATRICIUS COMES DE DUNBAR, seventh Earl [sometimes "Patricius Comes filius Patricii fil. patricii Comitis de Dunbar"]. Seal, upon the 4th November 1261, on a shield a lion rampant surrounded by thirteen roses; in the spaces between the shield and the legend are dexter a serpent, sinister a dragon. On the 29th May 1279 his seal represents him on horseback, his horse gallops to sinister; he has a lion rampant on his shield, and above his helmet a crescent as crest. He used several other seals like this last; one of them has a cross over the crescent; although the cross is smaller than the letters of the inscription, it happens to be at the beginning of the legend, and may be meant for the cross generally placed in that position. Secretum—on a triangular shield a lion rampant contourné. Another secretum—an antique gem; subject—a lion seizing a stag. He died 24th August 1289, and was succeeded by his son Patrick, eighth Earl.
- "ALEXANDER FILIUS COMITIS DE DUNBAR, MILES," younger son of Patrick, seventh Earl, on the 21st September and 26th November 1288, and 7th June 1289, sealed receipts for his fee with—on a shield a lion rampant within the Royal tressure; between the shield and the legend on each side are two roses or stars.
- LADY CECILIA DUNBAR, daughter of Patrick, seventh Earl, married about 1290 James, High Steward of Scotland; her son Walter, the High Steward, married, in 1315, as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of King Robert Brus, and their son became Robert II.; consequently Lady Cecilia Dunbar's forefathers were ancestors of H. M. Queen Victoria.
- X. "PATRICIUS DE DUNBAR, COMES MARCHIE," eighth Earl [sometimes "Patricke de Dunbar, Counte de la Marche"], was one of the claimants of the Crown. Seal, 5th and 6th June 1291,—on a shield a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses. In July 1300 he was present at the siege of Caerlaverock. The Roll of the siege styles him "Conte de Laonois" [Earl of Lothian], and blazons his arms, "Gules a lion argent within a bordure of the last, with roses of the field." He seems to have been the first to style himself "Earlof March." He died 10th October 1308, aged sixty-six. His son—
- XI. "PATRICIUS DE DUNBAR, COMES MARCHIE," ninth Earl [subsequently also fourth Earl of Moray]; in July 1300, when sixteen years of age, was present with his father at the siege of Caerlaverock, and bore gules a lion argent within a bordure of the last, with roses of the

field, and a label azure for difference. On the 6th April 1320, he was one of the Scottish barons who sent the letter to the Pope, and he sealed with—on a shield a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eleven roses. He married his cousin, Lady Agnes Ranulph, daughter of Sir Thomas Ranulph, first Earl of Moray. As Scotland was then under interdict, the marriage was solemnised in England; and afterwards, Pope John XXII. granted a dispensation for it on the 16th January 1323-4. “*Patricke de Dunbar, Counte de la Marche*” upon the 13th May 1334 sealed with—on a shield couché, a lion rampant within a bordure charged with thirteen roses, crest on a helmet between two demi-lions gardant, a tower embattled, issuing therefrom a lady with flowing hair vested, holding in each extended hand a coronet; supporters—two wild hairy men visible to the waist; below the shield a dragon. The lady may be intended for the Earl’s mother, who defended Dunbar Castle in 1296, and the two coronets may be intended for “Dunbar” and “March.” This seal appears to be earlier, by eleven years, than any other connected with Scotland, on which either a crest or supporters are associated with family arms. After the 17th October 1346, Earl Patrick assumed the additional title of “Moray” in right of his wife. On the 24th May 1367 “*Patricius de Dunbar, Comes Marchie et Morauie*,” “*apud Castrum nostrum de Dunbar*,” appended to a charter his secretum and what he called “*sigillum nostrum magnum*.” Representations of them are given in H. Laing’s “*Ancient Scottish Seals*,” Vol. II., Plate I., Nos. 1 and 2. In both these examples the bordure is charged with eleven roses. After having been in harness about sixty-seven years, and after having held the earldom fifty-eight years, he resigned in favour of his son George; his resignation was confirmed by David II. on the 25th July 1367. Earl Patrick seems to have survived some years.

“*AGNES COMITISSA MARCHIE ET MORAVIE*,” the celebrated “Black Agnes of Dunbar,” wife of Patrick de Dunbar, ninth Earl, successfully defended her husband’s castle of Dunbar against the English for nineteen weeks in the spring of 1338. At the death of her brother, John Ranulph, third Earl of Moray, on the 17th October 1346, she succeeded to his great estates, including Annandale and the Isle of Man, upon which she and her husband assumed the additional title of “Moray.” On the 24th May 1367 she appended her seal to her husband’s charter; seal—four shields disposed as a cross, the base points meeting in the centre; on the upper shield is a lion rampant within the Royal tressure; on the dexter and lowest shields a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses for Dunbar; on the sinister shield three cushions within the Royal tressure for Ranulph; in each of the four spaces between the shields is a coronet over a rose.

THE CHAPTER OF DUNBAR. Seal—under a Gothic canopy a lady, having a scourge in her right hand and a book in her left; upon each side is

on a shield a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses, the dexter shield having over all a label of five points; below the figure is a monk kneeling. The Collegiate Church of Dunbar was founded on 24th February 1342-3 by Patrick de Dunbar, ninth Earl, possibly on the birth, or at the instance, of his eldest son, which may account for the label on the dexter shield. In 1392 some change was made in the establishment. The workmanship of the seal seems to be of the later date.

"PATRICIUS DE DUNBAR, MILES, ET ISABELLA SPONSA EJUSDEM" appended their seals to a charter on the 2nd January 1351. Dexter seal—on a shield a lion rampant within the Royal tressure; sinister seal—on a shield a lion rampant within the Royal tressure, impaling three [square] cushions within the Royal tressure. Dunbar seems to have been the lady's maiden name, from the fact of the legend on her seal being "SIGILLVM ISABELLE DE DVNBAR" (all the letters are precise and perfect). Both the tressures on the sinister shield are entire, neither of them being cut by the impaling line, which differ from the examples, sixty years earlier, on the Indenture between Florence, Count of Holland, and Robert Brus, dated 14th June 1292. ["National MSS. of Scotland," Part II., No. vi.]

XII. "GEORGIUS DE DUNBAR, COMES MARCHIÆ," tenth Earl, Seals, 27th March 1371 and 4th April 1373,—on a shield couché, a lion rampant surrounded by sixteen roses; crest on a helmet, a horse's head bridled issuing from a coronet, showing three long and two short points, each terminating in a fleur-de-lis or cross; supporters—two lions sejant gardant coué, before two trees. He held the earldom forty-eight years, and died in 1416. His son—

XIII. "GEORGIUS DE DUNBAR, COMES MARCHIE," eleventh Earl, Seal on the 9th December 1424,—on a shield couché, a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses; crest on a helmet, a horse's head bridled issuing from a coronet, showing three long and two short points, each terminating in a fleur-de-lis or cross; supporters—two lions sejant gardant coué, both having one fore-foot holding the coronet, behind each a tree. This Earl, although instrumental in obtaining the release of James I. in 1424, was nevertheless attainted on the 10th January 1434-5 for his father's rebellion, which had taken place thirty-four years previously.

LADY ELIZABETH DUNBAR, daughter of George, tenth Earl, was contracted to marry the Duke of Rothesay [eldest son of Robert III.], whose disregard of his engagement drove her father into rebellion in 1400, and brought attainder on her brother in 1434-5.

COLUMBA DE DUNBAR, M.A., BISHOP OF MORAY, son of George, tenth Earl, was Dean of Dunbar in 1411, and was provided to the See of Moray by Pope Martin V. on the 3rd April 1422. On the outer wall of the Cathedral at Elgin, above the great window which is over the western door, there are three coats of arms, which were probably placed there by Bishop Dunbar when the Cathedral was rebuilt after the great

fire. 1st, in centre—on a shield a lion rampant within the Royal tressure, for James I., King of Scotland; 2nd, a little lower to dexter—on a shield three pillows within the Royal tressure, for Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray; 3rd, to sinister—on a shield couché a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses, behind the shield a pastoral staff in pale, for Bishop Columba de Dunbar, being his arms and “*baculum pastorale*.” The Bishop died in his palace at Spynie in 1435, and was buried in the Dunbar aisle in the Cathedral at Elgin; part of the mitre remains on the head of his effigy which is upon his tomb there, and a small shield which is on its breast above the robes shows traces of a lion rampant within a bordure.

SIR DAVID DUNBAR OF COCKBURN, said to be a son or grandson of George, tenth Earl. Seal, 12th December 1452,—on a shield couché, a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses or stars; crest on a knight's helmet, a horse's head issuing from a coronet, showing four long and three short points.

DUNBAR OF KILCONQUHAR and [Mochrum] Loch, according to Sir David Lindsay's MS., bore gules, a lion rampant argent within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the field. These Dunbars were descendants and heirs male of the attainted Earl of March, and the Marquis of Bute was supposed to be their heir of line; but Lord Bute, who takes an interest in such matters, having investigated the case, is satisfied that he is not the heir of line.

XII. JOHN DUNBAR, EARL OF MORAY, fifth Earl, younger son of Patrick, Earl of March and Moray, by his wife “Black Agnes,” married [Dispensation of Pope Urban V., dated 11th July 1370] his cousin Marjorie, daughter of Robert, then High Steward and shortly afterwards King of Scotland. On the 9th March 1372-3 her father, Robert II., gave a new grant of the Earldom of Moray “to Our chosen son John of Dunbar and to Marjorie his spouse, our dearest daughter,” and to the heirs of their bodies, whom failing, to George Dunbar, Earl of March, and his heirs whomsoever. Earl John's seals, 4th April 1373, &c.—on a shield couché, three cushions within the Royal tressure; crest on a helmet, a stag's head and neck issuing from a coronet, showing five points; supporters—two lions sejant gardant, each having one fore-foot holding the coronet. He died before the 23rd July 1393.

“THE LADY MARJORIE,” wife of John Dunbar, fifth Earl of Moray, and daughter of Robert II. Seal, 1st May 1390—on a shield a lion rampant within the Royal tressure.

XIII. THOMAS DUNBAR, sixth Earl of Moray, son of Earl John. Seal, 1st May 1390 [during his father's life]—on a shield couché three cushions within the Royal tressure, a label of three points for difference; crest on a helmet, a stag's head and neck issuing from a coronet; supporters—two lions sejant gardant. On the 22nd November 1396 he used the same seal *with the label*, although his father had died three years previously.

LADY EUFFAME DUNBAR, daughter of Earl John, married Alexander Cumyne. [Indenture, 28th May 1408.] Thomas Commyn, of Alter, who seems to have been their son, sealed upon the 7th September 1476, with—on a shield couché two [square] cushions in chief, a garb in base, within the Royal tressure; the cushions and tressure apparently for his mother.

XIV. THOMAS DUNBAR, seventh Earl of Moray, son of Thomas, sixth Earl, used a seal two inches in diameter in 1422—on a shield three pillows within the Royal tressure. This seal appears to be the original from which was copied the coat of arms on the dexter shield, above the window over the western door of the Cathedral at Elgin. He seems to have died between 1427 and 1442. His cousin—

XIV. JAMES DUNBAR, eighth Earl of Moray, son of Alexander Dunbar of Frendraught, and grandson of Earl John, is said to have been murdered, and was called "the late Earl of Moray," on the 26th April 1442.

LADY JONET DUNBAR, daughter of James, eighth Earl, styled herself "Countess of Moray" on the 28th September and 8th October 1454, when widow of James Crichton, and during the lifetime of her brother-in-law Archibald Douglas, also in 1455, '58, '70, etc.; and sealed with—on a shield quarterly, first, three cushions within the Royal tressure for Dunbar, Earl of Moray; second, a lion rampant for Crichton; third, a saltire and chief; fourth, a fess chequé between three roses for Fraser of Frendraught. But in a resignation to the King, on the 2nd October 1462, she styles herself simply "Jonat de Dunbar Dña de frendraucht."

LADY ELIZABETH DUNBAR, daughter of James, eighth Earl, and wife of Archibald Douglas; seal 22nd February 1449,—on a shield quarterly, first and fourth, three cushions within the Royal tressure for Dunbar, Earl of Moray; second and third, ermine a man's heart, and on a chief three stars for Douglas. On the 19th May 1455, when widow of Archibald Douglas, "Pretensus Comes Moravie," she styled herself "Countess of Moray," at the same time that her sister was assuming the title.

XV. SIR ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Westfield, Knight, son of James, eighth Earl, signed a reversion on the 8th March 1488. Seal—on a shield couché, a bar between three cushions within the Royal tressure; crest on a knight's helmet, a [wolf's?] head. He died 10th March 1497-8. His effigy, on his tomb in the Dunbar aisle, in the Cathedral at Elgin, has three cushions on its breast.

ISABEL, widow of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, and daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus; seal on the 12th June 1502,—on a shield two [oblong] cushions in chief, a star in base.

SIR JAMES DUNBAR of Cumnock, Knight, eldest son of Sir Alexander of Westfield, married [charter, 21st June 1474] Euphemia, eldest daughter and co-heir of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum [supposed offshoot from the Earls of March]. Sir James appended

his seal—on a shield a lion rampant—to the marriage contract of his daughter Christian, who married Alexander Innes of that ilk, [contract 4th December 1493]. Sir James was the first heritable sheriff of Elgin and Forres [charters, 26th and 27th May 1498]. He died 20th April 1504. His wife Euphemia survived him.

BEATRICE DUNBAR, of Cremond. Seal, 4th September 1497—three [square] cushions within the Royal tressure, a boar's head coupé in fess point for difference.

SIR JOHN DUNBAR of Mochrumpark, second son of Sir Alexander of Westfield, married Margaret, second daughter and coheir of Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum [charter, 21st June 1474]. He married, secondly, Jonet Stewart [charter, 13th March 1497].

ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Baldoon, son of Sir John's second marriage, is represented by Dunbar Douglas, Earl of Selkirk.

GAVIN DUNBAR, Archbishop of Glasgow, younger son of Sir John's second marriage, on the 8th July 1524 was "provided" Archbishop to the See of Glasgow by Pope Clement VII. On the 21st August 1528 he was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland. On the 29th July 1538, at the request of King James V., he received Inchaffray "in commendam" from Pope Paul III. Seal—beneath a canopy St Kentigern holding a fish in his right hand, and a pastoral staff in his left; in the lower part of the seal are Archbishop Gavin Dunbar's arms—on a shield three pillows within the Royal tressure, a crozier in pale behind the shield. Secretum—the same arms with crozier in pale, and a fish below the shield. He died 30th April 1547. The Archbishop is often confused with his uncle Gavin Dunbar, who was Bishop of Aberdeen from 5th November 1518 till 9th March 1531-2.

SIR JOHN DUNBAR of Mochrumpark, who seems to have been *grandson* of the above Sir John's first marriage, sealed in 1564 with—on a shield three cushions. He died 10th December 1578, leaving five daughters coheirs, of whom the eldest, Grisell, had married her cousin, Alexander Dunbar younger of Conze, fear of Mochrumpark, [contract, 17th November 1564].

"DUNBAR OF MOCHRAM," emblazoned—argent three cushions within the Royal tressure, a star in fess point for difference, gules, has been added [evidently an afterthought] to Sir David Lindsay's MS., possibly at the instance of a descendant of the above marriage.

MOCHRUM CASTLE, now a ruin, has at the north-west corner, upon the north gable—on a shield a pillow between the initials I. D. in chief, two pillows in base. And upon a more modern part of the ruin—on a shield three [square] cushions.

ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Kilbuiack, third son of Sir Alexander of Westfield, married, about 1480, Janet Sutherland, who seems to have been daughter of John, seventh Earl of Sutherland. His eldest son—

JAMES DUNBAR of Conze, on the 18th August 1526, and 31st October 1545, sealed with—on a shield three pillows, a star in fess point for difference. The star was probably for his mother, as the modern system of dif-

ferencing with a mullet for third son seems to have been unknown in the north of Scotland at that time.

GEORGE DUNBAR of Asliesk, Heritable Mair of Moray, younger son of James of Conze, built the Castle of Asliesk, and on the centre stone, over his fireplace in "the Hall," he placed the date 1587, and in relief—on a shield three cushions, with a chevron humetty in fess point for difference; and his initials G. D. in base; impaling a chevron, differenced by a crescent between three stars; and the initials M. A. in base, for his wife Margaret, daughter of Anderson of Chapelfield and Pittenseir. The chevron humetty was probably for George's mother, Isobel Brodie, second wife of James Dunbar of Conze. These arms and initials were repeated over the castle door, and below them, on the same stone, were those of

ALEXANDER DUNBAR, elder son of George of Asliesk. On a shield three cushions; impaling three garbs, for his wife Jonet, daughter of Thomas Cwmyng of Alter [marriage contract, 30th December 1583]. Alexander predeceased his father at midnight, 31st May 1600. George died 13th August 1607, and was buried in his son's grave. Arms upon their tombstone between their initials—on a shield three cushions.

MR JAMES DUNBAR of Newtoun, younger son of George of Asliesk, lost his first wife, Margaret Mackenzie, grand-daughter of the Earl of Athol, on the 12th December 1604. Arms upon her tombstone, between their initials—on a shield three cushions, a stag's head and neck couped in fess point for difference [instead of impalement].

MR PATRICK DUNBAR, twenty years Rector of Duffus, younger son of Patrick Dunbar of Conze died 28th August 1629. Arms upon his tombstone—on a shield three cushions; impaling ermine a man's heart, and on a chief three stars for his wife, Elspet Douglas, who seems to have been daughter of James Douglas of Dipill.

GAVIN DUNBAR, Bishop of Aberdeen, fourth son of Sir Alexander of Westfield, Archdeacon of St Andrews, and Clerk Register, was provided to the See of Aberdeen by Pope Leo. X. on the 5th November 1518. It was Bishop Dunbar who had the Cathedral at Aberdeen ceiled with wood, and the ceiling decorated with coats of arms. On an illumination in one of the Cathedral books, his arms are emblazoned between two bears; but the Bishop does not seem either to have used or to have had right to supporters. He died on the 9th March 1531-2. His arms—three pillows within the Royal tressure—are on his seals; and, with the addition of a mitre and his initials, are on the Old Bridge of Dee, and on the canopy of his tomb over his effigy in "Bishop Gavin Dunbar's Aisle," in the Cathedral at Aberdeen. The Bishop is often confused with his nephew, Gavin Dunbar, who was "provided" to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow on the 8th of July 1524, and died on the 30th of April 1547.

DAVID DUNBAR of Durris, fifth son of Sir Alexander of Westfield, died 23rd February 1521-2. His son—

ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Durriss, like his first cousin, James Dunbar of Conze, sealed in 1526 with— on a shield three pillows, a star in fess point for difference. The star was probably for his mother. Neither Alexander, nor any of his forefathers for four hundred years before him, was a third son.

MR PATRICK DUNBAR, Chancellor of Aberdeen and Caithness, sixth son of Sir Alexander of Westfield. Died 8th September 1525, leaving descendants, among whom are said to have been the Dunbars of Bennetfeild or Benagefeild.

ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Prior of Pluscarden, is supposed to be a descendant of Mr Patrick. The Prior's son—

PATRICK DUNBAR of Sanquhar, styled himself "Baron of Sanquhar," and, on the 8th September 1568, gave a charter to his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Ogilvy of Durn. Seal, two inches in diameter!—on a shield three pillows.

MR JOHN DUNBAR of Bennethfeild died 2nd December 1590. His wives, Mar. and Issob. Dunbars, died 3rd November 1570 and 4th December 1603. His son Nicol died 31st January 1651, and Nicol's wife, Griss. Maver, died 21st July 1648. The above is recorded on a stone, built into the west wall of the Dunbar Aisle, in the Cathedral at Elgin. Above the inscription are two shields; on the dexter shield are three cushions impaling three boar's heads erased; the impaling line extends through the chief only, and three buckles in relief, slightly in bend, are between the lower charges. This suggests that possibly the mother of Mr John's first wife may have been an Urquhart, and that the mother of his second wife may have been a Leslie. On the sinister shield are three cushions, impaling a star in chief, a crescent in base—probably for Nicol Dunbar and his wife Grissel Maver.

JOHN DUNBAR of Bennethfeild, and his wife Agnes Mackenzie, alive 17th May 1629, marked their burial place by an inscription, on a tablet built into the south wall, inside the only aisle now remaining, of the Cathedral of Rosemarkie at Fortrose. Above the inscription between their initials are their arms—On a shield three cushions; impaling a stag's head cabossed, a star between the attires.

MR DAVID DUNBAR, Dean of Moray, on the 11th January 1555 gave to his son, Alexander Dunbar of Craighead, a charter of the lands of Boath, and on the 24th July 1556 a charter of Petwhyn. Seals—on a shield three cushions within the Royal tressure [the Dean's official seal?]

MR ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Sub-chantor and Dean of Moray [son of a former Dean Alexander], also styled of West Grange and Burgie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, married [contract, 10th February 1561] Katherine Reid, sister-german to Walter Reid, the last Abbot of Kinloss, and niece of Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, who was formerly Abbot of Kinloss. The Dean's official seal, 1st September 1586—on a shield three cushions within the Royal tressure. He died 13th July 1593. See Robert of Burgie his third son.

MR THOMAS DUNBAR of West Grange, Dean of Moray, second son of Mr Alexander, married Grisel, daughter of Mr Robert Crichton of Eliok, advocate [contract, 11th July 1591]. Arms between their initials—on a shield three pillows, one and two in chief; a lion rampant in base; impaling quarterly, first and fourth, a lion rampant; second and third, three crowns. Above the shield, instead of a crest, is a cherub's head between two wings displayed. Supporters, two ducks' heads erased, [but possibly they are not meant for supporters].

ALEXANDER DUNBAR of West Grange, son of Mr Thomas, married—first Jean, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Cawdor [contract, 11th March 1624]; and secondly, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langton [contract, 16th May 1632]. Below the arms of his father and mother already described, upon the same stone, are, between initials, his arms—on a shield three pillows, one and two in chief; a lion rampant in base; impaling three cocks for his second wife, Jean Cockburn. Supporters—two ducks' heads erased. [A repetition of the above].

ROBERT DUNBAR of Burgie, Subchantor of Moray, third son of Dean Alexander, had on the centre stone over his fireplace at Burgie, within a garter, between the letters A. D.—on a shield party per fess three cushions, two and one below the letter M. in chief; a roebuck's head between the letters K. R. in base; being the arms and initials of his father and mother, Mr Alexander Dunbar and Katherine Reid; and below, outside the garter, R. D., his own initials; all the above in relief; the date, 1602, is cut into the stone. This Robert Dunbar of Burgie married—first, in or before 1609, Isobel, daughter and coheir of Sir John Sharpe of Houston, Knight, advocate. Upon a stone at Burgie is a monogram of their initials, R.D.I.S., and below—on a shield three cushions; impaling a dexter hand holding a dagger. Under the shield is the date 1621—all in relief.

SIR ROBERT DUNBAR of Grangehill, Knight, married Grisell, daughter of Alexander Brodie of that ilk. Arms above their initials, and the date 1666—on a shield three cushions; impaling on a chevron, between three birds, as many stars; crest on a helmet, a wreath of laurel; supporters—dexter a greyhound, sinister a boar.

ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Newtoun and Thundertoun. Seal—on the 8th July 1670—on a shield, quarterly, first and fourth, a lion rampant for Dunbar; second and third, three cushions for Ranulph: above the shield are his initials A.D. His elder son—

ROBERT DUNBAR of Newtoun and Thundertoun, succeeded 3rd May 1689, and used two seals—one a lion rampant; the other—on a shield three cushions, a buckle in fess point for difference. Helmet, mantling and wreath, *no crest*. The buckle from the arms of his mother, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Walter Hacket of Mayen; her arms were—on a shield tierced fessways: first, a lion passant; second, on a bend three buckles, the centre one being on a raised shield; third, three piles. The buckles were probably placed on the

Hacket coat for her mother Janet, elder daughter of George Leslie of Burdsbank, grandson of George, fourth Earl of Rothes. The centre buckle may have been placed on a raised shield, because Janet Leslie's mother, Margaret Stirling, daughter of the Laird of Craigharnet, also bore three buckles.

MR ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Thundertoun, younger son of Archibald of Newtoun. Seal—a lion rampant.

JAMES DUNBAR of Boath. Seal, 1681,—on a shield three cushions, with helmet, mantling, and wreath; *no crest*. Above the helmet are his initials, I. D.

ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Westfield, Heritable Sheriff of Moray. Seals, 24th October 1692 and 19th September 1693—on a shield three cushions, and on the 26th May 1701—on a shield quarterly, first and fourth, a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses; second and third, three [square] cushions within the Royal tressure; helmet and mantling; crest—on a wreath, between the words *Sub Spe*, a dexter hand apaumée reaching at two earls' coronets tied together; supporters—two lions rampant.

SIR JAMES DUNBAR of Mochrum was created a baronet on the 29th March 1694 by King William III., who assigned to him, in his patent, two white doves Imperially crowned for supporters, with *Candoris præmium honos* for motto. This seems to be the only known instance in Scotland of supporters being granted in a patent of baronetcy.

ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Bishopmill, upon his chimney-piece, between initials and the date 1696—on a shield three cushions; impaling on a cross indented, between four roses, a crescent in fess point, for his wife, Margaret Aytoun.

ELIZABETH DUNBAR, only daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bt., married, as his second wife, and survived, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, third Baronet. In 1705 she placed above his tomb, over their initials—on a shield quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of the Earl of Huntlie; second and third, the arms of the Earl of Sutherland, for her husband; impaling first and fourth Dunbar, second and third Ranulph, for herself. The dexter and sinister halves of the shield have each over all—on a shield the arms of a Nova Scotia baronet; crest—a cat sejant; mottoes—dexter, *Sans crainte*; sinister, *Sub spe*; supporters—dexter, a greyhound; sinister, a savage holding a club.

ROBERT DUNBAR of Grangehill. Seal, 28th January 1716—three pillows within the Royal tressure, helmet, wreath, and mantling; crest—a lion's head erased; motto [under the shield]—*Sub spe*; supporters—dexter, a greyhound; sinister, a boar. [The impression is broken in fess point, where there may have been a difference.]

LUDOVIC DUNBAR of Moy succeeded, on the death of his cousin Robert, to the representation of Westfield, and to the heritable sheriffship of Elgin and Forres. Seal, 18th April 1721—a lion rampant. Although

the sheriffship had been two hundred and twenty-six years in the family, he sold it to the Earl of Moray in 1724 for £2000.

THE REV. THOMAS DUNBAR [one of the Westfield family], Vicar of Kelve-don in Essex, was buried in the chancel of the church there, 7th February 1728. Arms upon his tombstone—on a shield quarterly, first and fourth Dunbar, second and third Ranulph; crest—a dexter hand apaumée reaching to two earls' coronets tied together.

THE DUNBARS in Holland, descended from Dunbar of Windy-hills, bear, three [square] cushions, each of the upper ones supported in his fore-paws by a lion combatant gardant; helmet, mantling, and wreath; crest—a [square] cushion.

In conclusion, the matriculations of Dunbar Arms, recorded in the Lyon and Ulster Registers, speak for themselves.

Had space permitted many more Dunbar coats might have been added, and references to the originals of all the above examples, with the legends of each seal and secretum, would have been inserted.

It seems necessary to remark that, in "A System of Heraldry," "by Alexander Nisbet, Gent," published in 1722, there are several erroneous statements about the Arms of the Dunbars, and at page 273 there are mistakes in the blazon of the Dunbar Coat; unfortunately all the errors are repeated in the second edition, published in 1804.

RANULPH. THOMAS RANULPH. Seal—on a shield three pillows; secretum—an antique gem. The pillows are squares pendent by the corners. [Liber de Melros, vol. ii., plate III. No. 5, attached to No. 23 Appendix.] It was probably this Thomas, or his father, who used the same or a similar seal in 1292, as one of the executors of the Lady Dervorgoyle.

THOMAS RANULPH. Seal—on a shield three cushions within the Royal tressure. The cushions are tasselled and pendent by the corners. The shield is surrounded by compartments. In each of the four principal divisions there is a lion rampant.

SIR THOMAS RANULPH, Knight, was created Earl of Moray, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, by King Robert Brus, his mother's brother, on or before the 29th October 1312. No. 264 of the "Registrum Episcopatus Moraviense" records the grant, which is undated. The Earl also styled himself "Dominus Mannie et Vallis Anandie." Froissart's MS. records that the Earl bore "*Argent a trois oreilles de guelles*." Froissart probably had the authority of eye-witnesses, and wrote about a century and a-half before Sir David Lindsay's time. Some of the printed English editions, including that of 1525, reproduce the blazon as above, but where the word "*oreilles*" is translated, it is invariably rendered "*pillows*." Upon the death of his uncle Robert I., on the 7th June 1329, the Earl became Regent of Scotland, and he died on the 20th July 1332.

THOMAS RANULPH, second Earl of Moray, succeeded his father, and was

killed three weeks afterwards at the battle of Dupplin, on the 12th August 1332.

JOHN RANULPH, third Earl of Moray, "Dominus Mannie et Vallis Anandie," succeeded his brother. Froissart records that his arms were "*Argent a trois oreilles de guelles.*" The Earl was killed at the battle of Neville's Cross on the 17th October 1346. With him all the heirs male of the body of the first Earl failed, and the estates were inherited by his sister,

LADY AGNES RANULPH, the celebrated "Black Agnes of Dunbar," wife of Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, ninth Earl [see page 9].

"RANULPH," almost invariably thus spelt in old charters and on seals, is often erroneously spelt "*Randolph*" in modern days. Neither Queen Elizabeth's minister Randolph, nor an English family of the name [Hasted's Kent: Canterbury, 1790, vol. iii., p. 64], appear to have any connection, either by arms or descent, with the Scottish Ranulphs.

EARL OF KINCARDINE. Arms of the Isle of Man at this time held by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

There was no Earl of Kincardine till the seventeenth century.

EARL OF ORKNEY. Arms of Sinclair; William Sinclair did not become Earl of Orkney till 1379, and at this time Erngisl Suneson was titular earl, his deceased wife having been daughter and coheir of Earl Malise. In 1364 Thomas de St Clair was *ballirus regis Norvagie* in Orkney.

EARL OF ROSS. Arms of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who married Euphemia, Countess of Ross, 1382.

JOHN EDMONSTON. Sir John of that Ilk, 1359-81. The crest a camel's head; the Ednam family bore two camels as supporters; and on a stone at Duntreath, c. 1600, engraved in Seton's "Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland," the shield of Sir James of Duntreath is represented as resting on the hump of a camel. Mr Laing describes the crest on the seal of Sir William of Duntreath in 1470 as a horse's (?) head issuing from a ducal coronet; and at a later period a swan's head and neck was used, also issuing from a coronet.

PLATE C.

JEAN DE LINDSAY. (?) Sir John of Craigie and Thurston, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, married Wallace of Riccarton.

HENRI DE PRESTON. Sir Henry afterwards of Formartin.

ALEXANDRE DE RAMSAY of Dalhousie.

DAVID DE LINDSAY, afterwards Earl of Crawford, 1398, son-in-law of Robert II.

The genealogy of the house of Lindsay has been so well illustrated by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, its present learned chief, in the "Lives of the Balcarres," that it is almost unnecessary here to do more than refer to that work.

Walter de Lindsay was settled in the county of Roxburgh early in the twelfth century: his descendants soon divided into several branches, produced a chancellor, bishops, two chamberlains of Scotland in the thirteenth century, and another in the fourteenth. As stated above, they attained to an earldom now the premier earldom of Scotland, and intermarried with royalty; and in the next century, David, Earl of Crawford, was Duke of Montrose, 1488.

Mr Seton has given in the "Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland" a coloured plate showing the differencing of the arms, and the family having had the good fortune to number among its descendants four Lyon Kings of Arms, figures largely in all the heraldic collections.

The de Limesi, barons by tenure soon after the Conquest ended in the direct male line on the death of Hugh de Limesi in the reign of King John, his cousin, David de Lindsay, being one of his heirs. The bearing of Limesi was an eagle displayed; and Segar's Roll gives for Richard de Limesay gules, an eagle displayed or.

The early Rolls of Arms in England give various persons with the surname Lindeseie, Lyndeshaye, Lindeseye, &c., bearing or, an eagle displayed sable, the same debruised of a baton compony, azure, and gules; or, an eagle purpure, the same debruised of a baton compony, argent, and azure; also gules, three eagles displayed or.

The seals of Sir Walter and of Simon de Lindsay in Scotland in the twelfth, and of Sir David in the thirteenth century, have an eagle with wings expanded, not on a shield.

The earliest strictly heraldic seal is that of Sir Walter, 1292—an orle vair; this again refers us back to England, where in Charles' Roll and in Glover's Roll there are Walter de Lindesey, gules, an orle vair; William de Lindeshie, gules, semée of crosslets or an orle vair in Charles' Roll; and the same in a Roll of the reign of Edward II. for Sir Gilbert de Lyndeseye of the County of Huntingdon.

The orle remained as late as 1450 the bearing of a branch of the Scottish house, as shown by the seal of Philip Lindsay of the Haugh of Tannadice.

The eagle and baton compony are given in Mr Seton's table for Lindsay of Wauchopedale. But the Lindsays in the northern kingdom generally adopted a fess checquy; the seal of Sir William, in 1293, is described by Mr Laing as ermine three bars, but it may rather be a shield checquy. That of Sir Alexander of Crawford, 1304, is certainly a fess checquy. On the seal of John, Bishop of Glasgow, 1333, are two shields, the one being ermine three bars, or, as I incline to think, checquy, the other an orle vair debruised of a bendlet.

Sir David of Crawford, 1345, placed the shield with the fess checquy on the breast of an eagle displayed; and in Hutton's "Sigilla" another seal of his is described with the fess within a bordure charged with eight buckles; crest, a key; supporters, two lions.

The crest of Sir James of Crawford, 1371, was a demi-swan, or a swan's head and neck with a wing; to this, in 1390, Sir William of Byres added a coronet, from which the crest issues.

The supporters of Sir Alexander of Glenesk, 1371, were those ever since borne by the elder branch—two lions sejant gardant; and in 1488, those of the Earls of Lindsay appear on the seal of David, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, two griffins.

In the time of the first Earl of Crawford, Abernethy was quartered, and the Duke of Montrose added for that title an escutcheon over all—argent, a rose gules.

The swan with the motto "Endure forth" is given in the MSS. of the sixteenth century for the Earls of Crawford, but Pont, in 1624, and later authorities, have an ostrich proper holding a key in its mouth.

The ostrich feather here held by the swan as the crest of David de Lindsay is to be seen on the seal of David, Earl of Crawford, 1446; and in a MS. of the latter part of the following century, there is on either side of the shield an ostrich feather; and also as a badge, three times repeated, a dog's head with a horse shoe in his mouth.

LE SEIGNEUR PATRICK (HEPBURN). Sir Patrick de Hepborne, in 1371, appended his seal to the Act settling the succession to the Crown.

GAVTHIER LESLY. Walterus de Leslie also signed the act of settlement. The bend ermine and the tinctures differ from those afterwards adopted.

LE SIRE DE KEITH. William de Kethe appended his seal to the same Act, but Mr Laing describes the crest as a stag's head; the stag's head is on seals in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and was always borne by the Earls Marischal.

There is a seal of Sir Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland, 1316, with the chief paly of six, but earlier seals of the family—for instance that of Adam de Keth—appended to a deed of homage to Edward I., 1292, are not heraldic.

George, Earl Marischal, d.s.p. 1778, and in 1782 George Keith of Northfield, was served heir male of his ancestor, Sir Robert, Great Marischal of Scotland; he descended from the second son, the eldest being the first Earl Marischal. After this he assumed the style of Marischal.

Robert Keith, Bishop of Fife, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, had, about 1750, written a "Vindication" of the claim of his grand-nephew, Robert, to the succession in opposition to Keith of Ravelston, setting forth his descent from Alexander Keith, who had a charter of Pittendrum and Pitblae in 1513 from his father, William, Earl Marischal. Robert, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Foot Guards, d.s.p. 1780, when his cousin, Katherine Keith, widow of Stuart Carmichael of Bonnington, was served heir general to him; she was the only child of Bishop Keith.

George of Northfield left a son James, Captain in the 117th Regiment, who, d.s.p. 1799, when his sister Katherine, wife of Robert

Gentleman, Surgeon of the 13th Regiment of Foot, was served heir general.

In 1801 Alexander of Ravelston, co. Edinburgh, and of Dunnottar, co. Kincardine, the latter being the historical seat of the Earls Marischal, and acquired by purchase by his father, was recognised by the Lyon King of Arms as heir male, and allowed the chief coat and supporters. His present representative is the Rev. William Alexander Keith of Pogbie, in East Lothian, whose uncle, Sir Alexander of Ravelston and Dunnottar, was appointed Knight Marischal of Scotland, and knighted in 1819.

Bishop Keith, in his "Vindication," altogether denies the pedigree of the Ravelston family.

The old seals, except one, have the chief paly of six. Sir David Lindsay, in both the Keith coats he gives, has argent, a chief paly of six or and gules. Soon after, this was changed to a chief gules charged with three pallets or, and this is the blazon in the Lyon Register.

GAVTHIER HALIBURTON. The seal of Walter de Haliburton—three mascles on a bend—is appended to the Act of Settlement, 1371. In the fifteenth century the Lords of Dirleton quartered three bars for Cameron and a bend for Vaux. William, in 1466, seals with a fess between two mascles in chief and a man's heart in base.

The surname is taken from lands in Berwickshire, and the well-authenticated pedigree goes back to the early years of the twelfth century.

Marjory Douglas, Duchess of Rothesay, married Walter de Haliburton, 1403.

Walter de Halyburton of Dirleton, Treasurer, married the Countess of Ross, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany.

See W for Haliburton of Pitcur.

Sir Walter Scott was allowed, as heir of line of the Haliburtons of Newmains, to quarter the arms, and took one of the old supporters of the baronial family—a moor proper banded and cinctured argent, holding in his exterior hand a flaming torch reversed proper, to be borne on the sinister side, that on the dexter being the mermaid of the Scotts; he also took the Haliburton motto, "Watch weel."

THOMAS ERSKINE. Sir Thomas Erskine of that ilk, one of the hostages for the payment of the ransom of David II.; the label is borne because his father, Sir Robert, was alive. Mr Laing describes the seal of that Sir Robert which is appended to the Act of Settlement as a pale; crest—a griffin's head and wings issuing from a coronet; the seal of Sir Thomas, 1364—a pale, with a label of five points; crest—a griffin's head and wings, with a sprig in the beak; supporters—two griffins. His younger brother, Sir Nicholas of Kinnoull, 1370, has the pale engrailed as a difference; crest—a dragon's head and wings; supporters—two demi-savages.

The crest on another seal of Sir Robert is a boar's head, 1357.

In the sixteenth century Lord Erskine had as crest a hand holding a cutlass; motto—"Je pense plus;" and the supporters were griffins, which supporters were also borne by the Earls of Mar, Earls of Kellie, and Erskines of Dun.

Sir John of Dun, A.D. 1400, on his seal, has the pale charged with a cross crosslet fitchée; crest—a griffin's head issuing from a coronet.

The seal of Sir Charles of Cambo, Baronet, Lyon King of Arms, 1668, is interesting as proving that the present official arms were not used before 1673, the date on the Lyon Office Seal. It is first and fourth, the augmentation granted to the first Earl of Kellie; second and third, the pale charged with a crescent for difference; in an escutcheon over all, the Nova Scotia badge; crest—a demi-lion; legend—*Sigillum Officii Leonis, anno Domini 1663*.

Several of the Kings of Arms of Scotland sealed official documents with their paternal arms, but Sir James Balfour used an official seal—a saltire, and on a chief a fleur-de-lis supported by two lions rampant; legend—*Sigillum Officii Leonis Regis Armorum*.

Sir Charles Erskine entered his arms at the beginning of the Register. The arms of office—argent, a lyon sejant full-faced gules, holding in his dexter paw a thistle slipped vert, and in the sinister a shield or inescutcheon of the second; on a chief azure, a St Andrew's cross as the first, impaled with his paternal bearing; quarterly first and fourth gules, an imperial crown within a double tressure counterflowered or; second and third argent, a pale sable; as a difference from his brother-german, the Earl of Kellie, a crescent argent in the cœur point; crest—a garb or banded azure lying on its side, and thereon a cock standing in a crowing posture proper, supported by two sportsmen vested proper, he on the dexter holding a bended bow and arrow, he on the sinister a golf club; motto—*Excudit inde canit*. See C and L ii.

PLATE D.

LE SIRE DE SETON.

I consider myself fortunate in having obtained from the author of "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland," George Seton, Esquire, advocate, than whom no one is better qualified to treat the subject, the following notice of his family:—

The Norman family of Say, barons by tenure in England from the reign of William I. to that of John, bore, quarterly or and gules. A branch settled in Scotland, and the elder line ended in Sir Hugh, whose sister and heir, Orabilla, widow of Reginald de Warren, made a grant to the Church and Abbot of Scone in 1247.

The Setons are believed to descend from that house, and retain the armorial tinctures, while taking for bearings three crescents.

Nisbet states, as a reason for this assumption, "that their ancient territories and lands in East Lothian were formed by the Forth into three great bays like half moons." It is much more probable, however, that, being the symbols of Mussulmen, these charges were adopted by the family, as by other Christian conquerors, to commemorate some victory over the Turks or Saracens.

Alexander de Setun witnessed a charter by Gillemur, son of Gilleconel, to the Church of Lesmahagow in 1144.

The earliest Seton seal is that of Sir Alexander, c. 1216, bearing three crescents and a label of three points. On the later seal of another Alexander Seton, attached to the celebrated letter of the Scottish barons to the Pope in 1320, the three crescents are placed on a bend.

The son and successor of Sir Christopher Seton, ninth of the family on record (who married Christian Bruce, sister of Robert I.), placed the double tressure round his paternal crescents on account of his royal descent, as on his seal in 1337; and Nisbet specially refers to the presence of the tressure in the Seton achievement on the double ground of "maternal descent and merit." It is said that he also obtained from the king a coat of augmentation, viz. :—gules, a sword * in pale proper, pomelled and hilted or, supporting an imperial crown within a double tressure of the last, to perpetuate the services rendered to his country by himself and his progenitors.

This coat, however, is not to be found on any seal used by the successive representatives of the family, nor does it appear in any known heraldic MS. Sir George Mackenzie mentions that it was borne in his time (before 1680); and Nisbet, who had the best opportunities of knowing, from personal observation, and because his father had been agent of the Earl of Winton, says that it was to be seen cut in stone on the old house of Seton.

George, third Lord Seton, married Lady Janet Stewart, daughter and heir of John, Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, grandson of Robert II., in whose right he claimed the earldom; and on that account his descendants have always quartered the feudal arms of Buchan, azure, three garbs or. This assumption is thus referred to in the MS. History of the Cumings of Ernsyde, compiled in 1622; and although the alleged motive is erroneous, the statement forms a curious corroboration of the fact: "Being also requisitt to vnderstand y^e reasone why y^e Lord Seattoune, now E. of Wintone, weareth in y^e six Bear sheawes—thrie in everie cross of his bagge—I being in the Palace of Seattoune, ffamiliar w^h my old Lord, demandat at his Lo: for what cause the Hous of Seattoune weare y^e Cumings' armes in y^t maner? My Lord answered me y^t his predicessors gatt the lands and lordship of Troup in Buchan, fra y^e Earle of Buchane, Cuming; soe, as ane tockin of perpetuall band of freindship, y^e Lo: Seattoune,

* Sir Christopher Seton's two-handed sword, figured in Dr Wilson's "Archæology of Scotland," is in the possession of the writer of this statement.

att y^t time, adioyned y^e six sheawes to his own armes, q^{lk} remaines w^t y^t Hous, as memorie of auld kyndnes, and not y^t y^e lands wes gevin be alliena^{ne} to tack any pairt of y^e Cumings' armes; and soe, if auld love and kyndnes should be respected, it is ane great motive and occasione to profes a good will and frindship to remaine betwixt the said Surnames." (Quoted in Sir Richard Maitland's "House of Seytoun," p. 96.)

Robert, eighth Lord Seton, on being created Earl of Winton, was allowed an additional coat of augmentation, viz., azure, a star of twelve points argent, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered or. On a large detached stone in Seton Church, believed to have formerly surmounted the principal doorway of Seton Palace, the full Winton arms are sculptured in high relief, the only charges in the inescutcheon being the star and Royal tressure, as on the seal of George, third Earl, in 1608. The *impaled* inescutcheon appears on a damask napkin in the possession of the writer, bearing the name of the maker—"John Ochiltrie, weaver in Edinburgh," and exhibiting the armorial ensigns of George, fifth Earl of Winton, under the following legend:—*Insignia George IX. de Seton, Comitis de Winton, Domini de Seton*, 1712. Over the shield is an earl's coronet surmounted by helmet, crest, and motto; and behind, two batons in saltire, in allusion to the office of Master of the Royal Household formerly held by the family. The supporters hold banners, of which the dexter is charged with the arms of Seton, and the sinister with a circle and triangle interlaced, surrounded by the word *Indissoluble*, the device adopted by George, fourth Lord Seton, on the ensign of the ship "Eagle," which he equipped to avenge himself against an attack by the Dunkirkers. In the four corners are interlaced crescents and other devices, with legends, the whole being within a bordure charged with crescents and fleurs-de-lis.

The seal of Robert, Lord Seton, in 1600, presents a variation of marshalling; the crescents of Seton being there quartered with the garbs of Buchan, and the whole surrounded by the Royal tressure.

Supporters.—While the seal of William, Lord Seton, 1384, exhibits two lions sejant gardant, as supporters, on that of his grandson, George, third Lord, c. 1440, they are represented as rampant gardant. According to Nisbet, George, fifth Lord, who fell at Flodden, used a mertrick* and a lion, but the supporters carried by the Earls of Winton were two foxes (or mertricks) proper, collared and chained or, each collar charged with three crescents gules. In the sixteenth century, the collars, as given in the MSS., were gules charged with five plates.

Crest.—The crest given in this armorial appears on the seal of William de Seton, c. 1384, but does not seem to have become hereditary; William, first Lord, c. 1400, used a crescent between two

* Martin, in his "Description of the Western Isles," 1703, says that "the mertrick, a four-footed creature about the size of a big cat, is pretty common in the isle of Harris."

plumes of feathers issuing from a coronet, as sculptured on a stone over the south-east door of Seton Church, now almost entirely effaced, but minutely described by Nisbet in a genealogical MS. in the Advocates' Library. In W. the crest is a serpent gliding among foliage. Another MS. of the sixteenth century has a crescent between two branches, but the established crest of the Winton family was a dragon or wyvern vert, spouting fire, wings elevated, and charged with a mullet argent, issuing from a ducal coronet. Sometimes a scroll with the war-cry "Set on" issues from the mouth. Motto, "Zet fordward," or "Hazard, zet fordward." Below the shield, *In via virtuti via nulla* (Ovid., "Met.," xiv. 113), and on scrolls passing over the middle of the supporters, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus* (Hor., "Carm.," iii. 2, 18).

The wyvern crest was used by Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and is believed by Nisbet to have been adopted by the Setons with the title of Winton, on account of their relation to the family of De Quincy.

Of the cadets of this family were—

(1.) Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, 1605, at whose houses of Pinkie and Fyvie, and also at Dunfermline, are examples of his taste for heraldic decoration. His lordship's mother was Isobel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar; and their composed coat is cut in several places at Fyvie—a fess charged with three cinquefoils, and in base three crescents, all within the double tressure. Afterwards, argent, on a fess gules three cinquefoils of the field, was granted as an augmentation to be borne in the second and third quarters for the title of Dunfermline; supporters—two horses at liberty argent, maned and tailed or.

(2.) The Setons of Barns, co. Haddington, bore the sword supporting the imperial crown between their crescents, because, says Sir George Mackenzie, they "got the land which was disposed with the arms." In 1806, Lieut.-Colonel James Seton, representative of Barns, was allowed to carry the quartered coat and supporters of the Earls of Dunfermline as heir male.

(3.) The Viscounts of Kingston placed the wyvern, as a coat of augmentation, in the second and third quarters.

(4.) The Setons of Meldrum, co. Aberdeen, quartered Meldrum, as descended from the heiress of that family; and to Sir Alexander of Pitmedden, one of their cadets, was granted, in 1675, as an augmentation to be borne in the centre of his paternal coat, a man's heart distilling drops of blood; and for crest, a banner displayed in bend proper, with the motto "*Insignibus astans*," on account of his father having been killed at the Bridge of Dee, being shot through the body by a cannon ball, while defending the king's standard. In 1684, the crest and motto were altered to a soldier from the middle bearing up the royal banner bendways displayed proper, and "*Sustento sanguine signa*,"—a deerhound and an otter being granted as supporters.

(5.) Seton of Cariston, co. Fife—or, three crescents within the Royal tressure gules; in the centre an otter's head sable for Balfour. The first of this family, John, younger brother of George, seventh Lord Seton, Queen Mary's faithful adherent, charged one of the crescents with a bezant, as on his seal, and also as represented on the roof of Samson's Hall at Seton.

The seventh Lord "repaired the forepart of the house of Seton, and especially that room called Samson's Hall (40 feet in height), which he adorned with a roof of curious structure, whereupon are twenty-eight large achievements, being those of Scotland, France, Lorraine, and the noble families that were allied to his family, curiously embossed and illuminate—the most exact pièces of armories that are to be met with."—*Nisbet*.

George, second of Cariston, laid aside the bezant and adopted the otter's head for his mother, Isobel Balfour, heiress of Cariston. The family sometimes bore Seton undifferenced and quartered with Balfour gules, on a chevron or, between two otters' heads erased, in chief, and a fleur-de-lis, in base, of the second, an otter's head erased of the field.*

The late John Riddell remarked that "the house of Seton or Winton, on account of its great connections and ramifications, besides the antiquity of its descent, would seem now to be the noblest in Scotland."

The Earls and Marquesses of Huntly, Dukes of Gordon, Earls of Aboyne, Sutherland, and Eglinton, were all Setons by paternal descent. The Seton coat has always been quartered by the Gordons, descended from the marriage of Alexander Seton and Elizabeth Gordon, heiress of her family.

The Sutherland family also long bore Seton as a quartering, and took the arms of Sutherland alone in the time of the fifteenth Earl.

On the death, in 1749, of George, the attainted Earl of Winton, the male representation devolved on his cousin Sir George, third baronet of Garleton, who d.s.p. 1769, and then on Ralph Seton, who died unm. at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1782. Ralph's nephew, John, last of that branch, died in London, 1796, leaving an only child, Mrs Mary Catherine Broadbent.

The Earl of Eglinton and Winton is believed to be the heir male of the Setons.

See W for Seton of Touch.

ROBERT ERSKINE. Sir Robert of that ilk already named; the crest differs from those on his seals given by Mr Laing.

JEAN D'ABERNETHY. John, younger son of Sir George of Saltoun, in East Lothian. The seals of Alexander de Abernethy, 1292, Lau-

* In Sir David Lindsay's Register, Balfour of Cariston is thus blazoned:—Argent, on a chevron sable, an otter's head erased of the field, between two otters' heads erased of the second, and a fleur-de-lis in base azure.

rence, c. 1320, and Sir George, elder brother of this John, the last appended to the Act of Settlement, 1371, all have the ribbon plain ; the engrailing may be a mark of cadency for the younger son.

However, the ribbon in the seal of William, Lord Abernethy, 1535, is described by Mr Laing as showing engrailing.

This coat is one of those most frequently to be met with in Scotland, although the surname is not a common one, being quartered by the descendants of the three coheiresses of the elder line, who married Stewart, Lindsay, and Leslie.

"The Frasers of Philorth," printed for private circulation in 1879 by Lord Saltoun, contains an account of this family, which his lordship represents as heir of the marriage in 1596 of Alexander Fraser of Philarth and Margaret, daughter of George Abernethy, Lord Saltoun.

The Frasers, Lords Saltoun, although inheriting their peerage from the Abernethies, do not quarter the arms and retain the supporters of Fraser.

A crest used in the sixteenth century was a demi-falcon rising ; at other times a crow or a parrot feeding on a bunch of cherries.

JEAN STUART. Probably Sir John of Darnley, who died c. 1368 ; his grandfather, Sir John of Bonkyl, in 1296, sealed with a fess checquy surmounted of a bend. The seal of Alan Stuart, c. 1190, is the first in which the fess checquy appears.

ALEXANDRE STUART. Probably the son of Robert II., who was Earl of Buchan, but was, in 1373, known as Lord of Badenoch.

LE SIRE DE SANDILANS.

ANDERSON. Annand (?)

Barry of six gules and or ; no name, but undoubtedly Drummond.

ROBERT DE COLVILLE. Robert de Colville, of Oxnam and Ochiltree, was the head of the family in Scotland at this time. *See W.*

PLATE E.

LE SIRE DE SINCLAIR. The bearing of St Clair of Herdmanston, co. Haddington, represented by Lord Sinclair.

LE COMTE DE FIFE.

ARCHIBAUD DE DOUGLAS. Archibald, Lord of Galloway, afterwards Earl of Douglas.

Mr Laing gives two of his seals, one appended to the confirmation of the Act of Settlement, 1373 ; arms of Douglas, the field plain apparently ; crest—a peacock's head and neck issuing from a tower, in the beak an inscribed scroll ; supporters—two savages. The other, when he was Earl, has Douglas in the first and fourth, a lion rampant crowned for Galloway in the second and third quarters, and three mullets for Moray of Bothwell, in an escutcheon of pretence, being the earliest example in Scotland of the arms of an heiress so carried. It

has been frequently repeated that this Archibald, Earl of Douglas, married Johanna, daughter and heir of Thomas Moray, Lord of Bothwell, and in consequence added the three stars of Moray to his arms. This is not the case: the seal of William de Douglas, without date, has one mullet; the seal of Sir William, in 1296, is three mullets on a chief.

Home, of Godscroft, describes a seal of William in 1259, which he had seen, as apparently three mullets in chief. William, first Earl of Douglas, added the heart, which appears in 1343 on his seal. Mr Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., has discovered evidence showing that Douglas married the widow, not the daughter, of Moray—dispensation, July 1361, for the marriage of Sir Archibald Douglas, knight, of the diocese of St Andrews, and Johanna de Moravia, widow, of the diocese of Glasgow, relict of Sir Thomas de Moravia, knight. There is a charter in 1371 to Sir Archibald and his heirs, of all right to lands, offices, &c., which by the death, without heirs of their bodies, of his wife Johanna de Moravia, might fall to the king.

Sir Thomas de Moravia must have been too young at the time of his death to be the father of the Countess, and there seems some ground for believing that his wife had been a lady of his own name, and probably a near relative.

Mr Bain sends me the following description of a shield in Bothwell Church:—"Impaled, dexter side, three stars in chief, and three in the body of the shield two and one surrounded by the tressure; sinister, three stars two and one." This seems to indicate a marriage of two Morays.

There is reason to conclude, from similarity of arms and from their proved relationship, that the Moray and Douglas families descend in the male line from a common ancestor.

LE SIRE DE COMYN. This is probably the Richard Comyne who had charters from David II., of Develly, with the office of forester of Tarnaway, 1367-8, and of an annual rent from the lands of Carnousie; Sir Richard witnessed several charters of the Regent Duke of Albany.

The surname is taken from Comines in Flanders; Baudouin de Comines went to the Holy Land in 1202, and his arms in the Salle des Croisées at Versailles are—or, an inescutcheon gules charged with a cross vair. To this family belonged Philippe de Comines the historian, who died in 1509, leaving an only child, Jeanne, wife of René de Brosse, Comte de Penthievre.

Another family of the name in Artois, bore—or, an inescutcheon within an orle of roses gules; when the *Armorial Général* of France was compiled, 1696-1710, the name seems to have entirely disappeared from the province where it originated.

Robert de Comyn was sent by William the Conqueror to govern Northumberland 1068, but perished the following year when the palace of the Bishop of Durham was burnt; his nephew, Richard, a baron by tenure as lord of Northallerton, married Hexilda of Athole,

grand-daughter of King Donald Bane, and had a son, William, Earl of Buchan, *jure uxoris*. William had by his first marriage Richard, ancestor of John Lord of Badenoch, claimant of the crown of Scotland, whose male line ended on the death of his grandson John, 1325; Walter Earl of Menteith, *jure uxoris*; and by the second marriage Alexander Earl of Buchan, whose son John, Earl of Buchan, d.s.p. c. 1313.

Charles's Roll has—Comin, gules, three garbs or; and Comyn, azure, semée of estoiles or three garbs argent banded gules. A Roll of the time of Edward II. gives for Sir John Comyn of Northumberland, argent, crusilly three garbs gules.

In Scotland one garb is the charge on the seal of Sir William Cumin before 1282; his son John used three soon after, as did the Earl of Buchan in 1291; Walter added a bend over all; and in 1306, John, son of the Earl of Buchan, had a label of three points.

Mr Riddell says, that on the seal of William, Earl of Buchan, attached to a charter to the Church of St Kentigern, Glasgow, in the reign of Alexander II., there is a garb as crest, but the description does not certainly mean this; perhaps, rather, one garb on the shield.

Sir James Balfour says, the Earl of Menteith had the field argent and the garbs gules.

This great house was ruined by its adherence to the party of the Baliols, and only two branches seem to have survived the downfall. Cuming of Altyre, co. Moray, has been seated there since the middle of the fifteenth century at any rate; the seal of Thomas of Altyre, 1476, has two cushions in chief and a garb in base, all within a double tressure; crest—a talbot's head. This is a curious instance of composed arms, as the coat of his mother Euphemia, daughter of John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, almost extinguishes the paternal garbs.

Porteus, and other heralds, say that Altyre bore a fleur-de-lis or in the centre as a difference; the arms were not registered till the time of George Cumming of Altyre, c. 1750: azure, three garbs or; crest—a lion rampant or holding in his dexter paw a dagger proper; motto—"Courage;" supporters—two horses argent. This coat, quartered with Penrose and Gordon, was again recorded, in 1795, by Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonston.

The second family is Cumming of Inveralochy and Culter; the latter estate was erected into a barony, called Culter-Cumming, 1513. Sir William of Inveralochy was Lyon King of Arms 1512-28, having previously been Marchmont Herald.

Inveralochy is said by Porteus, and other heralds, to have borne a bordure engrailed or, and they assign to Culter as his difference a chevron or; Sir Alexander of Culter registered arms, c. 1677, azure, three garbs within a bordure or; crest—a garb proper; motto—"Courage." Pont gives as a motto used by Cumming early in the seventeenth century, *Solatium vitæ*, and Porteus has a blazon for Sir

John, added apparently to the MS., Cuming within a bordure ermine and *parté* sable.

Alexander, younger of Culter, was created a baronet 1695, with remainder to his heirs male; the title became dormant 1793, on the death of Sir Alexander, third baronet, and has lately been assumed by a gentleman whose case has been criticised in an article in the "Genealogist."

It is not unlikely that he may be descended from Thomas, uncle of the first baronet, who went abroad in 1671, and had a certificate of his descent 3 December 1727, being then resident at Cracow.

Alexander Earl of Buchan, granted Inveralochy to Jurdan Comyn, *pro homagio et servicio suo*, without any statement of relationship, in 1277, or soon after. Two ostriches as supporters were cut on a stone at Culter.

LE COMTE DE ROSS.

LE COMTE DE MORAY. The arms of the Earl of Sutherland are afterwards given—azure, three mullets argent, being the usual bearing of his kinsmen, the family, not the Earls, of Moray, so perhaps the names have been transposed. Gules, three mullets or, the recognised Sutherland coat comes nearer to this assigned to Moray.

Mr Riddell, in his "Stewartiana," argues that the Murrays of Touch Adam have the best claim to the male representation of the Lords of Bothwell, and founds partly on armorial evidence. A seal of William, in 1463, has three mullets within the double tressure, and two lions as supporters.

The Murrays of Tullibardine bore a chevron between three mullets; but a seal of Sir William, 1501, has three mullets within the double tressure, and also lions as supporters. The Murrays of Balvaird, Lords Scone, Lords Balvaird, Viscounts Stormont, and Earls of Mansfield, descended from a younger son of this Sir William, have always carried the tressure.

The Murrays of Abercairney long bore a chevron between three mullets; about 1730 William Moray of Abercairny registered arms, three mullets within a double tressure, and two eagles proper as supporters. The gradual assimilation of the arms of the different families of Murray is one of the most curious examples of changes in coat armour in Scotland. The Earl of Dysart and Murray of Glendoick both were allowed the tressure, although they were cadets of Ochtertyre, who never bore it having branched off from the house of Tullibardine at the time that the chevron was used. In Dumfriesshire the Cockpool Murrays, and also other families in the south, bore a saltire plain or engrailed with three mullets on a chief; Sir David Lindsay gives this, but a seal of Cuthbert of Cockpool, in 1477, has the three mullets within a tressure, and this with differences was borne by the Earl of Annandale. The tressure was allowed in 1792 to John Murray of Murraythwaite, descended from an early cadet of Cockpool. Another example, in the south, of change is to be found

in the arms of the Elibank family. Mr Laing gives several seals of the Murrys of Blackbarony, 1501 to 1588, with the saltire; the fetterlock makes its first appearance on the seal of John in 1554, who still retained the saltire and placed the added charge in base. The seal of Andrew of Blackbarony, 1565, is a fetterlock and a chief charged with three mullets, which is now the family coat, but cadets still used the saltire at a later period.

Gideon, first of Elibank, in 1601 seals with the fetterlock and chief charged with three mullets and in honour point a roundle; Porteus gives another coat as borne by him, or by his son before he was raised to the peerage—azure, on a chevron between three stars argent, a fetterlock between two hunting horns sable. Lord Elibank had the three mullets within the tressure, with a martlet in the centre for difference.

In the Lyon Register descendants of the first lord are allowed the tressure, but Murrys descended from his younger brothers have the Blackbarony coat with differences. Changes have also been made by branches of the Philiphaugh Murrys, some of whom even dropped the hunting horn, which is the distinctive charge in the coat of that family, and the seventeenth century MSS. give various altered coats assumed and discontinued by cadets, the whole forming a perplexing mass of contradictions.

LE COMTE DE CARRICK.

LE COMTE D'ATHOL.

LE COMTE DE STRATHERN. Robert II. was Earl of Strathern during the lifetime of David II., and this is another example of Scotland having been borne by the Stewarts before their accession.

The seal of his son David Earl of Strathern, 1374, has the paternal fess checquy between two chevronels for Strathern, the whole within the Royal tressure. The father's coat, as here given, is another example of a composed coat, being argent, Scotland, one chevronel for Strathern, but left uncoloured, and over all the Stewart fess; a seal of his, in 1369, has the paternal arms only.

(?) Earl of Lennox, incomplete; there should be four roses.

The representation of the great house of Lennox has been contested by Haldane of Gleneagles and Napier of Merchistoun, but Isobel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, had a daughter Isobel, wife of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, and mother of Maurice Buchanan, and her representative, if any exist, must be senior coheir, if there are no legitimate descendants in the male line of the duchess.

LE COMTE DE STRATHERN. Two chevronels are on the seal of Malis Earl of Strathern, 1280; that of Earl Gilbert, c. 1198, bears nine billets, five, three, and one.

LE COMTE DE SUTHERLAND, 1357, three mullets on the seal of William Earl of Sutherland.

BLAIR. The original coat; Sir James Balfour gives for Blair of Balthayock—or, a chevron between three torteaux, but adds that it should be sable, a fess (?) argent between three plates.

LE COMTE D'ANGUS. Seal of Malcolm, Earl of Angus, 1225, a lion passant gardant. Sir David Lindsay gives gules, a cinquefoil or, as the arms of the ancient earls, which appears to be a mistake.

Maud, daughter and heir of Earl Malcolm, married Gilbert de Umfraville who died in 1245, and their son was Gilbert, Earl of Angus; his seal, A.D. 1290, is a cinquefoil within an orle of ten cross crosslets. Gilbert de Umfraville, last Earl of Angus of this family, d.s.p. 1381.

FOULS. Probably the arms of Auchinleck; the bearings do not resemble any known to have been borne for Fowlis or Foulis in Scotland.

LE SIRE DE ROS. At this time Thomas de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, was the representative of the great house to which belonged William de Ros, a competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1296. Three water bougets were his arms, and gules, three water bougets argent, is the blazon in the Caerlaverock Roll.

It does not, however, seem very likely that in 1370 this family of Ros would be included in a Scotch roll of arms, as their connection with that country had long ceased.

Godfrey de Ros of Tarbart may be the person intended; I have no evidence for the arms he bore, but his younger brother John had a charter from Robert, Earl of Strathern, afterwards Robert II., of Halkhead, co. Renfrew. His descendants, as vassals of the Stewarts, added a chevron checquy placed between their three water bougets, but the tincture of the field is or, possibly an alteration to make the coat more resemble that of the overlord.

Hugh Ros of Kilravock, co. Nairn, was a cotemporary of Godfrey, and the bearing of this family also was water bougets. A water bouget with three stars in chief is the seal of Muriel, widow of Sir William de Roys, lord of Kylrauoke, c. 1328. In 1493 the *sigillum Hugonis Rois baronis* has a boar's head coupé for Chisholm between three water bougets. In 1526 Hugh Rose of Kilravock uses the three water bougets only. Arms registered by Hugh of Kilravock 1672-78—or, a boar's head coupé gules between three water bougets sable; crest—a harp azure; motto—"Constant and true." To this family belongs Field-Marshal the Lord Strathnairn.

Hugh, Baron of Kilravock, sat in Parliament 1481.

A genealogy of this family, written 1683-84 by Mr Hew Rose, minister of Nairn, was printed, with additions and illustrations by Cosmo Innes, Esq., for the Spalding Club, in 1848.

? CRAIG. See W.

II.

ARMORIAL DE GILLES LE BOUVIER
BERRY ROI D'ARMES.

A.D. 1450-55.

PLATE 1

First line—

EARL OF BUCHAN.

EARL OF CRAWFORD.

EARL OF THE ISLES. John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles ; the field should be gules, the lions argent, and the tressure probably or.

Second line—

EARL OF CARRICK.

EARL OF FIFE.

EARL OF STRATHERN.

Third line—

EARL OF LENNOX.

EARL OF SUTHERLAND, but probably meant for Earl of Ross, the bearing of that family being gules, three lions rampant argent. John, Earl of Sutherland, at this time was husband of Margaret, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles.

Earl of Mar.

Fourth line—

EARL OF DOUGLAS.

EARL OF ANGUS. The lymphad comes in place of the heart ; a mistake apparently.

EARL OF ORKNEY.

PLATE 2.

First line—

EARL OF MARCH.

EARL OF MORAY, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS. The saltire appears to have been added over the unfinished coat of Randolph, Earl of Moray. Can this have anything to do with the saltire quartered by the Crichtons of Frendraught, descended from the marriage of Janet, Countess of Moray (elder sister of Elizabeth Dunbar, Countess of Moray, wife of Archibald Douglas above named?) The seal of her son William, Lord Crichton, 1471, is a saltire quartering a lion rampant. Earl of Ormond, Hugh Douglas.

Second line—

THE LORD OF SWINTON: see G. David I. granted Swinton, co. Berwick, to Ernulf, styled *miles meus* in the charter ; he took his surname from his lands, and as Ernulf de Swinton witnessed a charter of Earl Cospatrick to the nuns of Witehoh. Swinton, which

as early as the reign of Robert II. is styled a lordship in crown charters, remained in the direct line of this family till sold by the late Robert Hepburne Swinton to a cousin of his own name, whose heirs possess it. The barony of Cranshaws was their property from 1401 till it was sold in 1695.

Sir John Swinton was Earl of Mar in right of his wife Margaret, formerly wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and the family became connected by marriage with the Royal House of Stewart. John Swinton fell at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. In 1389 he, as Sir John de Swyntoun, dominus de Mar, seals with a chevron between three boars' heads; crest, a boar's head; supporters, two lions. John Swinton of Swinton sat in parliament 1560. Sir Robert represented Berwickshire, 1612-21; Sir Alexander, 1644-45, and he was also Sheriff of the county. John, of that Ilk, sat in parliament during the Protectorate, was a judge and member of the council in Scotland; his son, Sir John, was a member of the last parliament of Scotland and of the first British parliament. John of Swinton was a Senator of the College of Justice, 1782-99, and Alexander of Mersington held the same high office, 1688-1700. Sir John Swinton, a cadet, served abroad with the rank of colonel, and was drowned near Goodwin Sands.

Lord Mersington's first wife was a daughter of Home of Huttonhall, by a daughter of the old family of Ker of Mersington, and in consequence of this alliance he bore as a difference on the chevron of his paternal coat the unicorn's head erased of Ker, making its tincture vert. His eldest son, Colonel Charles of Mersington, left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, 1732.

Catherine Swinton, heiress of Lochtoun, married Mr Adam Waddel, minister of Whitsome, and died in 1748, leaving issue.

Nisbet says that Sir John, the head of the family in his time, "of late has added to his arms for supporters two swine as relative to the name," but the arms are not entered in the Lyon Register.

The Lord of Lindsay.

The Lord of Seton.

Third line—

THE LORD OF DARNLEY. The first quarter for the Earl of Lennox, in L., has the azure field within a bordure gules, charged with eight buckles or. This is perhaps the older and more heraldically correct, as the tressure argent, adorned with buckles or, separates the gules from the azure.

Gilles le Bouvier gives also the armes of Le sire d'Aubigny in Berry; first and fourth, France within a bordure gules, charged with eight buckles or; second and third, or, a fess checquy azure and argent, over all a bendlet gules.

The seals of Sir John of Bonkle, 1296, and of Sir John of Darnley, 1426, are a fess checquy surmounted of a bendlet, and the same was used by Alexander of Castlemilk, 1512; but the seal

appended by his mother, Isobel Norvel, to the same deed, has the fess over the bendlet (thus agreeing with the arms given on page 4 for le Sieur de Chastelmont, no doubt Castlemilk) as the coat of her husband, William of Castlemilk, who died in 1495 or 1496. The seals of the Darnley Lennox family vary: some have the fleurs-de-lis without any bordure, some have Stewart within a bordure engrailed or a plain bordure charged with eight buckles; the Dukes of Lennox bore France within a bordure engrailed.

THE LORD OF MONTGOMERY. Here, in L., and various MSS., the field of the first and fourth quarters is gules, but in the entries of the arms of the Earl of Eglinton, and of cadets of his family, it is azure. Sir David Lindsay and some other authorities, make the field of the second and third azure, but in the Lyon Register it is gules.

In 1630 a curious agreement was made between Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, and Hugh, Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, by which the latter, being most willing that he and his heirs should in all time hereafter acknowledge the respect and duty which they owe to the honourable house of Eglinton, from which they are descended, contracts that they shall deliver to the said Earl and his heirs, being of the surname of Montgomery, "one faire horse of the value of thirty poundes," within the space of a year after the heir and heirs of the said Viscount shall have entered into possession of their manors, &c. The indenture is reproduced in facsimile in Mr Fraser's "Memorials of the Montgomeries;" it is ornamented with portraits of the peers, and representations of their arms, crests, and badges, and of a horse. The Eglinton coat is gules in the first and fourth, azure in the second and third, quarters. Viscount Montgomery's arms are—parted per pale gules and azure a sword argent, hilted and pommelled or, and a tilting spear of the fourth in saltire between three fleurs-de-lis in chief and flank, and three annulets stoned in base of the last.

THE LORD OF POLLOC. The dolphin, *Scottice* pook or pollok, is introduced as a canting charge doubtless, and is not to be met with elsewhere.

The seal of Robert de Polloc, c. 1200, was a boar passant, which afterwards became the crest of the Polloks of Over Pollok, or that Ilk.

A seal of John Pollok, 1453, is a saltire with a lion dormant in chief, and three hunting horns stringed in flank and base. Robert Pollock of Over Pollock, or of that Ilk, registered arms 1672-78—vert, a saltire or between three bugles in fess and base argent garnished gules; crest—a boar passant shot through with a dart proper; motto—*Audacter et strenue*. This coat, quartered with Crawford of Kilbirny, and with the supporters of the Crawford family, was again recorded in 1852 by the late Sir Hew Crawford-Pollok, Baronet, heir of line and of entail of the Pollok family.

Crawfurd, in his "History of Renfrew," 1710, states that Sir Robert Pollok, Baronet, then bore supporters two ratch hounds; in Nisbet's "Heraldry" they are described as hounds proper, but engraved with collars.

The engraving of the Pollok arms, in the work last named, represents them as marshalled in a way which has led to a very ludicrous blunder in our own time. First and fourth, Stewart of Darnley; second and third, Mure; over all, in an escutcheon of pretence, the paternal coat.

When arms were granted, in 1847, to Sir Frederick and Sir George Pollock, the three fleurs-de-lis azure, borne by the Darnley Stuarts, were taken as the coat of the family, and allowed with differences to these gentlemen, who thus bear arms which have no connection with their name, but fortunately have a Pollock crest and motto.

Peter, son of Fulbert, had Upper Pollok from the High Steward of Scotland, and took his surname from his lands towards the close of the twelfth century. Pieres de Pollok, of the county of Lanark, and Johan Pollok of Forfarshire, in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.

Robert Pollok sat in parliament for the burgh of Renfrew, 1669-73, and Sir Robert of that Ilk for the county, 1700 till the Union, and afterwards in the first British parliament. He was created a baronet in 1703, and the patent contains an unusually detailed statement of the antiquity and services of his family; the title expired on the death of his grandson in 1783, and the estates eventually passed to the Crawfurds.

Peter de Polloc held lands in Morayshire; his daughter, Muriel, Lady of Rothes, married before 1226 Walter de Mortach or Murdach, and had a daughter Eva de Mortach, Lady of Rothes; all of these persons appear in the Chartulary of Moray as benefactors to the Church.

Fourth line—

THE LORD OF BIGGAR, FLEMING.

THE LORD OF HAMILTON.

THE LORD OF KILMAURS, CUNNINGHAM.

PLATE 3.

First line—

THE LORD OF DUCHAL, LYLE.

THE LORD OF ROWALLANE, MUER.

GOURLAY OF KINCRAIG (?)

Second line—

OLIPHANT OF KELLIE. L., the bordure engrailed; the seal of Sir William, in 1449, has a bordure engrailed.

There is a notice of this branch of the Lords Oliphant in Wood's "East Neuk of Fife," and there has recently been printed, for private

circulation, "The Oliphants in Scotland." The Oliphants held Kellie from 1360 till 1613; the younger line being in possession from about 1380 till 1563.

In 1520 Elizabeth Cunynghame obtained a divorce from John Swintone of that Ilk, because her former husband, Sir John Oliphant of Kellie, was alive.

GRAY. The bordure appears on seals before the date of this collection.

OGILVY OF AUCHTERHOUSE.

Third line—

RUTHVEN.

THE LORD OF LEWES, MACLEOD. Other representations of this coat are given with supporters. Torquil Macleod had a charter from David II. of four davochs of the lands of Assynt; his descendants, known as the Siol Torquil, held Lewes, first under the Lords of the Isles, and afterwards of the Crown. In 1511 it was erected into a barony by charter in favour of Malcolm, son and heir of Rory Macleod; in 1591, on the resignation of Torquil Macleod of Lewes, a Crown charter of the barony of Assynt and others was granted to Colin Mackenzie of Kintail. Margaret, daughter and coheir of Torquil Macleod of Lewes, married Sir Rory Mackenzie of Coigeach, and was ancestress of the Earls of Cromartie, and other families who quarter the burning mountain. In 1571 a Crown charter of the barony of Lewes, in favour of Torquil and the heirs male of his body, names Gillecillum Garwe Macleod of Raasay as the next in order of succession.

In 1779 his descendant, John of Rasay, registered arms as heir male of Lewes; the crest and supporters are as in W.; motto—"Luceo non uro;" two crosses patée fitchée gules are added in the dexter and sinister chief points.

A previous entry in 1762 is contradicted by the statement of the descent of the Rasay family. John Macleod of Colbecks, in the Island of Jamaica, as representer of John, only brother-german of Roderick, last of Lewes, had been allowed—or, on a pedestal a mountain vert inflamed proper, in a dexter canton the arms of the Isle of Man; crest—an eagle displayed in the midst of flames of fire proper; motto, above the crest—"Luceo non uro;" below the shield, I ruke while I see; supporters—two eagles proper. This is evidently founded on the coat given from the Sunderland Hall MS.

The Macleods have a pretension to descend from the old Lords of the Isle of Man, and began, apparently, early in the eighteenth century to add the arms of Man to their coat.

When Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat registered arms in 1674 he added the burning mountain of the Macleods to his bearings, but not the arms of Man; those, however, were borne as a quartering by him as Viscount Tarbat, 1685.

When Roderick Macleod, second of Cadboll, registered arms,

c. 1725, he was allowed to quarter the arms of the Isle of Man, and had also the rare distinction of a compartment, an antique crown or below the shield.

LYON LORD GLAMMIS. The seal of David, Lyon of Braky 1506, has a lion rampant within a double tressure, and this coat, still borne by the Earl of Strathmore, is to be found in various MSS.

Sir James Balfour gives a bend sinister engrailed or over all, with the date 1423, and Porteus says a bend engrailed.

Etherington Martyn, quoting Rose's MS. as authority, gives for Lyon a bend or charged with three roses gules, surmounting the lion and no tressure. W. has for crest a lady's head within a garland, but in Esplin's collection the present crest appears, within a garland of bay leaves a lady from the waist upwards holding in her hand a thistle. One MS. of the latter part of the sixteenth century has a castle within a garland. The supporters, registered 1672-78, are a unicorn argent armed and unguled or, and a lion parted per fess or and gules. In older MSS. the lion is sometimes azure, sometimes gules.

John Lyon was clerk and secretary to David II., had a charter from Robert II. the second year of his reign of the thanage of Glammis as a free barony: he was Great Chamberlain of Scotland 1377-82, and in the ninth year of Robert II. has crown charters, in which he is described as *dilectus filius noster* and knight. Sir John married a daughter of the King. In the printed pedigrees of this family are omitted the marriages of John, son and heir of Alexander second Lord Glammis, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Lord Gray, and of Elizabeth, sister of the first Earl of Kinghorn, in 1586 to William Ker, *alias* Kirkaldy of Grange.

Fourth line—

THE LORD OF MACNEILL (?) There is no resemblance between this bearing and those recorded. The first entry in the Lyon Register is Lachlan of Tearfargus, descended of the Gigha family—quarterly first and fourth, azure, a lion rampant argent; second, argent, a sinister hand coupé fessways in chief gules, and in the base waved azure a salmon naiant of the first; third, or, a galley, her oars in saltire gules on a chief of the second three mullets of the first. This coat was recorded in 1840 by Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., with a bordure gules and two Persian lions for supporters, and afterwards by his brother Lord Colonsay, with a bordure ermine and two staghounds as supporters. The M'Neills of Colonsay are a younger branch of the M'Neills of Taynish and Gigha, and their pedigree is proved and recorded up to Torquill M'Neill of Taynish, keeper of Castle Swen 1449.

In 1806 Roderick M'Niel of Barra, chief of that surname, recorded—quarterly, first, vert, a lion rampant or; second, argent, a castle proper standing on the sea in base; third, or, a lymphad

sable sail furred; fourth, or, a dexter hand couped erect within an orle of nine fetterlocks gules; crest and motto the same as those of the Colonsay family, namely, an arm in armour from the shoulder, the hand grasping a dagger proper; motto—"Vincere vel mori;" supporters—two lions proper.

In 1824 Roderick MacNeil of Barra, son of the last named Roderick, matriculated the arms in his own name, when the crest was altered to a rock proper as anciently borne.

MACLEOD OF THAT ILK. See W. The arms were registered about 1730, when the supporters are described as regardant gules; motto—"Murus ahenus;" device—Hold fast.

David II. granted part of Glenelg to Malcolm, son of Turmode MacIode; the family held lands in Skye and Harris of the Lords of the Isles till the forfeiture of that house, when they had crown charters in 1498.

The chief has been successively styled, of Glenelg, of Harris, of Dunvegan, laird of Macleod, or of that Ilk.

Glenelg, and afterwards Dunvegan, were held as free baronies.

Many cadets of Macleod settled on the continent, and there is at least one existing branch in Holland. In 1741, Norman, of the Bernera family, lieutenant-colonel in the service of the States General, had a certificate from the Lord Lyon of his descent and right to arms. To the castle of the paternal coat were added, to indicate descent from a daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, in chief a lion rampant and a hand holding a cross crosslet fitchée, and in base a lymphad.

LORD FORBES. The bears' heads are borne couped and muzzled. Sir David Lindsay, and another MS. of the sixteenth century, give the muzzles sable; the latter has a similar bear's head as crest, two bears as supporters, and the motto, "Grace me gyd." Esplin, in 1621, has the heads muzzled gules; crest—a buck's head or; supporters—two bloodhounds argent collared gules. Porteus makes the bloodhounds proper. Other authorities have a lion and a savage, and a greyhound and a savage; two lions as supporters are cut in stone at Drumminor. The blazon in the Lyon Register of the arms of William Lord Forbes, 1672-78, is—azure, three bears' heads couped argent muzzled gules; crest—a stag's head attired with ten tynes proper; supporters—two bloodhounds collared gules; motto—"Grace me guide." Sir John Skene has left a note of a charter of Alexander III., 1271-72, of the *tenementum de Forbeys* to Duncan Forbeys.

In 1306 Robert Chival and William Comyn claimed the lands of Johan de Forbes from the King of England. John de Forbes was sheriff of Aberdeenshire 1373. Lord Forbes is Premier Baron of Scotland.

PLATE 4.

First line—

THE LORD OF GRAHAM. Arms borne by Henry de Graham at the siege of Caerlaverock—gules, a saltire argent on a chief of the second three escallops of the field; these bearings were used on his seal by John Graham of Mackesswyn, 1355. One escallop is on the seal of Henry de Graham, c. 1230. That of Sir Nicholas, c. 1250, has the simple bearing, a chief charged with three escallop shells; the same is used by Patrick in 1292, and on either side of the shield is a boar's head, while on the seal of Sir Nicholas there are several boars' heads. A seal of William (date unknown) has a boar's head alone; in 1320 Sir John of Abercorn had a boar's head in the shield, along with the chief and escallops and three boars' heads, as exterior ornaments or devices.

In 1292 David uses as seal a shield semée of cross crosslets fitchée three escallops.

Robert of Kinpont, in 1433, uses as crest a stag's head cabossed, and for supporters two lions gardant. An early crest, a hound's head, is on the seal of Walter Graham; and the second Earl of Montrose bore, as crest, a peacock's head. Mr Laing so describes it, but in the later part of the sixteenth century, the supporters are a falcon and a stork, and the crest is a falcon's head. W. has a stork's head.

David de Graham had a charter of lands in Forfarshire from William the Lion; Henry de Graham was in *curia regis* at Edinburgh 1189-96.

THE LORD OF LESLIE. Three buckles on a bend are on the seal of Sir Norman Leslie, 1292.

THE LORD OF BOUQUENEL. (?) Buchanan. The seal of George Buchanan of that ilk, 1557, is three boars' or bears' heads erased; that of John Buchanan, 1585, has a chevron between three similar heads.

Second line—

WEMYSS OF RIRES.

STUART OF CASTLEMILK. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Sir Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, Baronet, with three lines of chequers on the fess. See the Lord of Darnley.

The male line of this family, after existing as a separate branch for upwards of four centuries, expired on the death of Andrew Stuart of Castlemilk and Torrance, 18th May 1801.

MURRAY OF COCKPOOL. (?)

Third line—

CARLYLE OF KINMOUNT. The saltire and chief charged with three mullets, added by the Lords Carlyle, are for Torthorwald, being the bearing on the seal of David de Torthorald; 1292. Mr Laing describes the charges on the chief as roundles.

MOFFAT. (?)

MACDOWAL.

Fourth line—

CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR. An interesting example of a composed coat. William de Crichton acquired part of Sanquhar by marriage with Isobel de Ros in the time of Robert I.; the water bouget indicates this alliance, and at a later period, on the seal of Robert Lord Crichton, 1509, the lion is quartered with three water bougets for Ros.

STEWART. The coat given in L. for Stewart of Dalswinton.

DUNBAR.

PLATE 5.

First line—

KER. (?)

BRUCE.

HERRIES OF TERREGLES. The heads of the families of Herries and Colville married coheiresses named Lindsay, and while the Colvilles have ever since quartered that coat, this is the only known example of its being borne by Herries.

King David II., in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, granted the barony of Terregles to Sir John Heryz, and it remains in the possession of a descendant. The name appears in charters about the middle of the twelfth century, and in 1296 William de Heriz, of the county of Dumfries, swore fealty to Edward I. The seal of Archibald Herries of Maidenpaup, 1561, brother and heir male of William Lord Herries, is a mullet between three hedgehogs; his great-grandson sold that estate in 1629. Herries of Terraughty ended in an heiress, who married Sir John Maxwell of Cowhill.

A branch which held Barnbarroch, in the parish of Colvend, for several generations, ended in an heiress in the end of the seventeenth century.

Of the Mabie family were John, 1520; Robert, 1531; Sir Robert, father of Richard, 1604; John, 1622, son of Richard; John, 1632-47, son of John; Richard, 1652; John, 1661; William, 1704; John, mentioned by Nisbet as bearing the chief coat of the family, but Porteus gives a crescent azure as a difference; 1717, John of Auch franko was served heir male of his cousin, John of Mabie.

About the end of the sixteenth century several cadets were settled in Edinburgh as merchant burgesses; of these, William was founder of the families of Harthwaite and Halldykes, to which belonged Robert, merchant in Rotterdam, who registered arms in 1747 with a crescent in the centre for difference; he purchased Halldykes from his elder brother, and died in 1791, leaving issue.

Sir Robert, knighted in 1774, a partner of the firm of Coutts, son of the seller of Halldykes, was father of the Right Hon. John Charles Herries, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose son is Charles John Herries of St Julians, co. Kent.

William, younger brother of Sir Robert, recorded arms in 1789, with a bordure wavy gules as his difference; he was a merchant and banker at Ostend.

Second line—

JARDINE OF APPLGARTH. The field or instead of argent.

KIRKPATRICK OF CLOSEBURN. The colours reversed.

KENNEDY.

Third line—

CATHCART. A seal of Alan de Cathcart of the thirteenth century is of an oval shape, and bears the virgin and child.

The present arms, three cross crosslets fitchée, each issuing from a crescent, are cut on a stone in Paisley Abbey, c. 1350; supporters—two lions.

The seal of Alan Lord Cathcart, 1450, has the same bearings. Crest—the bust of a female affrontée; supporters—two women.

In 1511 John of Glendowys uses a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée, in the honour point a man's heart; his wife, Sybilla, daughter of Sir Alan Cathcart of Carleton, at the same time bore a stag's head contournée between three similar crosses. The heart in the centre of the shield, between three crosses as in 1350, is still borne by the Carleton family, but the difference assigned to them in various Funeral Escutcheons is a bordure nebuly.

The bearings of the Lords Cathcart have been varied; about 1580 two pelicans valuing themselves are the supporters. Crest—a pelican in her piety. Motto—"I hope to speid." See W.

MACLELLAN OF BOMBY.

MAGHIE. (?) Porteus has for Maghie of Balmaghie—sable, three leopards heads argent or or. Stacie gives Maghie of , surgeon—vert, a lance argent between three leopards' heads or.

The name of Gilmychel MacEth, of the county of Dumfries, appears on the Ragman Roll 1296, and the following year King Edward thanks Gille Michel MacGethe, and others, for services rendered in Scotland; 1339, Michael Mageth was admitted to the King's peace by Edward III. 1424-5 John Maggy had an English safe-conduct as a retainer of David Menzies. Balmaghie, for many generations the seat of the family, was erected into a barony, and Sir John, who died in 1658, was knighted; his son, Alexander of Balmaghie, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Colonel William Stewart of Castle Stewart.

Fourth line—

CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN.

CAMPBELL. (?)

FLOKART.

PLATE 6.

First line—

BLACKWOOD.

MAXWELL OF CALDERWOOD. About this time a saltire within a plain bordure appears on a seal of John Maxwell of Calderwood.

SEMPILL OF ELIOTSTOUN. In 1535 these bearings are found on the seal of William Lord Sempill, with a stag's head as crest, and two hounds as supporters; afterwards the chevron was borne checquy.

Second line—

HOME OF DUNGLAS. The tinctures differ from those of the recognised bearings, and it would be interesting, if this is to be relied on, to know that the Homes claiming descent from the great house of Dunbar, Earl of March, originally bore gules, a lion rampant argent, being the Dunbar tinctures, although all the Homes have long had the field vert.

The seals of Alexander Home 1437, Sir Alexander 1450, and Alexander Lord Home 1486, all have the lion of Home in the first and fourth quarters, and the papingoes of Pepdie in the second and third. The seal of Alexander, afterwards second lord, is the earliest example of the inescutcheon of Landell, an orle, which is the bearing of John de Laundel on his seal, c. A.D. 1224.

The crest of a deer's or fawn's head is on seals 1430 to 1486; in 1542, George Lord Home uses a deer couchant; and c. 1565, the present crest, a lion's head, is given in W; it issues from the wreath, is surrounded by flames, and the motto is "*Avise la fin.*" A later MS. has the lion's head surrounded by branches, and the motto "*Ala fin attendes.*"

The seal of Alexander, first earl, has the present motto, "True to the end," 1605. Two parrots, or falcons, were borne as supporters by Sir David, first of Wedderburn, and others of the family; and in 1450 two lions, the supporters of the Earls of Home, are on the seal of Sir Alexander; in the sixteenth century they were sometimes gules, sometimes argent. Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, baronet, registered arms 1672-78; he had very singular supporters—two battering rams gules, but when the Barony of Polwarth was conferred, these were altered to two lions regardant argent.

The printed pedigrees omit to notice the dispute as to the succession to the Earldom of Home, which occurred after the death of James, second Earl in 1633. His father, Alexander, first Earl, had entered into a contract with his kinsman, John Home of Coldingknows, whereby they mutually entailed their estates, including the Earldom of Home, on one another failing heirs male of their respective bodies. This contract was reduced at the instance of the second Earl, who was childless and had two sisters, on the ground that Coldingknows had sold part of his estate, and incurred debts as a burden on the remainder. On the Earl's death, James of Colding-

knows, the heir male, grandson of John above named, took proceedings against the coheiresses, Lady Doune and Lady Maitland, and got the decree of reduction reversed in March 1634, on the ground that the object of the tailzie was "for preservation of the honour of the house of Hume, and the antient dignity and estate thereof, and that it might remain with the name of Hume."

In various services in 1633 and 1635, he is designed James Home of Coldingknows only, and it was not till May 1636 that he obtained recognition as Earl of Home.

John Home, first of the Coldingknows line, married Margaret, only child of Andrew Ker, younger of Cessford. The Homes of Bassendean are the nearest cadets.

MELVILLE (?) L gives argent, a fess gules.

LIVINGSTON.

Third line—

LIVINGSTON OF CALLENDAR. The tressure is usually vert.

MENZIES OF ENOCH (?)

MURRAY OF GASK.

Fourth line—

WARDLAW OF TORRY.

LIVINGSTON OF DRUMRY. Sir Robert figured about this time, sat in the General Council 1440, and in Parliament 1457. The tressure is again made azure.

?———.

PLATE 7.

First line—

SIBBALD OF BALGONY.

COLVILLE.

RUTHERFORD.

Second line—

TURNBULL.

The legend as to the origin of this surname and the arms belonging to it is, that the founder saved Robert I. when attacked by a wild bull in Stirling Park.

Mr Jervise, in his "Memorials of Angus and Mearns," cites Walter de Trembley, who held the lands of Delany in the Mearns in 1263, Robert de Trembleye of the same district, who signed the Ragman Roll, Robert de Tremblay in Fife, c. 1280, and Robert and John of Tremblay, who were on an inquest 1342, as probable ancestors of the Turnbills. It is not unlikely that from them may have descended some of the Trimbills, Trombills, Trumbills, or Turnbills in Fife; but it is certain that the Angusshire family of Turnbull of Strickathrow was founded by a cadet of the Turnbills of Bedrule, co. Roxburgh. In 1315 Robert I. granted part of Philiphaugh, co. Selkirk, Willelmo dicto Turnebull; in the thirty-fourth year of his reign

David II. confirms a charter of lands in Innerdovat, co. Fife, held by the deceased Robert Trymblay, and resigned by his daughter and heir, Cecilia. It seems clear, then, that in the south Turnbull was originally a sobriquet, while north of the Forth Tremblay was probably a name of locality.

Robert III. confirmed a charter by Robert Turnbull to Gregory Kingissone of part of Innerdovat.

Grange or East Barnes, and Turnbull's Beath in Fife, were old possessions of the family, the former line ending in coheiresses about 1772; Mr John Trimbill was vicar of Cleish 1507; to the same family probably belonged William of Pittencrieff, near Dunfermline, whose son, William of Airdrie, in the east of Fife, left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Preston of Penicuik.

George, bailie of Cupar, sat in Parliament for the burgh 1661, and died the next year, leaving issue.

Philiphaugh was in possession of a Turnbull three hundred years after the original grant; John was Sheriff of Selkirkshire in 1360; William of Philiphaugh, 1426. In 1467 John Turnbull was directed to retour the rents of barons in that county; Adam of Philiphaugh, 1483-1509; Ralph, father of John, who had sasine, 1524; William of Philiphaugh, 1624. Before this, part of Philiphaugh had been carried, by the marriage of Elizabeth Turnbull, a coheiress, to the family of Murray. Porteus gives for Turnbull of Philiphaugh—vert, a bull's head erased argent. Bedrule was possessed by George Turnbull before the middle of the fifteenth century; George of Bedrule married Janet, daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, and died in 1528, leaving a son, Sir Thomas. Sir David Lindsay mentions "auld Badreule" as at the Raid of the Reidswire, "with all his Trumbills at his back." In 1668 Thomas was served heir to his father in the barony of Bedrule, which soon afterwards passed into other hands.

To this family belonged William, Bishop of Glasgow, founder of the University there, who died in 1454. Peter Turnbull of Strickathrow, co. Forfar, descended from Bedrule, died soon after the Restoration, leaving three sons—

I. John, his successor, who registered arms, 1672-78—argent, three bulls' heads erased sable armed vert, being the Bedrule arms, within a bordure indented of the second for difference, and died in 1693; his descendants were seated at Strickathrow, and afterwards at Dalladies and Muirton, nearly to the middle of the nineteenth century.

II. James of Smiddyhill, who also registered arms; four of his descendants succeeded him in that estate.

III. Mr Peter, minister at Laurencekirk, whose only son James, in 1696, also recorded arms.

Minto was confirmed by charter of David II. to Walter Turnbull; John of Minto granted a charter in favour of his *nepos* Sir

William Stewart of Jedworth, which was confirmed in 1390; after his death in 1423, his son, Walter Turnbull, objected to this disinheritance on the ground that his father suffered from leprosy, and the result of the dispute was a division of the lands between the claimants. John Turnbull sold the barony of Minto after 1655.

After the failure of the Bedrule and Minto families in the direct line, the Turnbolls of Know claimed the chiefship; John was of Know, 1652; John of Know descended from Turnbull of Minto, registered arms, 1672-78—argent, an ear of rye vert (probably to indicate a maternal descent from Riddell) between three bulls' heads erased sable armed of the second. The crest is a bull's head cabossed. Nisbet mentions a seal of Turnbull of Minto, 1455, as one bull's head cabossed; another seal, 1439, however, has a head erased as afterwards borne. Besides the branches mentioned there were many others, forming at one time a powerful border clan. On the roll of landlords on the middle march, 1587, are the laird of Bedroule and George Turnbull of Halroule. There had been a "great break" between the Rutherfords and Turnbolls in Teviotdale, for which, in 1478, Parliament are to provide a remedy.

In October 1565 the Earl of Bedford, in a letter to Sir William Cecil, mentions Trumbull the prophecier, and that Captain Cockburn can tell "what the Queen of Scots saith of his prophecies."

Persons of the name settled in France bore argent, three bulls' heads coupé sable armed and langued gules, but the Tournebu or Turnebu in Normandy, who have been claimed as of Scottish origin, had for arms argent, a bend azure. In Berry, a family of Tourneboeuf bore, azure, three bulls' heads or.

Sir William Trumbull of Easthampstead, co. Berks, Secretary of State and Ambassador, who died in 1716, bore argent, three bulls' heads erased sable breathing fire proper; his grandfather, a native of Craven, co. York, acquired property in Berkshire about 1630. Sir William's marriage to Lady Judith Alexander, daughter of Henry, Earl of Stirling, connected him with a Scotch family; their granddaughter and heir married Hon. Colonel Martin Sandys, and is represented by Arthur W. J. W. Blundell Trumbull Sandys Roden Hill, Marquess of Downshire. William Turnbull was Abbot of Melrose 1504, and of Cupar 1510-26.

SANDILANDS OF CALDER.

LAUDER OF BASS.

Third line—

DUNDAS OF DUNDAS. Towards the close of the twelfth century Dundas, in West Lothian, was granted by Waldev son of Cospatric, to Helias son of Huctred, to be held for half a knight's service. The descendants of Helias took their surname from their lands, which were inherited by the present James Dundas, Esquire, by whom they have recently been sold.

The wording of the charter gives no countenance to the theory,

which, however, is not in itself improbable, that the Dundases descend from a younger son of the house of Dunbar.

In 1467 Duncan of Dundas was appointed to make retour of rents in Haddington; the lairds sat in Parliament 1469-87, and in 1560. In 1669 George of that Ilk had a Crown charter, erecting all his lands into a free barony, to be called the barony of Echlin.

In the middle of the fifteenth century the family of Fingask in Perthshire branched off, which at one time set up a claim to be chief of the name, and although this altogether broke down, its representative, Thomas of Fingask, co. Stirlingshire, in 1769 obtained a Royal Warrant for supporters—a lion and an eagle both proper, and was allowed to add a double tressure flowered counterflowered gules to his coat. The difference originally borne by Fingask was a crescent; Sir John of Fingask was knighted in 1633, when the Earldom of Ancrum was conferred on his cousin-german; he sold the Perthshire estate, which had been erected into a barony.

John of Baldovie, co. Forfar, his son and successor, registered arms, 1672-78, being the lion rampant within a bordure indented gules. In the next generation Thomas, a merchant in Edinburgh, acquired lands in Stirlingshire, which were, by Crown charter, erected, in 1730, into the barony of Fingask, and in 1758 he was served heir general of his grandfather Sir John; his eldest son, Thomas, was Lyon Depute 1744-54, and obtained for his father a concession of arms, as head of the family, with two lions as supporters, which, in 1762, was reduced by decree of the Court of Session at the instance of Dundas of that Ilk, who was recognised as head of the family, with the sole right to the chief coat.

They have long borne two lions gules as supporters, and as a compartment below the shield a salamander in flames.

Dundas of Carronhall represents Fingask, of which the Earl of Zetland is a cadet.

Duncan Dundas of Newliston was Lyon King of Arms in the latter half of the fifteenth century. To Robert Dundas, third of Arniston, were granted, about 1680, as supporters, a lion gules and an elephant proper; the latter to indicate that his grandfather Sir James, first of Arniston, was eldest son of the second marriage of George of that Ilk with Katherine, daughter of Lawrence Lord Oliphant; this branch, which has produced so many judges and lawyers, and of which the Viscounts Melville are cadets, bears as difference a bordure ermine.

MOWBRAY OF BARNBOUGLE.

CRICHTON.

Fourth line—

RAMSAY OF DALHOUSIE.

CRICHTON OF CAIRNES.

BICKERTON OF LUFFNESS (?)

PLATE 8.

First line—

LORD BORTHWICK. These, with marks of cadency for the younger branches, have always been the bearing of all of the name. The seal of William Lord Borthwick, 1522, has a horse's head for crest and two lions as supporters; but in the reign of Mary, and ever since, the crest has been a moor's head, with the motto, "*Qui conduit*" or "*Qui conducit*," and two angels as supporters.

From John Borthwick of Crookston, who sat in Parliament 1457, descended William of Crookston, who registered arms 1673, with a crescent as a difference; crest—an eagle volant with a St Andrew's cross on his breast; motto—"Fide et spe."

Notable persons of the name were Mr George, archdeacon of Glasgow, one of the envoys to England to treat for the liberation of James I.; Robert, gunner and founder of artillery, who, for his services, had a charter of Ballencrieff in East Lothian from James IV. in 1510, which was held by his descendants for several generations; Mr David of Lochhill, king's advocate, who sat in Parliament 1574-79; William, depute marischal 1538; and Mr Mark, justice depute 1595.

HEPBURN OF HAILES. The Bannatyne "Miscellany," Vol. III., and "Adversaria," contain some interesting charters and documents which correct errors in the published pedigrees of the Earls of Bothwell.

The seal of William Hepburn, son of Sir Patrick of Waughton, 1558, has the chevron between three mullets.

Mr Laing's collection contains seals of several of the chief line, and of cadets, the oldest being that of Patrick de Hepborne, 1371, the chevron charged with a rose and two lions within a bordure engrailed. A Funeral Escutcheon gives the name of the first wife of the last Earl of Bothwell, Anna Rustig, of the house of Seminarva van Adresall, adding that she was here in Scotland at Court.

The Hepburns are said to be from England; in Northumberland Hebborne of Hebborne bore argent, three cups sable, in each a flame of fire proper.

Several members of the Hepburn family figure in France, and there the arms were altered both as to arrangement and tincture; azure, on a chevron between two lions rampant confronté in chief, and three spur rowels one and two in base or, three roses gules.

KER OF SAMUELSTON. The arms of this family, given by Lindsay and other authorities, are a unicorn salient and not gorged; Porteus says a unicorn's head. David II. confirmed a charter of Samuelston, by William Earl of Douglas, to Richard Ker.

In 1451 William Earl of Douglas gives a charter of Hutton-

hall to George of Samuelston and the heirs male of his body, his three natural sons and the heirs male of their bodies, whom failing to Andrew Ker of Auldtounburn, his two brothers and the heirs male of their bodies; this would seem to point at a relationship between the Samuelston and Auldtounburn families. The latter bore unicorns' heads in their shield, and it is to be observed that the Hamiltons of Samuelston took a masle or, one of the bearings of Ker of Cessford, as crest. George Ker of Samuelston had a daughter Nicholas, who married, first, Alexander Lord Home, Great Chamberlain of Scotland; secondly, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. From certain contracts and charters, &c., 1497-1555, it would seem that George Ker married a second wife, Marion Sinclair, formerly wife of George Home of Wedderburn, and had a son, James Ker, who held Samuelston, or part of it, although Lady Home is generally designed heiress; his last appearance is in 1554, when he ratifies his resignation of his rights in Samuelston to Janet Home, Lady Samuelston, wife of Sir John Hamilton, the grand-daughter and heiress of Nicholas Lady Home.

Second line—

TOWERS OF DALRY. (?)

LAUDER OF BASS OR BIEL.

COCKBURN OF LANGTON.

Third line—

FORRESTER OF CORSTORPHINE.

LOGAN OF RESTALRIG.

DISHINGTON OF ARDROSS.

Fourth line—

(?) HOP PRINGLE.

HARCARSE—a name of locality in Berwickshire. Sir David Lindsay gives this coat with the field sable and the charges argent. The seal of Robert Harechas, sheriff of Perth 1305, is three fleurs-de-lis surmounted of a bend. Adam de Harcarres was abbot of Newbottle 1216, afterwards of Melrose, and died 1245. In 1296, Roger, Thomas, and Marjory de Harkars of Berwickshire, and Alisandre de Harcars of the county of Fife, did homage to Edward I., and the lands of the last named were restored to him. Alan de Harecarres occurs as a witness in the reign of Alexander II., and Robert de Harcarse 1291. Robert Harkars had a charter of the barony of Keillar from Robert I., and John de Harkars, in 1329, has a gift from the king.

David II. grants the barony of Preston, in Dumfriesshire, to Thomas Harkars, and in the same reign Alan de Harkars witnessed a charter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, at Dunse.

The surname seems to have at an early period become rare; in 1448, David Harcase Armiger is a witness in Fife; 1459, safe-conduct to James Harkes, merchant; in 1605, James Harcas sat in parliament; a little later persons of the name held property at Aberlady.

DALZELL. This is the only instance in which the club, which is of curious design, appears. The seals of Sir William and Marion Dalzyell, 1392, have a naked man with arms extended. The coat is elsewhere given from F with the man hanging on a gibbet, an allusion no doubt to an absurd legend that the founder of the family rescued the body of a kinsman of Kenneth II. who had been hanged by the Picts. Another allusion to this story is the supporters, if they can be so called, granted 1685 to General Thomas Dalzell of Binns—two pavilion poles. These were dropped in 1772, when Sir Robert Dalzell of Binns was recognised as heir male of the family of Menteith, and allowed their supporters.

The seal of Isabella Dalzell, 1529, has a naked man with arms extended, and the Lyon Register has never admitted the gibbet as a bearing of any of the name.

The surname is undoubtedly taken from Dalzell in Lanarkshire, the original seat of the family.

Sir Robert of Glenae, who was created a baronet in 1666, was son of Sir John of Newton and Glenae, younger son of the first Earl of Carnwath, and Agnes Nisbet his wife.

Hugh de Dalzell was sheriff of Lanark in 1288.

In 1296 Thomas de Dalielle of that county did homage to Edward I., and Robert sat in Parliament 1368. The usual pronunciation of the name is shown in an Act of Parliament, 1627, to naturalise "Sir Robert Dyell, gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber," afterwards Earl of Carnwath.

According to a funeral entry, the paternal grandmother of General Thomas Dalzell was a Law of the same family, as the Archbishop of Glasgow.

PLATE 9.

First line—

(?) BAILLIE OF LAMINGTON.

SCOTT OF BALWEARIE.

NORMANVILLE.

Second line—

MAXWELL OF POLLOK. The Maxwells of Pollok bore an annulet stoned on the saltire, as on the seal, about 1400, of Sir John, where there are supporters—two lions(?); two apes were afterwards borne. The arms of John Maxwell of Pollok, on his seal, in 1503, are a saltire charged with an annulet. The seal of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, 1532, has the saltire with an annulet in chief and a bird in base.

Nether Pollok was given, about the year 1270, by Sir Aymer de Maxwell to his younger son John; the lands were erected into a barony 2nd February 1672.

Sir John Maxwell represented Renfrewshire in Parliament 1593-1617, and Sir George, 1649-50.

Sir John, Lord Justice-Clerk 1699-1702, was created a baronet in 1682, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; but being childless, and having no brother, obtained a second patent on his own resignation in 1707, extending the limitation to his other heirs of tailzie whomsoever. On the death of Sir John Maxwell, the last heir male of the family, in 1865, the estates and representation passed to his nephew, William Stirling of Keir, who assumed the surname of Maxwell and the baronetcy. As he did not take the estate under the old entail, it may be a question whether he had a valid right to the title. Sir William had the distinction of being the only commoner who ever was a Knight of the Thistle.

"Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok," by W. Fraser, were printed for private circulation 1863.

ABERCROMBIE. This coat is again represented with the chevron gules and the heads sable. Sir David Lindsay makes all the charges azure.

The seal of George of Pitmedden, 1537, has a chevron between three boars' heads erased.

Sir J. Balfour gives for Abercrombie of Pitelpie—or, a chevron between three boars' heads coupé azure.

Pont has two blazons for Abercrombie of that Ilk—argent, a chevron gules between three boars' heads erased azure or sable. Crest—an oak tree fructed proper, sometimes placed on a burning mount. Motto—"Tace."

The seal of Sir Robert of that Ilk, 1493, has two lions gardant as supporters.

In 1674 Sir Alexander of Birkenbog, baronet, registered—argent, a chevron gules between three boars' heads erased azure; motto—"Mercie is my desire." In 1792 his descendant, Sir George, registered the same, with a falcon proper as crest, and over it the motto, "*Petit alta;*" supporters—two greyhounds argent collared gules. His pedigree is given back to Alexander of Birkenbog, falconer to Charles I.

Richard Abercrombie of Abercrombie and Balcormo, co. Fife, was dead in 1270, leaving a son and heir, William.

In 1296 William and John, both of that shire, did homage to Edward I.

Sir R. occurs before 1300.

Alexander was Sheriff of Perth in 1370; the barony of Murthly, in that county, was long in the possession of the family, and was sold, in 1615, by Thomas of that Ilk, and his son Alexander.

In 1441 Thomas of Abercrombie sat in the General Council, was on a commission on the Laws 1449, and a Lord Auditor 1450. In 1470 the Lord of Abercromby sat in Parliament, and in 1578 Alexander of that Ilk was a member of the Commission on the Laws.

In the reign of James IV. Mr David was clerk to the King, dean of Aberdeen, and sub-dean of the Royal Chapel.

In 1493 Sir Robert of that Ilk granted Balcormo, by charter, to his younger son William, whose daughter and heir, Helen, married Peter Arnot; and their descendant, Hugo Arnot, still holds the estate, which belonged to his ancestor before 1270.

Thomas Abercrombie sold Abercrombie in 1627.

At a very early period the name is met with in the north; John in 1330 acts for the burgh of Cullen; Alexander, before 1350, purchased half of the lands of Ardhunynner in the Garioch; in 1362 he possessed Pethmalchy and Harthill.

In 1512 these and other lands, including Pitmedden, were united and erected into the free barony of Pitmedden for George Abercrombie. Various misfortunes overtook the family in the sixteenth century: Alexander of Ley was killed, it was believed, by witchcraft in 1509; Alexander of Pitmedden was shot dead by the Gordons in 1583; Alexander of Pitmedden was accused of bigamy in 1587, and his place of Pitmedden burnt the following year.

The published pedigrees are not quite satisfactory, but it is probable that Birkenbog is the head of the Abercrombies in the north.

Skeith, in Banffshire, was for several generations the property of a separate branch. Mr Jervise says it was sold in 1720 by Alexander, who left a son, James, merchant in Cullen.

The funeral escutcheon of George, who purchased Tullibody, and died in 1699, leaving that property to a younger son of Birkenbog, who was ancestor of the Lords Abercromby and Dunfermline, makes him descended from Skeith. There is, however, a curious note appended:—"Done conforme the persons concernedes direction not being of a sure information on the father's side."

MACULLOCH.

Third line—

MELDRUM. See W for arms and supporters of Meldrum of that Ilk, co. Aberdeen.

The seal of William de Melledrum, 1292, has three pallets, and this bearing again appears in that of William Meldrum of Fyvie, 1468—parted per pale, the dexter side parted per fess, in chief three pallets and in base three unicorns' heads coupé for Preston; the sinister side has an otter salient.

Sir George of Fyvie, in 1547, uses—first and fourth, a demi-otter issuant from water in base; second and third, Preston.

The seals of Alexander of Seggie, 1449; David, canon of Dunkeld and official of St Andrews, 1495; William, 1532; and Thomas, official of Brechin, 1514, all have the otter salient, with additional charges and slight variations.

William, Bishop of Brechin, in 1500 used an otter salient, with a mullet in sinister chief point quartering a chevron charged.

The only entry in the Lyon Register is for Mr George of Crombie, 1672-78—first and fourth, argent, a demi-otter issuing from

a bar wavy sable ; second and third, Preston ; all within a bordure engrailed sable.

The coat, however, is registered several times as a quartering by the families of Urquhart and Seton, and the otter is crowned or ; the crown appears in 1495 on the seal of the Canon of Dunkeld.

The Urquharts of Meldrum at first placed Meldrum in the first and fourth quarters, Seton in the second and third ; but in 1741 resumed their paternal coat, and took as crest a demi-otter sable crowned with an antique crown or, holding betwixt his paws a crescent gules, to indicate representation of the Meldrums of that Ilk and Setons of Meldrum.

Sir Philip de Meldrum, c. 1220, witnessed a charter of William, Earl of Buchan, to the Priory of St Andrews ; 1262, Sir Philip and Agnes Cumyn, his spouse. In 1278, Sir Philip and Sir William witness the foundation charter of the Church of Turriff ; William was sheriff of Aberdeenshire 1290, and afterwards, in 1296, he swore fealty to Edward I., and his lands were restored. The same year David, of the county of Fife, also submitted to the English king ; in 1278, Alexander de Meldrum is named in the chartulary of Dunfermline.

Sir Philip was sheriff of Banff 1337 ; William sat in a general council 1364 ; William was sheriff of Aberdeen 1348.

Meldrum of Seggy, in Fife, bore three otters passant sable, according to some authorities ; James of Seggy was a senator of the College of Justice 1575-88 ; Sir David of Seggy was father of Mr William 1622.

George Meldrum of Crombie left three coheiresses in 1705 : Jean of Crombie, wife of James Duff ; Helen, wife of Abercromby of Glassaugh ; and Isabella, wife of Alexander Ogilvie, advocate.

CRAWFORD.

DALRYMPLE. Nisbet describes a seal of James de Dalrymple of Inglis-toun and Annetistoun 1402, appended to an obligation to his superior, Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdere—eight lozenges in saltire with a buckle in chief, which he considers to be taken as a mark of vassalage ; crest—a hart's head ; supporters—two lions gardant. Porteus gives the arms of Dalrymple of Lacht as—or, a saltire engrailed sable, perhaps a mistake for lozengy ; he also gives Dalrymple of Stair—or, on a saltire azure nine lozenges of the field. The arms of Sir James of Stair, baronet, are given as registered ; his crest was a rock proper, with the motto, "*Quiescam.*" The supporters of the first viscount and first earl were two storks each with a serpent in its beak, but afterwards two lions have been borne, and the motto altered to "Firm."

The surname is taken from the barony of Dalrymple, co. Ayr, which, after being held for at least three generations, was alienated about 1371 by Malcolm and Hugh de Dalrymple to John Kennedy of Dunure, who in 1375 had a gift of the relief payable from the lands of the late Arthur de Dalrymple.

Stair was acquired in 1450 by William Dalrymple, by marriage with Agnes Kennedy; it was erected into a barony for Sir James in 1669. He was son of James Dalrymple of Stair, by Janet, daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdow; James was younger son of James of Stair, by Isabel Kennedy of the Bargeny family. His elder brother, John of Stair, was father of James of Stair, who d.s.p. There is a missing charter of Robert III., confirming to Duncan Dalrumpill the office of Toshia Daroche in Nithsdale. He was probably ancestor of the families of Lacht, Inglisoun, Waterside, &c. James of Lacht 1398; in an action, 1478-83, between Christian Grierson, Lady Lacht, and John Dalrymple, mention is made of landsheld of Stewart of Rosyth; 1492, Robert, Prior of the Carmelites at Queensferry; Morris in Waterside, 1558; Malcolm in Waterside, 1585; Malcolm of Waterside, 1616; Malcolm of Enoch and John of Schalloch, 1621; John of Waterside, 1630, and his brother Malcolm. William, last of Waterside, died unm. in March 1760; his sisters and coheirs were Agnes, wife of Mr Alexander Orr, minister of Hoddam, and mother of Alexander Orr, who sold the estate in 1782; Elizabeth, wife of William Murray of Murraythwaite; Susan, wife of Dugald Maxwell of Cowhill. This family bore Dalrymple as Stair within a bordure engrailed gules. In 1369 John Dalrymple held land in Edinburgh; John was provost of the burgh 1392; John sat in parliament as its commissioner 1445—he is designed “the king’s merchant,” and was an official of the mint; for several generations this was one of the leading burghess families of Edinburgh.

In 1602 William, then a boy at Ayr School, was kidnapped by the Mures, kept away from home for several years, and made to change his name. This was to prevent him giving evidence as to the slaughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy; having returned, he was murdered on Girvan sands and his body thrown into the sea.

It would seem that William Dalrymple belonged to the Stair family, as an attempt was made to get John, laird of Stair, to abstain from prosecuting the guilty parties.

Fourth line—

?—

COCHRANE. Crawford gives the arms of John de Cochran of that Ilk and Pitfour, 1519, from his seal—three boars’ heads erased. A later modification of the coat is given from W. A third bearing, given in several MSS., is—ermine, on a chief gules a boar’s or stag’s head between two mullets argent.

When Sir William was created Lord Cochrane, the arms confirmed to him by Sir James Balfour, Lyon, in 1648, were—ermine, on a chief gules a stag’s head between two mullets or; crest—a demi-lion crowned; supporters—two leopards or. This was altered in 1668 by Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon, to—argent, a chevron gules between three boars’ heads erased azure armed of the second; crest—a horse passant argent; motto—“*Virtute et labore*,” supporters—two

greyhounds argent collared azure. In the registration for William, Earl of Dundonald, 1672-78, the same person, the boars' heads are armed and langued of the field, and the supporters are collared or and leashed gules. Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, registered arms 1774, quartering Blair of that Ilk as heir male of that family, and the boars' heads of Cochrane are, on this occasion, azure langued gules.

The Cochranes of Barbachlaw in West Lothian, of whom Nisbet gives a short notice, bore, in 1614, a boar's head erased and in chief three mullets; but as registered, 1672-78, by Alexander of Barbachlaw, the mullets are disposed chevron ways, the field argent, charges azure.

It is from this family that the Cochrans of Ashkirk claim descent, and they called their property near Musselburgh, and afterwards a farm on their Roxburghshire estate, Barbachlaw. In 1795 arms were registered by Archibald of Ashkirk in Musselburgh, and in 1813 by his son, Archibald of Ashkirk in Roxburghshire, and of Barbachlaw in Mid-Lothian; the coat and crest, however, rather resemble those of the Earl of Dundonald.

Cochrane of Dumbreck, co. Aberdeen, bore—ermine, on a chief gules a stag's head erased or between two mullets argent. Of this family Mr Walter was provost of Aberdeen, and his son Walter sat in parliament for the city 1693.

From a second son of Barbachlaw descended the family, founded by a merchant burgher of Edinburgh, which possessed Rochsoles, co. Lanark, for five generations.

Marion, daughter and heir of John Cochrane of Struthers, co. Lanark, married James Whyte of Stockbriggs, and died in 1771.

Margaret, only child of John Cochrane of Ravelrig in Mid-Lothian, married, in 1755, David Ross, a senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Ankerville.

The surname is taken from Cochrane in Renfrewshire. Waldeve de Cochrane witnessed a charter in 1262; William de Coughran, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; David II. granted Pitfour and other lands to Roger de Cochrane, and for a time Pitfour was the property of a separate branch of the family. Lee in Renfrewshire and Ascog in Bute belonged to Cochranes during the whole of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Thomas of Cochran of Cousland had the Earldom of Mar by gift of James III., but was hanged, and forfeited.

George sat in parliament for Ayr 1585-97. The family of that Ilk ended in an heiress, Elizabeth, whose husband, Alexander Blair, assumed the surname and arms of Cochrane during the lifetime of his father-in-law; their son was the first peer.

In 1671 Barbachlaw and his other lands were united and erected into a free barony for Alexander Cochrane of Barbachlaw, with a singular arrangement: failing heirs male of his own body, the estate is settled on William the second, and Thomas the third sons of William

Lord Cochrane, there being no relationship between the families. The heirs of tailzie are bound, under penalty of forfeiture, to "take upon them and bear the Sir-name of Cochrane, with the style and armes of Barbachlaw."

MONIPENNY. These bearings are given in L; the seal of William, 1467, is the same, with a peacock in his pride for crest, and two ladies as supporters. Seals of John of Pitmilley 1467, and David of Pitmilley 1546, have not the dolphin quartering, nor is it used by various other persons of the name whose seals are given by Mr Laing.

Thomas of Kinkell, 1415, has a chevron between the three cross crosslets issuing from crescents; crest—a bird.

In 1449 Thomas has a stag's head as crest.

Porteus says Pitmilley sometimes bore a star argent in chief, sometimes a bordure engrailed argent.

William Lord Monypenny sat in parliament as a peer 1471; his son, Alexander Lord Monipenny, settled in France, where the first lord had grants of land from Louis XI., and left no male issue.

Pitmilley in Fife was held, it is said, from the thirteenth century by the Monypennys; the last of the line, 1869, left the estate to a namesake, younger son of a Kentish family, said to be of Scottish origin.

PLATE 10.

First line—

CRAWFURD OF GRENNAN.

RAIT. A cross engrailed is the bearing on the seal of Sir Gervase de Rait 1292; an early seal of John de Rait has a hunting horn, and that of Mr David Rait, 1591, has a cross invecked.

W. gives quarterly sable and azure a crescent argent.

The coat here represented was matriculated 1672-78 by William of Hallgreen; Mr William of Pitforthie, a cadet at the same time has a hunting horn of the field stringed gules on the cross.

The surname is taken from localities, and probably was assumed in different parts of the country by persons not related to one another. Rait in Nairn, Rait in Perth, Raith in Fife, and Raith in Ayrshire, may all have given a name to residents if not to owners. 1291, Sir Gervase de Rathe, Constable of Inverness; 1292, H. de Rathe; 1292-97, Sir Andrew de Rathe; the Ragman Roll contains the names of Sir Gervase de Rate, Gervase Rat, and Sir Andrew de Rat of the county of Inverness, and Roger de Rath of Ayrshire 1296.

In 1332 John de Rate, the father, enters into an agreement with the Abbot of Scone; Sir Alexander, 1335-69; Thomas de Rath, 1371; John de Rath, 1398.

Thomas de Rate had charters in the fortieth year of his reign from David II. of Ures in Kincardineshire, to be held in free barony,

and of Balgillo in Forfarshire; another of the barony in the first year of Robert II., and again to him, designed *dilectus scutifer noster*, and Margaret, his spouse, in the twelfth year of the reign of the same king. He was dead seven years later, when the superiority was granted to Sir Alexander Lindsay.

Hugh de Rath was appointed coroner of the sheriffdom of Ayr by Sir John Lindsay, and had a Crown charter of confirmation second Robert II.

In 1492 Alexander Rait possessed lands in Rait.

David of Drumnagair acquired Hallgreen, and had a charter 1471, which was confirmed in 1478. This property gave a designation to his descendants, till it was sold in 1724 by William Rait of Hallgreen, who married Isobel, sister and heir of James Douglas of Bridgeford.

Futhes and Drumtochty, in 1440, belonged to John Rait; 1445, Henry, son of John; 1492, Robert of Drumtochty; 1491, Elizabeth, Lady of Futhes, is said, by Mr Jervise, to have married Hew Calder, and to have left a son, Alexander Calder of Drumtochty.

Branches of the Hallgreen family were seated at Cononsyth, Bryanton, Pitforth, Findlaystoun, &c., and the representation is claimed by Rait of Anniston, co. Forfar. James was Abbot of Culross 1530. Archibald went to Poland in 1650, and in 1676 had a birth-brief showing his descent through Raits of Lentush, co. Aberdeen, from Hallgreen.

Mr James, advocate, acquired Edmonstone, near Edinburgh, of which he had a charter in 1630 to him and Eliza Fouller, his wife; their son, James of Edmonstone, married a daughter of Hay of Monkton, and was dead in 1667, leaving two daughters, Anna and Elizabeth. The elder married John Wauchope, a senator of the College of Justice, with the style of Lord Edmonstone, and died in 1729. Her arms, registered c. 1672, and displayed at her funeral, are the undifferenced coat.

MONIPENNY OF PITMILLY. (?)

Second line—

RATTRAY.

BOSWELL.

GLEN.

Third line—

SANDILANDS OF CALDER. (?)

WISHART.

PLATE 11.

First line—

WILLIAM CRAWFORD. M. Michel gives the seal of Robert de Crawford, 1406—a fess ermine with two mullets in chief; crest—a mullet between two horns; supporters—two lions gardant.

WILLIAM AUCKINLECK. This coat was registered 1672-78 by Gilbert Auchinleck of that Ilk, co. Forfar, and a hundred years later, with a bordure gules for difference, by James Macvicar Affleck of Edinghame. It is cut in stone at Woodhill, with the addition of a hunting-horn in base, probably executed early in the seventeenth century.

In 1809 Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, co. Ayr, was allowed by Lyon to quarter Auchinleck as descended from Marion Auchinleck, wife of George Campbell of Loudoun.

Affleck of Dalham, co. Suffolk, baronet of Great Britain, claims descent from Auchinleck of that Ilk in Forfarshire, and bears the arms, crest, and motto as registered by Gilbert.

In 1296 Nicol de Achtheleg, of the county of Ayr, and Patrik de Aghlek, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I.

The lairds of Auchinleck sat in the general council 1441, and in parliament 1469-78-81-87.

In 1296 Matheu le Naper de Aghelek, of Forfarshire, swore fealty to the King of England, and ten years later John de Aghelek also did homage for lands in the same shire; can John have been the son of Matthew, and have assumed a surname from his lands?

About 1445 Sir John and James Auchinleck married Elizabeth and Giles Melville, sisters and coheiresses of Glenbervie; the elder sister and her husband managed to retain the greater part of the estate; their eldest son James married Giles Ross, and left a daughter and heir Elizabeth, as to whose rights and legitimacy there were suits, which were decided in her favour, and she carried the barony of Glenbervie to the house of Douglas by her marriage to Sir William, younger son of Archibald Earl of Angus; their descendants bore argent, a cross embattled sable for Auchinleck, and this coat is given in L. for Auchinleck of that Ilk, and was also borne by Auchinleck of Balmanno, co. Perth, whose representative in 1630 was served heir male of Mr John, second son of Sir John above named, and uncle of the heiress, he being descended from a brother of Sir John.

The cross has been said to have been the arms of Balmanno of that Ilk, assumed in consequence of marriage with the heiress; there seems no evidence of this, as the cross was the coat taken by the descendants of the heiress of Glenbervie, while the marriage with Balmanno is said to have been contracted by the younger son, whose descendant became heir male.

Of the Balmanno family were George, who married Mary, sister of James Earl of Morton, the regent, and of David Earl of Angus, and was shot dead, 1581, by William Bickerton of Cash; George, 1581-97; William, father of Sir George, a senator of the College of Justice 1626 to c. 1639; Sir William of Balmanno 1648, and Mr Archibald his brother, who is said by Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse to have married Anna, daughter of Arnot of Woodmill, and to have left a daughter Anna, heiress of the family, who married John Carnegie of Kinnell.

To return to the Forfarshire family: 1364, Gilbert of Auchinleck has a payment from the Crown; 1441, James of that Ilk; 1495-1508, Hugh of that Ilk; 1558-69, Gilbert of that Ilk; Robert of that Ilk died in 1610, when his son Gilbert was served heir to him; 1665, Gilbert, heir to his father or grandfather Gilbert, in the barony of Auchinleck, registered arms, died 1692; Gilbert his son died 1722, leaving a son, Gilbert, who sold the estate soon after.

Edinghamé came into the possession of the Affleck family about 1670. In the sixteenth century there were Auchinlecks of Cumledge, co. Berwick, descended from Archibald, a younger son of Balmanno; Auchinlecks of Schethine in Aberdeenshire; Auchinlecks of Tweedie, co. Lanark. Auchinleck in Ayrshire was lost by recognition, and granted to the ancestor of the Boswells, who have since held it.

WILLIAM DE MODREVILLE. (?) The seal of John Finlay, *alias* Motherwell, vicar of Eastwood, c. 1550, is described by Mr Laing as a saltire cantoned with four roses or cinquefoils.

In 1296 Adam de Moderual, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century persons of the name of Moderwell occur, connected with Renfrew, and Philip, a bailie of the burgh, was killed in 1556.

Second line—

JOHN SEMPILL.

ALEXANDER MAGNEY. (?)

ABERCROMBIE.

III.
ROLL OF ARMS,

BY

SIR ROBERT FORMAN,
LYON KING OF ARMS.

C., A.D. 1562.

LAUDER OF BASS. L.

*HEPBURNE OF WAUCHTON.

COCKBURNE OF LANGTONE, as L., omitting the quartering of Vipont.

SCOTTE OF BULCLEUCHE ; or, on a bend azure a crescent between two mullets of the field.

*KER OF PHERNIHIRST.

JHONSTONE OF LOCHEWOODE, as L., Jhonstoun of that Ilk, but with the cushions pendant by the corner.

CRANSTONE OF THAT ILK. L., both feet of the cranes rest on the ground.

DOUGLASS OF DRUMLANRICK. L., the hearts uncrowned.

TOURIS OF INVERLEITH. L., crescents instead of mullets, and no marking of tinctures ; the seal of George Touris of Inverleith, A.D. 1632, has mullets

PRESTOUNE OF CRAIGMILLER. L.

NAPER OF MERCHISTOUNE. L., Napier alone without the blank quarters.

FROSTER OF CORSTORPHIN. L.

DALMAHOY OF THAT ILK. L.

SANDELANDS OF CALDER. L.

LAUDER OF HATTON. L., the beak only of the griffin is gules.

CRAUFURD OF HAINING. L.

*MENTEITH OF KERSS. L., first and fourth, gules, a bend chequy argent and sable; second and third, azure, three round buckles or. The field of the Menteith coat is so invariably or, that gules can only be looked on as an error in colouring.

LOGANE OF RESTALRICK. L., in the second and third quarters the field is sable, the eagle argent.

HERRING OF GILMERTOUNE. L., an additional cinquefoil on the bend in chief.

SAINCT CLAIR OF ROSLING. L., no mullet on the cross.

PENNICUKE OF THAT ILK. L.

WARDLAW OF VAMSTOUNE, as Wardlaw of Richartoune, L., with the mascles argent.

FAIRLIE OF BRAIED. L., a lion rampant debruised of a ribband sinister, tinctures not marked.

CREIGHTOUNE OF BRUNTSTOUNE. L., ermine, a lion rampant azure.

CLEPEN OF CARSLOGEN. L., argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or.

FAUSYDE OF THAT ILK. L.

CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUNE. L.

*MURRAY OF BLACKBARONY.

GIFFART OF SHRIFFHALL. L., ermine, three bars gules, a bordure of the last.

STEUARTE OF CRAIGIEHALL. L. 87, no buckles in chief.

- BALFOUR OF MONQUHANIE. L., argent on a chevron sable an otter's head coupé of the field, in base a saltire coupé of the second.
- *HEPBURNE OF QUHITSTOUNE.
- BINNINGE OF THAT ILK. L.
- BALFOURE OF CARRESTOUNE. L.
- SCRYMGEOUR OF DIDHOUE. L., or, a lion rampant gules holding in his dexter forepaw a sword bendways argent.
- RAMSAY OF DALHOUSIE. L.
- WALLACE OF CRAGIE. L., in the first and fourth quarters the field is or and the lion gules.
- BLAIR OF ADAMTOUNE. L., argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine masles of the field.
- MUREHEIDE OF LAUCHOPE. L., argent, on a bend azure a mullet between two acorns or.
- KNELAND OF THAT ILK. L., the hare is or.
- *GRESONNE OF LAGE. This family has twice changed its bearings. The seal of Robert Grierson of Lag, 1418, has a lion rampant gardant crowned. Sir David Lindsay, and other authorities, give what may be called an Annandale coat—gules, a saltire and chief argent, the latter charged with three cushions of the field. Forman is the earliest authority for the present arms, which were registered 1672-78 by Robert of Lag, substituting a mullet for the crescent on the fess.
- *EDZAR OF THAT ILK. Nisbet describes the arms of the family of Edgar, cut on a stone at their house of Wedderlie, co. Berwick, as a lion rampant quartering three water bougets for Ross of Sanquhar, supported by two greyhounds. These arms are not recorded, but the silver lion in a field sable with differences is recorded, 1672-80, by two cadets. Admiral Edgar, the last of the direct line of Wedderlie, used on his seal the lion rampant without the quartering, with the supporters.

The surname is met with at an early period in Nithsdale and in the Merse, and may have become the surname of the descendants of any person of the name of Edgar. It is conjectured that the lion rampant indicated descent from, or dependence on, the Earls of Dunbar and March; perhaps connection by marriage, as Sir Patrick Edgar, who held lands in Lennel in 1272, married Mariota de Home.

Robert I. granted several charters to Edgars or Edzars, chiefly of lands in Dumfriesshire, one being to Richard of half the barony of Sanquhar, with the place thereof, the other half being held by William de Crichton.

Donald Edzear had a charter from David II. of the captainship of the Clan Macgowin. Wedderlie certainly was held by the Edgars in 1376, and was sold in 1733 by John, whose son, Rear-Admiral Alexander Edgar, died in 1817, leaving an only child, Sophia Bathia, who married, first, Captain Robert Campbell, R.N.; second, Alexander Tait, LL.D.

The representation in the male line has been claimed by several families.

In 1873 there was published "An Account of the Sirname of Edgar," by Captain Lawrence-Archer, a descendant through a female.

John of Wedderlie sat in parliament for Berwickshire 1681, Edward Edgar for Edinburgh 1640, and Alexander for Haddington 1696-1707.

RAMSAY OF CULLUTHIE. L., in the second and third quarters mascles argent instead of lozenges or.

OGILVEY OF FINDLATOUR. L., first and fourth, argent, an eagle displayed sable; second and third, argent, a lion passant gules.

MERTYNE OF MEDOPE. L.

CARNAGIE OF KINHAIRD. L.

MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK. L.

MENZIES OF CASTELLHILL. As L., Menzies of Enouch.

DURIE OF THAT ILK. L., azure, a chevron between three crescents argent.

WOODE OF BOLNETOUNE. As L., Wod of Blairtoun.

BRECHINGE. L., the piles are in point.

LOUELL OF BALLUMBIE. L., the bar wavy surmounts the piles which are in point, and is narrower.

FOUILLES OF COLINGTOUNE. L.

IRUING OF DRUME. L.

HADDOUNE OF GLENEIGGIES. L., the saltire in the second quarter is engrailed, a mistake which has been frequently repeated; the saltire is for Lennox, and plain. An early seal of Ranulf de Haudene has as his paternal coat a saltire between four stars; the stars being dropped and the saltire engrailed, the bearing became identical with that of Colquhoun.

SHAW OF SAUCHIE. L.

*WEYMIES OF THAT ILK.

WEYMIES OF REREIS. L., first and fourth, a lion rampant within a bordure, no tinctures marked; second and third, argent, a bend azure.

COLVEILL OF ESTER VYMEIS. L.

LUNDEY OF BALGONIE. L., in the first and fourth quarters, gules, three pallets argent, instead of paly of six gules and argent.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK. L., the piles are in point.

MELDRUM OF FYVIE. L.

MURRAY OF TULLEBARDIN, as L., Murray of Balvaird.

*BALFOUR OF THAT ILK.

INNES OF THAT ILK. L., in the first and fourth quarters the field is gules, the heads argent.

SCOTTE OF BALUEREY. L., the field is or.

INGLEIS OF LOCHEND. L.

KENEDEY OF BLANQUHAIN. L., in the first and fourth quarters the crosses are gules, and in the second and third the lion is not crowned.

ROSS OF MONTGREANE. L., the field is argent.

CALHOUNE OF LUSSE. L.

AUCHINLECK OF THAT ILK. L., the cross is represented as if counter-compony argent and sable.

*DALZEILL OF THAT ILK.

BOSUELL OF BALMONT. L., first and fourth, or, a lion rampant gules; second and third, argent, on a fess sable three cinquefoils of the field.

*CHARTREIS OF EMPTSFEILDE. L.

*CHARTREIS OF LONEFENAN. L.

These Charteris coats are given nearly the same by Sir David Lindsay, but there is reason to believe that alterations have been made on his MS. Amisfield is possibly an addition; at any rate it is on one of the smaller shields, inserted in the centre of the four which usually occupy a page, and it has the tressure, which did not then belong to that family. The other was originally Hempesfelde, but a line has been drawn through this word and Kinfaunis added below in a more modern hand. The great family of Charteris of Kinfauns, Lumphannan, and Canglour, on which latter estate, which is in Stirlingshire, there was a family mansion named Charteris Hall or House anciently, certainly carried the Royal tressure, as appears from many seals. In 1584 John Charteris of Kinfauns formally adopted Henry Lindsay, afterwards Earl of Crawford, who had married Beatrix Charteris, and made over to him the whole of his great estate in fee, making it a condition that he should assume the surname and arms of Charteris of Kinfauns only. This agreement was ratified by Parliament three years later, and Henry was styled Charteris, fiar of Kinfauns, although John Charteris lived on into the seventeenth century. Sir James Balfour, the MS. called Workman's, and other authorities, give the plain fess for Amisfield and the tressure to Kinfauns, and the Lyon Register, c. 1672, contains an entry of the arms of Sir John Charters of Hempsfield—argent, a fess azure.

When Colonel Francis Charteris, said to be heir male of Amisfield, died, his daughter, the Countess of Wemyss, put up on his house in Edinburgh an escutcheon of his alleged arms. Proceedings were taken against her ladyship and her husband in the Lyon Court, and in August 1732 they were fined and the arms pulled down, as they "belong to another family which the said Colonel Francis Charteris does noways represent."

Some twenty years later the Lord Lyon was found more pliable, and the coveted Royal tressure was matriculated as part of the arms of the Hon. Francis Charteris of Amisfield, second son of the Countess of Wemyss, and successor to the estates of his maternal grandfather. At the same time the old crest and motto—an arm issuing out of a cloud holding a sword aloft proper, "*Non gladio sed gratia*"—were changed to a dexter hand holding a dagger paleway proper. This is our charter.

Robert of Amisfield, co. Dumfries, was in parliament 1481; Mr Thomas of Charteris, Chancellor of Scotland 1288-90, had a grant of

the ward of Amisfield; Sir Thomas had a charter of Kinfauns from David II., and was made Chancellor 1340.

Amisfield was erected into a barony 1613, and was, till recently, the property of the heir general of the direct line of the family who had assumed the surname of Charteris.

DOUGLASS OF LOCHLEUIN. L., the chief is represented as if the shield were parted per fess indented.

CHEINE OF ASLONAN. L., this coat is unfinished apparently.

HENDERSOUNE OF FORDELL. L., the crescent is vert, the field parted per pale dancetty sable and argent.

*CHIRNSYD OF EAST NISBET. Balfour's blazon is azure, three moriscoes' heads erased argent; Pont has or, or argent, three women's heads sable attired azure. The surname is taken from a locality in Berwickshire.

Mr Hugh de Chirnside was official of Teviotdale 1306, and Mr Hugh, clerk, probably the same person, is named 1316-24; Hugh, 1328; Laurence, a merchant, had English safe-conducts 1362-4-5, and was custumar of Dunbar 1372; his son Thomas was dead in 1393, when his property fell to the Crown by reason of bastardy.

John Chirnsyde had a charter from Robert III. of Fowllerland in Whitsome, on the resignation of John Nisbet; John, 1428; John of Whitsome; Alexander had married before 1479 Elizabeth Nisbet, and probably acquired East Nisbet with her; Ninian of East Nisbet 1530; William of East Nisbet 1567; Sir Patrick, in November 1615, carried off from Haddington Adam French of Thornydikes, a boy of fourteen, confined him at East Nisbet, carried him to Berwick, and there married him to his own daughter Jean.

For this he was prosecuted, but the youthful bridegroom having declared that he went of his own free will, the matter was allowed to drop.

Alexander of East Nisbet, son of Sir Patrick, was dead before 1643, leaving Alexander, who d.s.p., and Captain David, who, in 1652, was served heir in West Whitsomelaws; William was in the French service 1552; Mr William was parson of Luss 1581; Robert represented Glasgow in parliament 1593; Robert of Over Possil was commissary of Glasgow 1602; Ninian perished when Dunglas Castle was blown up.

HAY OF BOYNE. L., argent, three inescutcheons gules.

HAY OF LEYIES. L.

DOUGLASS OF KILSPINDIE. The simple coat of Douglas with the heart uncrowned.

LEUINGSTOUNE OF MANERSTOUNE. L.

LINDESAY OF COUINGTOUNE. L., the field vert.

MURE OF RUALLAN. L., the tincture of the mullets not marked.

HOPPRINGELL OF THAT ILK. Argent, on a bend sable three round buckles or; apparently a Stirling coat.

BALFOURE OF BURLEY. L.

MACKMATH OF THAT ILK. L. 129^b, Makknaucht, the tincture of the field is not marked; the inescutcheon is gules charged with a cross argent.

*OUGSTOUNE OF THAT ILK. In 1876 Alexander Milne Ogston of Ardoe, co. Kincardine, Esquire, proved his pedigree as heir male of this family, and the coat was confirmed to him by the Lyon King of Arms, the blazon being—argent, three mascles sable, on a chief of the second two lions passant of the first armed and langued gules. This is as it appears on seals of the commencement of the sixteenth century, and in the Lyon Register as a quartering of Douglas of Tilwhilly.

The MSS. generally make the shield parted per fess and the lions rampant.

The various bearing of the arms is shown in the illustrations to "A Genealogical History of the Families of Ogston from their first appearance, circa A.D. 1200." Edinburgh, 1876. Privately printed. A careful and accurate work, interesting as showing the vicissitudes of an old family which, after its estates had passed away from it by marriage and sale, has regained in the present day a position among the landowners of the district in which it long flourished.

The surname is taken from lands in Morayshire. Symon de Hogeston entered into an agreement with Andrew Bishop of Moray, c. 1230; John de Ogiston was steward to Walter de Moravia 1240; Alexander de Ogiston, in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I.

In 1473 Alexander Ogstoun of that Ilk sold Ogstoun to John Innes of that Ilk; his son and heir, John of Crag, was sheriff of Aberdeenshire; Walter, son of John, took the designation of that Ilk, and died 1489, leaving two daughters coheirs—Elizabeth, married Sir Adam Hepburn, master of the king's stables, and Janet, (?) married George Halyburton of Gask.

George Ogstoun, cousin-german of these ladies, acquired Auchmacludy, co. Aberdeen, by marriage, c. 1550, with Elizabeth Murray; William, fourth of Auchmacludy, left a daughter and heir, Christian, who married in 1691 Alexander Reid; from her uncle the existing family of Ogston descends.

David Douglas acquired Tilwhilly in Kincardineshire by marriage, c. 1479, with Janet Ogstoun, and their descendants quartered Ogstoun.

Thomas Ogstoun possessed the Kirklands of Fettercairn, c. 1470; these lands were sold by Walter in 1615.

BALLENDEN OF AUCHENONE. L.

SPREUELL OF COLDOUNE. L.

GLENDINING OF PARTOUNTE. L., of that Ilk.

LEIRMOUND OF THAT ILK. L., as Dersye.

WARDLAW OF TORRIE. L., in the second and third quarters the field is argent, the water bougets sable.

*TOSHEAVCH OF MONEYVAIRDE.

*LASONE OF HUMBLE.

BISSET OF THAT ILK. L., argent, a bend gules.

TENDELL. L.

*CUMEIN OF ALTER.

MAXSWELL OF CALDERUOODE. L., the chief argent, three pallets sable.

BALZIE OF LAMINGTOUNE. L., sable, eight mullets, three, three and two argent.

JARDIN OF APILGIRTH. L., the stars on the chief are omitted.

MACKLENANE OF BOMBIE. L.

RUTHERFURDE OF THAT ILK. L.

*RIDDELL. Seal of Patrick de Ridale, c. 1170, a lion passant; of his son Walter, c. 1175, an eagle with wings expanded. The MSS. give a chevron between three boys' heads or holly branches, or ears of rye.

Walter of that Ilk, in 1566, seals with a chevron between three ears of rye.

The surname is Norman, and is one of those which are on the Roll of Battle Abbey; Ridel seigneur de Moré, near Rouen, bore—gules, three lions' heads or.

Geoffrey Ridell, lord of Wittering, Northants, was a baron by tenure and justice of England in the reign of Henry I.; the descendants of his daughter and heir, Maud, wife of Richard Basset, assumed the surname of Ridell.

Arms of Sir John Ridel of Bedfordshire, in the reign of Edward II.—paly argent and gules, a bend sable; of Sir William of Westmoreland at the same time—gules, a lion within a bordure indented argent.

Gervase Riddel settled in Scotland before 1116, and was sheriff of Roxburghshire; Walter de Riddale had a charter from David I. before 1153 certainly, probably considerably earlier, of Whitunes, half of Escheto, and Lilislive, &c., which is the oldest charter to a layman known to be in existence in Scotland.

His brother and heir, Sir Ansketin, 1155, was the direct ancestor of the present Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell of that Ilk, baronet.

The family early acquired the other half of Lilislive, and the whole came to be called Riddell and was erected into a barony; the estate was sold about 1820. A separate branch was founded by Hugh, who possessed Cranston, known as Cranston-riddell, before 1160.

Arms registered for Riddell of Riddell—argent, a chevron gules between three ears of rye slipped and bladed proper; crest—a demi-greyhound proper; motto—"I hope to share;" supporters—two greyhounds argent collared gules. The motto is "Hab shar," as recorded in 1783 by Walter of Glenriddell, a cadet. In 1765 George Riddell, M.D., and his third brother James, of Riddell Lodge, co. Berwick, and of Belton in Suffolk, the former representative of Riddell of Kinglass, in West Lothian, registered the arms of Riddell of that Ilk with marks of cadency; crest—a demi-greyhound argent; motto—"Right to share." In 1775, James, then of Ardnamurchan

and Sunart, co. Argyll, Riddell Lodge, Belton, &c., again recorded these arms, being granted supporters (although he was not the representative even of his own branch of the family) a female figure, the emblem of agriculture, and a male figure, the emblem of honour, and an additional motto, "*Utile et dulce*."

Mr Riddell was created a baronet in 1778; and in 1796—on setting forth a totally different pedigree, showing that John of Sallowes in Norfolk, a descendant of the Ridells of Wittering, sold that estate, settled in Scotland in the reign of James VI., and was grandfather of James, first of Kinglass—was allowed by the Lord Lyon to discontinue the use of the arms, crest, and motto of the Roxburghshire Riddells, and to bear—or, three piles in point gules surmounted of a bend azure, with several quarterings, one of them being Barry wavy of six or and gules for Bassett; crest—a hand issuing from the coronet of a French count holding a baton proper; supporters as before; mottoes—"De *Apulia*" and "*Utile et dulce*." Very shortly before the discarded pedigree had been published in Douglas's Baronage.

The arms of the Bassets, barons of Weldon, descended from Maud Riddell, were—or, three piles gules within a bordure sable bezantée; of the Bassets, barons of Drayton, also descended from her—or, three piles in point gules, a canton ermine. Arms of Riddell of Swinburne, in Northumberland—argent, a fess between three rye sheaves azure.

FORSYTHE OF NYDIE. L., the griffins are sable.

LOCKARTE OF BAR. L.

*MACKDOUELL OF GARTHLAND. Argent, on a chief sable a mullet on a dexter side or.

— Argent, nearly the same as L. Squyare.

STRANGE OF PITGARTHIE. L.

HALDINGTOUNE OF THAT ILK. L., the crosslets are sable, and the cross is charged with a mullet argent.

DOUGLASS OF LANGNUTHRIE. L.

CORSBEY OF THAT ILK. L., the cross is argent.

*BALKASKIE OF THAT ILK.

SYNTOUNE OF THAT ILK. L., Symondtoun, no mullet.

— Gules, a saltire argent on a chief of the second three cushions of the first pendant by the corner. (?) Greirson.

— Argent, a chevron between three mullets gules. (?) Arnot.

CHALMER. L., Gathgirth, the field of the first and fourth quarters is gules.

HERIOTE OF TRABROUNE. L.

MURRAY OF PHILIPHAUGHE. L.

*WANSSE OF THAT ILK.

BISSET OF THAT ILK. As before.

*STEUARTE OF GAIRNETULLIE.

PITBLADDO OF THAT ILK. L., the boar's head is coupé.

*QUHYTELAW OF THAT ILK. A mistake for Whitehead.

STEUARTE OF GARLEIS. L.

*SPENSS OF VARMESTOUNE. *Vide post.*

RAMSAY OF DUNONE. L., the crescents are placed in the usual way, *i.e.*, with their horns towards the dexter chief.

BLAIR OF ADAMTOUNE. L.

*ROSSE OF KINFAUNIS. Three water bougets; no tinctures given. Sir James Balfour gives the field azure, the charges or.

MORTIMEIR OF WAMBETH. L.(?) Mortimer of Auchinbady, an old Banffshire family, whose arms were registered, c. 1680, as paly of six argent and azure, a lion rampant sable powdered with tears. George, the last owner in the direct male line, died in 1716, leaving co-heiresses, one of whom married David Erskine, a shoemaker; another, Thomas Keir, one of the King's trumpeters.

*DALRUMPELL.

BROUNE OF FORDELL. The tincture of the field is altered from sable to gules, which is a mistake.

Adam Brown was killed at the battle of Falkirk 1298; the lands he held of the Bishop of Aberdeen descended to his grandson, Sir John, sheriff of the county of Aberdeen 1328.

John Brown of Midmar, son of Sir John, was ancestor of George, Bishop of Dunkeld 1484-1514, whose arms, illuminated in his Life by Abbot Myln, are—sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent. The bishop granted Fordell, co. Perth, in 1493, to his brother Richard, whose descendants bore—azure, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or. The direct male line ended with John Brown, son and heir of Sir John of Fordell and Rossie, Major-General, and representative in parliament of the county of Perth, who was mortally wounded at Inverkeithing 1651.

Antonia Brown of Rossie, co. Fife, Sir John's eventual heiress, married Alexander Dunlop of Dunlop, co. Ayr.

Brown of Finmount, co. Fife, an estate acquired in 1596 and sold c. 1710, became heir male; and of this branch, which charged the chevron with a crescent sable, descendants exist.

The families of Horn, Westhorn, Hangingside, and Sir William Brown, created a baronet 1699, were cadets of Fordell, and bore the field azure, which distinguishes them from the branches of Colstoun.

*CAIRNESS OF ORCHATTON.

MELUEILL OF RAITHE. L.

BALBIRNEY OF THAT ILK. L.

MACKCULLOCH OF CARDNEIS. L.

HOGGE. L.

DUDINGSTOUNE OF SOUTHOUS. L.

*DUNS OF THAT ILK.

*RINDE (it should be Reid) of COUSTOUNE (or Colliston).

*SAINTECLAIRE OF BLANSSE.

RIPPET OF THAT ILK. L.

*WALLACE OF ELLERSLEY.

HARKES. L., the chevron and fleurs-de-lis are or.

*MICHELL.

KEMPE OF THOMESTOUNE. L., there are only one arm and hand.

PRINGELL OF BURNEHOUS. L., the field and escallops are or.

RENTOUNE OF BILLIE. L.

WOODE OF CRAIGE. L.

WOODE OF BONETOUNE. L., no crosslets.

ABERCROMBIE OF THAT ILK. L.

WINTOUNE OF THAT ILK. L.

*DURHAME OF MONEFEITH of olde.

*FALCONER OF HALCARTOUNE. The coat armour of this ancient family, whose ancestor, Willelmus Auceps, grants a piece of land near Halkerton to the Abbey of Arbroath, shortly before the year 1200, has undergone various mutations. The seal of Robert le Faulconer of the county of Kincardine, appended to his deed of homage to Edward I., has a falcon striking a bird. Sir David Lyndsay gives gules, three hawks' lures or; Sir Robert Forman gules, a chevron argent between three pairs of wings conjoined in lure or, which has also the authority of Sir James Balfour. Another modification appears in an addition made to Workman's MS. in ink, without indication of tinctures, and probably about 1600—a chevron between three falcons' heads erased. In Balfour's time however, if not earlier, another alteration took place (L. II. and Pont's MS., A.D. 1624) to—or, a falcon's head proper, issuing from a heart gules, between three mullets azure. This coat, with appropriate marks of cadency, was registered 1672-85 by several cadets of the family. Its head probably altered the coat when created Lord Falconer of Halkerton in 1647. David, fifth lord, registered in 1733—azure, a falcon displayed between three stars argent, and on his breast a man's heart gules. The funeral entries supply evidence that this was borne by Alexander, second lord, who died in 1684, with the addition that the falcon is crowned with an antique crown or.

In Douglas's Peerage, Jane, sister and heir of David, third Lord Falconer, is omitted; she married in 1706 James Forbes of Thornton, and had issue; secondly, James Ouchterlony, bailie of Montrose. George, brother of the fifth lord, was a merchant in Cadiz and in Edinburgh, married Janet, daughter of John Marjoribanks of Leuchie; their son George inherited Carlowrie on the death of his uncle, Major-General Alexander Marjoribanks, 13th December 1773, died 19th December 1789, and was succeeded by his nephew, David of Carlowrie, who married, 1796, Jane, daughter of Robert Stewart of Binny. Captain George Falconar of Carlowrie, their son, married Frances Georgina, daughter of George Mercer of Gorthie and Dryden, and was father of the present George Mercer (Falconar) Stewart of Binny, co. Linlithgow.

Several members of the family of Falconer held the office of Master or Warden of the Mint, and on that account had bezants or plates added to their arms as a difference.

CLAPEN OF THAT ILK. As before for Clepen of Carslogen.

*SPENS OF VARMESTOUNE. The date 1572 is added below.

The variations and changes in the Spens' coats require a detailed account; Sir David Lindsay gives for the Lathallan family arms entirely different from either of the coats in this roll, viz., gyronny of eight argent and azure, an inescutcheon gules surcharged of another inescutcheon of the first, on which is a lion's head erased sable. Sir James Balfour calls the quartered coat the old one of the Wormiston family, and describes the charges in the first and fourth quarters as "hung locks." The coat with the lion and bend he calls Spens of Wormiston "of laite."

In Laing's Collection of Seals are two of 1431-1444 — fretty on a chief indented (or dancetty) three roses or cinquefoils; this appears to be the oldest bearing of the family, and was carried to France by cadets who settled there, being now described as lozengy, on a chief three roses.

John Spens of Condie, advocate to Queen Mary, seals with a chevron between three boars' heads erased, a thistle stalked and leaved being placed on the chevron.

When the Lyon Register was formed in 1672, two of the Lathallan family registered the coat with the lion and bend, which makes its appearance on a seal of David Spens 1549; but Spense of Berrihole, although stated to descend from Lathallan, is allowed a boar's head erased between two barrulets. In 1764 Thomas Spens of Lathallan recorded the bend without the lion, adding two boars' heads erased one in chief and one in base; four years later he again entered arms, the lion and bend, and adding a Campbell quartering. Finally, in 1780, he once more registered his coat, dropping the bend and surrounding the lion with a bordure gules charged with eight roses argent, to indicate descent from the Dunbars of Kilconquhar.

GUTHRIE OF THAT ILK. L.

*BETTOUNE OF CREIGH.

OGILL OF POPILL. L., the field is argent and the birds are martlets.

STREVELING OF ———. As Keir in L., the buckles argent.

OTTERBOURNE OF REIDHALL. L.

BLAIRGAINE. As Blair of Angus in L.; some of the MSS. say Blair of Polcack.

GRESOUNE. L.

ROSS OF BALNAGOUEN. As L., Ross of Montgrenane, for which it must be intended, as Balnagowan bore three lions rampant.

LEUKE OF THAT ILK. L., Lecre; it should be Leckie.

ANANDE OF THAT ILK. L.

*STEUARTE OF BANESPICK.

BRUCE OF CLACMANNAN. L., the field is argent.

*TENAND OF THAT ILK.

*TURNBULL OF THAT ILK.

KENEDEY OF ———. L., Bargany.

- LOUES OF MANER. L., argent, three laurel leaves vert.
 HAMILTON OF SILVERTOUNEHILL. Gules, three cinquefoils argent, a bordure gyronny of eight ermine and of the field.
 HAMILTON OF SANQUHAIR. L., the cinquefoils and tressure argent.
 GORDOUNE OF LOCHINUAR. L., the bend and boars' heads argent.
 MURRAY OF TYNEURES. L., the field and mullets argent.
 CRAUFURDE OF DRONGANE. L.
 PETEGREUE. L.
 BANANTYNE OF CORHOUSSE. L.
 SUTHERLAND OF DUFFUS. L., the boar's head argent.
 *WARDLAW OF WARRESTOUNE.
 *GAUDINE OF THAT ILK.
 STEUARTE OF BUTTE. The simple coat of Stewart.
 STEUARTE OF RALESTOUNE. L., the lion appears to be gardant.
 BETTOUNE OF BALFOUR. L.
 TALZIFER OF ———. L.

*KINCAIDE OF THAT ILK. L., arms on the seal of Edward, sheriff-depute of Edinburgh 1521, and on that of James, younger of Kincaid 1581—a fess ermine between two mullets in chief, and a castle triple towered in base. The seal of Robert, son of Stephen, portioner of Broughton 1582, has merely a castle triple towered on a mount, being nearly the arms of the burgh of Edinburgh.

John of that Ilk, in 1808, registered the arms as in L.; crest—a castle triple towered, argent masoned sable, and issuing therefrom a dexter arm embowed vested in tartan, grasping a drawn broadsword proper; motto—"This I'll defend;" supporters—two Highlanders in tartan armed with steel cuirasses, each holding a Lochaber axe in his dexter hand proper.

John Lennox Kincaid-Lennox of Woodhead, and Kincaid, heir-general of Lennox of Woodhead, founded by Donald, natural son of Duncan, last Earl of Lennox, who had a charter of the lands of Ballegrochy, which was confirmed by Isabella, Duchess of Albany, Countess of Lennox 1444, recorded arms in 1833—first and fourth, Lennox undifferenced; second and third, Kincaid; crests—two broadswords in saltire behind an imperial crown proper, with the motto—"I'll defend" for Lennox; that of Kincaid as before; (the old crest, as registered by John of Woodhead 1672-78, was a swan's neck erased proper); the Lennox supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with oak leaves, holding clubs erect proper. Mr Kincaid-Lennox died in 1859, and his eldest daughter and heir married, first, George Viscount Strangford; secondly, Hon. Charles Spencer Hanbury, who has assumed the additional surnames of Kincaid-Lennox.

In 1776 the Right Honourable Alexander Kincaid, provost of the city of Edinburgh, His Majesty's printer and stationer for Scotland, who had married Wilhelmina Carolina, daughter of Lord Charles Kerr of Cramond, director of Chancery, son of the first Marquess of Lothian, recorded a coat composed with that of Kerr,

although he was representative of a branch of Kincaid of that Ilk, seated at Bantaskine, co. Stirling, as early as 1450—gules, on a chevron argent three stars of the field, in chief two spur rowels or, in base a castle of the second masoned sable; crest—a dexter arm from the elbow holding a drawn broadsword proper; motto—"I will defend." Mr Kincaid having died, 21st January 1777, while chief magistrate, was interred with great pomp. His funeral was attended by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Lothian, the Earl of Home, and many other persons of rank; in the procession were the macer of the Lyon Court in deep mourning and bareheaded, four heralds, four pursuivants, and a man carrying his lordship's rod of office, which the senior herald broke, and dropped the pieces upon the coffin, saying, "Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from this life to a better our worthy chief magistrate, the Right Honourable Alexander Kincaid, lord provost of this city, representative of the family of Bantaskine." His eldest son, Alexander, succeeded him as printer and stationer to the king.

The surname is taken from lands in Stirlingshire still held by the heiress of the family. The laird attended parliament as deputy-constable 1534; James of that Ilk was knighted c. 1608. It has been alleged that the Kincaids were, in the reign of Edward I., and for several generations, constables of the Castle of Edinburgh, but this is not the case. In the list of governors and constables given in the "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh," are William de Kinghorn 1284-92, Sir John de Kingston 1301-5-34, and Thomas Kingston 1337; these names may have been taken for Kincaid.

David Kincaid of Coittis, however, was constable in 1542. David Kincaid was bailie of Edinburgh 1467, and David again a bailie 1493. Branches possessed Warriston, Craighouse, Over Gogar, &c., near Edinburgh. John of Warriston was murdered in July 1600 by a groom, at the instigation of his wife, Jean Livingstone, of the Dunipace family, for which she was beheaded and he was broken on the wheel.

The Kincaids of Auchenreoch became united by marriage with the family of Buchanan of Carbeth; Thomas, a cadet of Auchenreoch, was an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, and died in 1691, leaving issue; he had registered arms with three mullets in chief and a lozenge gules on the fess; the crest—a hand holding a bistoury, and motto—"Incidendo sano," are professional. In 1571 there was a feud between the lairds of Kincaid and Woodhead, the families now united by marriage. On 17th September the Kincaids attacked John Lennox, "he being solitar at his prayers beside his dwelling-place of Wodheid," and took him off a prisoner to Kincaid, after wounding and hurting him in several places.

The Kincaids had also a quarrel with the Stirlings of Craigbar-net, and in a fight in Glasgow, in 1563, Malcolm Kincaid had his left arm cut off, and afterwards was killed, having in the interim taken part in the assault on John Lennox.

MURRAY OF BALVAIRDE. Sable, three mullets argent; the coat generally given for Murray of Cowbin.

BROUNE OF COLSTOUNE. L., viz., sable, three boars' heads coupé argent, a coat which does not appear to have been long borne by the family, but is to be found on the seal, 1590, of William Broun, heir of Sir David Broun, vicar of Edzell. The seals of John Broun in 1528, and Sir David Broun (? the vicar of Edzell) 1547, both connected with Forfarshire, have a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis.

David Broun of Colstoun, A.D. 1374, seals with a lion rampant, which was also used by Patrick of Colstoun 1574-97.

As the chevron and fleurs-de-lis were carried by George, Bishop of Dunkeld, a native of Dundee, but descended from the Browns of Midmar, who died in 1514, it would almost seem as if the Colstoun Brouns, after dropping their lion rampant, and for a time bearing three boars' heads, adopted the coat of their namesakes in the north, with a change of tincture.

The coat in the Lyon Register, c. 1672, for Patrick of Colstoun, is—gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or; the dropping of the chevron is a modern fancy, which has never been sanctioned by the Lyon Court. The writer is indebted to the late Mr Alexander Sinclair for proof of a fact which seems never to have appeared in print, that the later Brouns of Colstoun were paternally Hamiltons.

Two deeds mention Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Broun of Colstoun, and spouse of James Hamilton; and in 1548, her son and successor, John Broun of Colstoun.

John, son of David Broun, had a charter of Colstoun from David II.

George of Colstoun sat in parliament 1560; Sir William Broun, Bart., is the present representative in the male line; and Lady Susan Broun-Bourke of Colstoun, is heir of line.

STREUELINGE OF CADDER. L., the bend is azure and the buckles argent.

There has been all along an uncertainty as to the tinctures of the arms of the Stirlings, and the entry made about 1672, in the name of Sir John Stirling of Keir, seems to show that the puzzle was insoluble, even by that accomplished herald Sir Charles Erskine. It is—argent, on a bend azure (or rather sable), three buckles or; and there is added: "It is to be observed that in the old books this bend is found, for the most part, engrailed and not plane, and when plane it is mostly sable, for if it be born plane and azur it is the same with the armes of Lesly." The Lyon Office possesses a MS. by one of the heralds present at Holyrood House, when Sir George Stirling of Keir was knighted, 2nd June 1662. He gives an account of the ceremony, and states that the arms were extracted by Thomas Drysdale, Islay Herald, and were—argent, on a bend engrailed sable three buckles or. The arms of eight Stirlings are registered with the bend engrailed azure. Drumpellier has the bend sable with buckles argent, and in no instance is the bend vert recorded.

"The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers," by William Fraser, printed for private circulation, gives the history of that family. "Comments" on it by John Riddell, advocate, 1860, also printed for private circulation, go into the representation of the Stirlings of Cadder by Mr Stirling of Drumpellier. Cadder was held by the family, c. 1220; Sir Alexander, and several others of the name, did homage to Edward I. 1292-96. It seems proved that Dominus Johannes de Strivelyn, sheriff of Stirling, was the fourth of the race who had held that office from the time of Toraldus Vicecomes, witness, *ante* 1147, to a charter of David I. Andrew of Cadder died in 1522, leaving an only child, Janet, who married Sir James Stirling of Keir, who divorced her 1541, but kept possession of the estates. Janet married, secondly, Thomas Bishop of Ochiltree, co. Linlithgow, who had a grant of the Manor of Pocklington, co. York, from Henry VIII. The writer was the first to point out, in an article in the eighth volume of the "Herald and Genealogist," that there were descendants of the second marriage who, if not extinct, are heirs general of Stirling of Cadder.

In 1818 Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier was recognised by the Lyon Court as heir male, and allowed supporters—two bulls proper collared and chained or.

John de Strivelin acquired Rathoran by marriage with Mary, aunt of John, Lord of Lorne, *ante* 1338; their grandson, Luke Stirling, acquired Keir 1448, which was erected into a barony 1473, and in 1491 the laird of Keir sat in parliament.

Cadder was an instance of what is very rare in Scotland—a barony held of a subject, viz., of the Bishops of Glasgow.

The seals of William and John de Stirling, 1292, are three buckles on a chief; at the same time Sir John has six stars—three, two, and one; his, the Glenesk family, ended in coheirs, who married—Lindsay and Robert de Atholia.

In 1492 William of Cadder uses three buckles on a bend, with a swan's head, neck, and wings issuing from a coronet as crest.

The seals of the early Stirlings of Keir, from 1448 to 1579, are all three buckles on a plain bend, but in 1580, and subsequently, the bend is engrailed.

The seal of Sir William, late in the thirteenth century, has two lions as supporters.

Sir John de Stryvelin, who had summons to the parliament of England as a Baron in 1342 and d.s.p. 1378, bore—argent, on a chief gules three buckles or. Keir is stated, by Nisbet, to have carried as supporters two greyhounds, and on a family seal, c. 1700, are two savages wreathed about the middle, holding clubs over their shoulders; no registration of arms with supporters exists.

Stirling of Ardoch, co. Perth, on a seal, A.D. 1666, has two savages with clubs.

Sir George of Glorat, Bart., registered arms, 1672-78, without

supporters ; but in Stacie's MS. there is a blazon of his arms with the date 1671 : " He hath assumed since to support his armes two heros in armour, bot face and from the knees all naked downward."

TOURIS OF PILRIGE. Argent, on a bend azure three crescents or.

*CORRE OF KELWODE.

MAITLANDE OF LEITHINGTOUNE. L.

EDMINGSTOUNE OF THAT ILK. L.

HAY OF NAUGHTOUNE. L.

FENTOUNE OF THAT ILK. L., the bend is invecked or.

*BALFOURE OF DENMYLLE.

DURHAME OF GRANGE. L.

*DURHAME OF PITCARROW.

*PHILPE OF ORMESTOUN. This surname makes its appearance in Fife about the middle of the fifteenth century. Stevin, burgess of Edinburgh 1467, was bailie of Newburgh 1473, and Sir James was curate at Abdie 1481.

John (Philp) was abbot of Lindores 1522-66, sat in parliament, and was a lord of Session ; in 1564 he granted a charter to his cousin James Philp of Ormiston and Margaret Forrett his spouse.

Henry sold Ormiston c. 1630, and left a son, James, who was dead in 1655, when his heirs were his sisters—Euphemia, wife of John Crytorin in Newburgh ; Agnes, wife of Robert Fleming of Woodsyde ; Margaret, wife of James Colquhoun, merchant burgess of Edinburgh ; and Mungo Law, son of his sister Janet.

Ormiston was recovered by another branch of the family. John Philp, clerk of Newburgh, was grandfather of Mr John of Ormiston, who registered arms, c. 1685—azure, on a chevron between three talbots' heads erased argent two lozenges of the field.

John of Ormiston d.s.p. before 1704, and his property passed to his cousin John Cumming, and then to William Watson of Ormiston, and Margaret Forbes, wife of Charles Ramsay.

To the Ormiston family belonged William, who went to Sweden 1624, and having had a certificate of gentle birth and descent from the families of Forrett of Fingask, Wood of Largo, &c., was ennobled 1638, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Elizabeth Fleming, wife of Archbishop Burnett, was maternally descended from the Philps ; the arms ascribed to her in a Funeral Escutcheon seem at first to have been a chevron between three mascles, and to have been altered to a chevron between three talbots' heads coupéd and charged with as many lozenges. Philp was one of the quarters of the first Countess of Leven, *née* Renton, for her father's mother.

David Philp sat in parliament for Cupar 1584 ; David, M.D., acquired the barony of Kippo, in which he was succeeded by his brother John, burgess of Cupar, who died in 1658.

Robert of Kippo was father of David, who had a Crown charter of Over Carnbee 1669, and registered arms, 1672-78—azure, a chevron

invecked between three talbots' heads erased or. He married Jean Scott, and left a son, William of Over Carnbee, who was succeeded by his sister Margaret, wife of John Corstorphine of Nydie.

There were Philps of Colden for several generations, of Baltilly, of Castlebeg, of Byrehills, &c. John of Greenlaw in Mid-Lothian, auditor of Exchequer, married Sophia Robertson, of the family of Ladykirk, and died in 1730; his son, James of Greenlaw, judge of the Court of Admiralty, d.s.p. 1782, leaving three sisters coheirs—Barbara; Elizabeth, married John Sivright of Southhouse; and Isobel, married John Wood, of the family of Warriston, and was mother of John Philp Wood, editor of "Douglas's Peerage," and author of the "History of Cramond."

Pont gives for the surname of Philp—gules, on a chevron argent between two mullets or a boar's head and a mullet of the field.

James Philp of Almericloss, co. Forfar, bailie of Arbroath, was father of James, who registered arms, 1672-78—azure, a chevron between three talbots' heads coupé argent; motto—"Non dormit qui custodit."

His grandson, John, was governor of the Dutch island of St Martin in the West Indies, and is in the Lyon Register styled chief of the name; his only child, Susanna, married, in 1741, James Wilson, merchant in Glasgow, and they sold Almericloss. In 1771, James Wilson of Glanderstoun registered arms, quartering Philp, and with the motto of that family.

*FRASER OF BRAKIE AND KINNELL.

*BALFOUR OF KIRKTOUNE.

*BALFOURE OF BALLONE.

I V.

SUNDERLAND HALL MANUSCRIPT.

LORD OF LORNE.
MACLEOD, LORD OF LEWES.
LORD OF THE ISLES.

V.

ADDITIONS TO THE
BOOKE AND REGISTER OF ARMES,

COMPILED BY

SIR DAVID LINDSAY,
LYON KING OF ARMS.

THE Royal Arms of Scotland have not been copied.
LORD CLAUD HAMILTON OF PAISLEY. Why do the ducal families of Hamilton and Abercorn bear in an escutcheon *en surtout* azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, being the Royal arms of France? For the Duchy of Chatelleraut, it is said.

That duchy was conferred in, February 1548, on James, Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, and confiscated in 1559.

The writer in an article in the "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. IV., p. 97, discussed the claim of the Hamiltons to the title of duke in France, and argued that the concession by the Emperor Napoleon III. to the present Duke of Hamilton was virtually a new creation.

In that paper the armorial point was not raised.

The collection called W., and other authorities, give the arms of the Regent and his immediate successors in semi-regal style next to those of the Royal house, and with a series of shields showing by impalement the family alliances. In none of these is this escutcheon of France shown; it is not given in either of the entries in the Lyon Register, by Nisbet, by Sir Robert Douglas, or by Wood. The first appearance of it seems to be on the monument erected in Paisley Abbey, to James, Earl of Abercorn, styled *Duc de Chatelleraut*, who died in 1789.

Chatelleraut gave a surname to a family who bore argent, a lion rampant gules within a bordure sable charged with nine bezants. After being the property of the Armagnac it, then a viscounty, was erected into a duchy in 1514 for François de Bourbon-Montpensier, who bore France with a baton gules charged with a crescent argent. On the death of the Constable de Bourbon, Chatelleraut was given by Francis I. to his own younger son Charles, who died unmarried in 1545; this prince bore France with a label argent.

It would seem as if in later days the Hamilton claimants to the title of Chatelleraut had assumed the arms of France because that duchy had been for a time held by cadets of the Royal house.

The label borne by Lord Claud was dropped after the extinction in the male line of the Dukes of Hamilton; Arran is quartered.

KEITH, LORD DINGWALL. Robert, brother of William Earl Marischal, was Abbot of Deer 1546, and died in 1551, leaving a natural son, Sir Andrew of Forsa, who was created Lord Dingwall, 1583, married Elizabeth Grip heiress of Finstadt in Sweden, where he resided for many years, and d.s.p. in 1597.

Sir William Keith of Delney, his heir by nomination, had a ratification of the barony of Delney 1593, sat in parliament for the Marischal, and was a member of the Privy Council. His seal, 1594,

is rather remarkable: first and fourth, Keith within a bordure engrailed; second, Randolph, Earl of Moray; third, a bend between three cross crosslets fitchée and as many mullets; crest—a lion's (?) head erased; supporters—a unicorn and an eagle.

LINDSAY, SIR JEROME OF ANNATLAND, Lyon King of Arms.

Mr Seton's "Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland" contains notices of the Lyon Kings of Arms, and the "Lives of the Lindsays" gives particulars as to the members of that family who have filled the office.

STEWART, SIR WILLIAM, Lyon King of Arms.

LINDSAY, SIR DAVID OF THE MOUNT, Lyon King of Arms.

FORMAN, SIR ROBERT, Lyon King of Arms, compiler of the "Roll of Arms," from which facsimiles are given.

There are several seals of Andrew, Archbishop of St Andrews: 1501, a camel's head; 1502-14, quarterly, first and fourth, a chevron between three fishes; second and third, a camel's head erased, collared, and campaned; 1518, the chevron and fish impaling the coat with a camel's head.

It has been said that the fish are for Fisher, but of this there is no proof, and it remains uncertain which is the paternal coat; W. places the camel's head in the first and fourth quarters.

This family is remarkable for its close connection with the church; the earliest notice of the name I find is in 1398, when Patrick, Abbot of Kelso, with the unanimous consent of the chapter, grants a *corrodium* to William Forman for his services, &c., that is to say, he was to have a room and provisions for life, the same as were usually given to a monk; 1410, Thomas occurs as a witness with the designation esquire; 1428, Adam on an assize at Melrose; 1456, William, Canon of Dunkeld; 1474, Elizabeth, Prioress of North Berwick; 1483, James Forman, called Dalrymple; 1543, William, Canon of Holyrood, was accused of heresy; Adam was the last Prior of the Carthusians of Perth. In 1484, after litigation with the Prior of St Andrews, Thomas established his right to lodging and maintenance in the abbey for himself, a servant, and two horses, "in all nedefull thinges according for a gentle man."

1466, Nichol Forman was proprietor of Hutton, co. Berwick; to the same family belonged Sir John Forman of Dalvene, who acquired Rutherford by marriage with Helen, elder sister and coheir of Richard Rutherford of that Ilk, who died in 1502. Sir John was dead without issue in 1516; his brother Andrew, Archbishop of St Andrews, being his heir. This prelate was Prothonotary 1494, Prior of Pittenweem 1498, Bishop of Moray 1501, Archbishop of St Andrews 1514, Papal Legate, Envoy to England, &c. He was also Archbishop of Bourges, and Commendator of Dunfermline and Dryburgh, and of Cottingham in England—not Coldingham, as often stated—and died in 1522.

It is probable that Mr Robert Forman, Dean of Glasgow 1507, Vicar-general 1508, who succeeded the Archbishop as Prior of Pitten-

weem, was his relative; he sat in the General Council at Perth 1513, and in Parliament 1526. The Dean about 1535 held half the lands of Channelkirk, the holder of the other half being Mr Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Forman, Lyon King of Arms, which seems an indication of relationship. Sir Robert, usually designed of Luthrie in Fife, had been Ross Herald 1540, and had a son, John, Rothesay Herald 1569, who was alive in 1594. In 1589 Elizabeth had a tack of half the teind sheaves of Channelkirk. Early in the sixteenth century ladies of the name married Moncrieff of that Ilk, Sinclair of Longformacus, and Gourlay of Kincaig; and at Crail and Pittenweem several members of the family occur later, holding official positions.

RUTHVEN, EARL OF GOWRIE.

STEWART, EARL OF ORKNEY.

STEWART, EARL OF ARRAN. It can only be by mistake that in the fourth quarter of the second and third grand quarters the field of the Hamilton coat is or, not gules.

MAXWELL, EARL OF MORTON.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY OF RATHILLET, Lyon King of Arms.

STEWART, DUKE OF LENNOX.

VI.

ILLUMINATED HERALDIC MANUSCRIPT
CALLED WORKMAN'S.

C., A.D. 1565-6.

A QUARTO volume in the Lyon Office, which has its date pretty nearly fixed by the fact that the series of figures of the sovereigns with their arms ends with Mary, Queen of Scotland, and her second husband, Henry, Duke of Albany.

The Earl of Bothwell's coat comes in its place, but on the opposite leaf is a sketch in ink of his altered bearings as Duke of Orkney.

The compiler's name is unknown, but a memorandum at the beginning states that it belonged to James Workman 1623, Joseph Stacie 1654, and afterwards to Henry Frazer, Ross Herald and painter.

The original series of arms is painted, but Workman has made various annotations, additions of shields in ink, sometimes with the tinctures marked, but sometimes mere sketches; and he, or the subsequent proprietors, have also added some shields in colour, which, from their execution and position on the back of the leaves, are easily to be distinguished from the first collection.

The arms given are those of Gesper, King of Tharse. Melschar, King of Arabe. Balthasar, King of Saba. Julius Cesar, first Empriour. Alexander ye Conquerour. Ectour, Prence of Troy. Daud, King of Israell. Josoue, Duke of Israell. Judes Machabeus. Charlis ye Mang. Athur of Britane. Duke of Savoy. Solara of Piedmont. Duke of Rohan (an addition in ink without the name). Duke of Longavell. Duke of Saxoun. Duke of Mylane. Duke of Rohan (in ink without the name, but in the original series). Godefera, Duke of Bullounze. The Empreour of Rome. Ye Armis of France. King of Ingland. King of Scotland. King of Garnate. King of Gallitie. King of Nauerne. King of Arrogoun. King of Castalze. King of Sicilia (Spain, *i.e.*, Castille and Leon quarterly, quartering in the second and third Sicily impaled with Arragon; an addition in ink, no name). King of Alomaine. King of Sypre. King of Behame. King of Tole (Toledo). King of Freisland. King of Armony (Norway). King of Sueithland. The King of Ongarie. King of Grifhound. King of Poulane. Ye Duke of Clause. King of Jerusalem. King of Naplis. King of Pole. The King of Cicilla. King of Portingall. King of Ireland. Empriour of Rutland. The Prince of Orange. The preceding are all shields crowned, but without crest or motto. The arms of the Duke of Savoy seem of a later date; the shield is surmounted of three helmets with crests, and surrounded by the collar of the order of the Annunciation.

Arms of Solara, by the same hand as the preceding—bendy of six, checquy or and gules and azure; crest—issuing from a coronet a demi-dog collared, and holding in his dexter fore-paw an arrow; motto—“*Nil obid.*” The shield encircled with the collar of an order of knighthood.

A shield in ink, no name, initial I. V., K. B.—a saltire between three

mullets in chief and flank, and a boar's head coupé in base (? Williamson) impaling a fess cheque and in base a hunting-horn (? Boyd).

HOME, added in ink, initial G. H., and date 1566, but no name—first, argent, three inescutcheons vert; second and third, argent, three papingoes vert; fourth, vert, a lion rampant argent.

Arms of Scotland with crests and supporters.

A series of figures of Kings of Scotland with surcoats, and of their consorts wearing skirts, on which their arms are represented.

John Baliol, with crown, sceptre, and sword, all broken, torn surcoat, and his paternal coat on a split shield. Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, Robert the Bruce and Isobel of Mar, Robert the Bruce and "the Duke of Hullesteris dochter," the arms being those of Holstein (?) David II. and Joan of England, David's son, who died young "callitt ye lord of ye illis," shield blank. Robert II. and Euphemia Ross, Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure, Robert III. and Annabella Drummond, James I. and Jane Beaufort, James II. and Mary of Gueldres, James III. and Margaret of Denmark, James IV. and Margaret of England, James V. and Magdalene of France, James V. and Mary of Lorraine-Guise, Prince of Scotland, with a shield of Scotland. Earl of Ross; his shield has—first and fourth, Scotland; second, Ross; third, Brechin. Mary, Queen of Scotland, and the Dauphin. Queen Mary and Henry Duke of Albany; his arms are first and fourth. Stewart, Earl of Lennox, as L., except that the bordure in the second and third quarters is sable, and there is over all in chief a label of three points argent; second, Ross; third, the arms of the lordship of Man. The Kings hold a sword in the right hand and a sceptre in the left, and the Queens a thistle in the right and a sceptre in the left hand. The Princes have a thistle in the right hand. The Dauphin has the sword, sceptre, and surcoat, but the Duke of Albany has no sceptre, and rests his left hand on the shield of his arms.

Next come a series of thirteen shields with coronets, viz.: David, Duke of Rothesay—Scotland with a label of three points. Duke of Albany, L. Stewart, Duke of Ross, L. Lindsay, Duke of Montrose, L., the ribband omitted. Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent, L. Earls of Mar, Carrick, Stratherne, Fife, March, Murray, Douglas, and Angus, all as L.

EARL OF ARRAN, Hamilton. The present crest; supporters—two antelopes, each supporting a banner gules, a cinquefoil argent; no coronet. A series of the alliances of the family in six shields—Hamilton impaling Randolph, Earl of Murray; Leslie, Earl of Ross; Gordon of Strathbogie; Earl Marischal; Earl of Morton; Lord Livingstone. Three shields—Hamilton and Arran quarterly, with a coronet, impaling Scotland; Bethune of Creich; Earl of Morton.

Hamilton, Earl of Arran.

SIR JAMES HAMILLTOUNE OF EWEINDAILL. In ink, three cinquefoils within the Royal tressure.

PRINCE OF ILIS. Scotland quartering the arms of the Isles.

DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT. Hamilton and Arran quarterly; present crest; motto—"Throvch;" supporters—two antelopes gorged with antique crowns; the shield encircled by the collar of the order of St Michael.

EARLE OF ANGUS. Unfinished—first, a lion rampant crowned with an antique crown; second, a lion rampant gules debruised of a ribbon; third, a chief dancetty; fourth, a fess checquy surmounted of a bend coupé charged with three buckles; in base a cross embattled sable; over all in an escutcheon of pretence the paternal coat of Douglas, the heart being crowned; crest—a salamander in flames; motto—"Jamais arriere;" supporters—a savage wreathed about the middle, and a stag standing on a compartment of wreathed pales.

ERL OF HUNTLE. L., only three fraises in the fourth quarter; crest—a stag's head in profile; motto—"Bidand;" supporters—two greyhounds collared gules, the collars charged with three buckles (?).

ERL OF ARGYLE. L., no fire at the masthead of the lymphad; in the Campbell coat the alternate gyrons are argent, but the word "or" is added; crest—a boar's head issuing from the coronet; motto—"I byd my tyme;" supporters—two lions gardant gules.

ERL OF MORTOUN. First and fourth as L.; second and third, argent, on a chief dancetty gules two mullets of the field; crest—a boar passant in front of a tree; motto—"Lok sikcar;" supporters—two naked savages.

THE ERL OF MURRO. L., the bendlet is engrailed; crest—a pelican in her piety gules; motto—"Salvs per Christ;" supporters—two greyhounds collared gules.

ERL OF ATHOLL. L., the quarters being reversed in order; crest—a hand holding a key; motto—"Furth fortoun and fil thy fetteris;" supporters—two naked savages chained together with fetterlocks at their ankles, he on the sinister side holding in his left hand the chain which is attached to his ankle.

ERL OF BOITHVELL. L., crest—a horse proper saddled and bridled gules in front of a tree; motto—"Keip traist;" supporters—two lions gules: in the upper corner of the leaf is an anchor, the emblem of the office of Admiral of Scotland. On the opposite there are added in ink the arms of Hepburn, Duke of Orkney—first, Hepburn; second, Orkney; third, Liddesdale; fourth, Vans.

ERL OF LENNV. First and fourth, France within a bordure engrailed sable; second and third, Stewart within a bordure gules charged with eight buckles or; an escutcheon of pretence, argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses gules. This is perhaps the earliest example of the mistake so often repeated subsequently of engrailing the Lennox saltire. Crest—a bull's head sable horned vert, breathing fire; motto—"Avand Darle;" supporters—two wolves. An unfinished sketch of later date—the shield blank; crest—a two-headed dragon spouting fire passing between the branches of a tree; motto—"Dat incremetvm Deus Abrahie;" supporters—two antelopes collared.

ERL OF ROS. First and fourth as Stewart, Earl of Lennox, L., with

a label of three points in chief argent; second and third, the coat of the Earldom of Ross; crest—a wolf's head; motto—"Spem svccessvs alit;" supporters—a unicorn and a wolf.

EARL OF ORKNEY. A later addition—first and fourth, Scotland debruised of a ribbon sable; second and third, Orkney of old as L.; crest—a king seated on a throne crowned with an antique crown, holding a sword in his dexter hand, and having a falcon on his left wrist; motto—"Sic fvit est et erit;" supporters—a unicorn collared and a griffin.

DUKE OF ABYNNE, as Earl of Ross, but with the arms of the Lordship of Man in the third quarter; crest—a demi-eagle proper beaked and membered gules; motto—"Spem svccessvs alit;" supporters—a lion and a bear; the shield encircled with the collar of and badge of an order, ? St Michael.

EARLE OF ARRANE. An addition—as L., plate 31, the sinister supporter not gorged.

ERL OF MERCHELL. Argent, on a chief gules three pallets or; crest—a stag's head; motto—"Veritas vincit;" supporters—two stags.

Two Keith shields are imperfectly sketched on the same leaf; the one has the chief charged with three pallets, a fess rompu, and in base a man's heart; the other, first and fourth, Keith with a man's heart omitted in the fourth quarter; second and third, a fess.

EARLE OF GOWRE. An addition—as L., plate 29, the crown is in front of the man's raised hand; supporters not gorged with coronets; the ram has a plain collar or.

ERL OF ROTHES. L., crest—a griffin's head; motto—"Graip fast;" supporters—two griffins.

ERLE OF MORTOUN. An addition—as L., plate 29, supporters not gorged and chained.

ERL OF MAR, Lord Erskin. L., crest—a hand holding a cutlass; motto—"Ie panse plvs;" supporters—two griffins.

ERL OF EGLINTOVN. L., the arms within the Royal tressure or; crest—a lady resting her dexter hand upon an anchor; supporters—two wyverns.

ERL OF MVLNTOIS. L., crest—a stork's head; motto—"Non oblie;" supporters—a falcon belled and a stork.

ERL OF CRAVFVRD. L., crest—a demi-swan; motto—"Indvre fvrth;" supporters—two lions sejant gardant gules.

MACDONALD. A sketch added in ink without the name—quarterly, first, a lion rampant; second, a dexter hand coupé fessways holding a cross fitchée; third, a lymphad without sails, fire at the mast-head, two paddles with the broad end elevated; fourth, a fish floating on the surface of water in front of a rock; crest—a lion's head.

ERL OF GLENKIRN. L., crest—a unicorn's head; motto—"Yovr Yovr;" supporters—two rabbits.

EARL OF BVCHQUHAN. L., crest—a hand holding a spiked baton; motto—"Ivge nocht;" supporters—two storks.

EARL OF CAITHNESS. Name obliterated—first, azure, a lymphad, sails furled, within a double tressure or; second and third, or, a lion rampant

gules; fourth, azure, a three-masted ship or, the mainsail argent; over all, dividing the quarters, a cross engrailed sable; crest—a demi-cock rising gules; motto—"Comit thy verk to God;" supporters—two griffins.

LORD LEVESTON. An addition in ink—first and fourth, Livingstone; second and third, Callendar; in an escutcheon of pretence over all a tree growing out of a mount in base within a bordure charged with eight cinquefoils; motto—"Sije puis."

ERL OF SVITHERLAND. L., crest—a stag's head proper; motto—"Bvt siccar;" supporters—a greyhound collared gules and a horse.

EARLE OF HUME. An addition in ink—first and fourth, a lion rampant; second, three papingoes; third, three inescutcheons; an escutcheon of pretence over all charged with a saltire (?). Crest—a lion's head between two olive (?) branches issuing from an antique crown; motto—"Rex ditat, Deus beat;" supporters—two lions.

ERL OF MVNTEITH. First and fourth, Graham; second and third, Stewart with a chevronel gules, representing the rafters of a roof; crest—a falcon's head; motto—"Richt and ressovn;" supporters—two lions gardant.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE. Sketch added in ink of arms of S. T. A.—first and fourth, on a chief a crown; second and third, a pale charged with a crescent, all within a bordure charged with the Royal tressure.

WILSON OF ABSONNER, 1627. Sketch added in ink—argent, on a pale between two mullets in chief gules, a sword erect, and in base a crescent.

LORD FLEMING. First and fourth, or, a chevron between three (?) heads erased gules within the Royal tressure; second and third, azure, six fraises three and three argent; crest—a goat's head; motto—"Lat the deid schaw;" supporters—two stags.

LORD ZESTER. First and fourth, sable, three fraises argent; second and third, gules, three bars ermine; over all in an escutcheon of pretence, argent, three inescutcheons gules; crest—a goat's head; motto—"Spair qvhan zov hes novgt;" supporters—two savages or two stags; there has been an alteration, and it is uncertain which is intended to be the final arrangement; on the dexter side the savage is most distinct, and on the sinister the stag.

Four added sketches in ink of Ker of Cessford, Ker of Fernihirst, Hay of Yester, and Livingstone of Callendar.

LORD LEVINSTOVN. As L., Lord of Callendar; crest—a demi-savage wreathed with leaves and with branches behind his shoulders, holding in his dexter hand a club in bend sinister. The spelling of the motto has evidently been a difficulty to the compiler, and he has tried three ways: "Cevs ave plvis;" "Cevs ave plase;" "Seys a pais." Supporters—two naked savages holding clubs over their shoulders, and on each side of the shield two serpents entwined and erect. 559

LORD HVME. L., crest—a lion's head erased with branches behind and on either side; mottoes—"A la fine attendes;" "Aveys la fine;" supporters—two lions.

LORD SETOUN. L., crest—a serpent spouting out fire from his mouth and tail with branches behind him; motto—"Hazard zit fordvart," the first word added in a later hand; supporters—two mertrixes collared gules, the collars charged with four plates; to each collar is attached a strap or ribbon ending in a ring, which rests on the ground in front of the hind feet.

LORD LINDSAY (of the Byres). L., crest—a swan rising from the head of a griffin; mottoes—"Ie ame" and "I leif bvt drid;" supporters—two griffins.

LORD INNEMRATH. L., the garb in the first and fourth quarters is blotted out, and the lymphad in the second and third has fire at the mast-head only; crest—a unicorn's head; motto—"Qvhadder vil ze;" supporters—two does.

LORD DRUMOND. Or, three bars wavy gules; crest—a dog's head, to which is added in ink a crown, resembling an antique crown, from which the head issues; a note above says, "Creast is a dog passant now;" motto—"Gang warly;" supporters—two naked savages on a grassy compartment semée of caltraps.

LORD BORTHVIK. L., crest—a moor's head proper banded argent and sable, the band having long floating ends; supporters—two angels. The dexter supporter seems to be intended for a female, and has a short tunic of a grey colour, tight at the waist, bare arms and legs, red petticoat reaching to the knee; the sinister supporter is male, tunic loose, and it and the skirt both red, arms vested sable, legs bare. Motto—"Qvy condy."

Six unfinished ink sketches of the arms of Egypt, Turkey, Prester John, Persia, Morocco, Tartary, a later addition.

LORD BOYD. L., crest—a dexter hand with thumb and two fingers pointing upwards, the others folded down; a note added, "Two fingers is cut off." Behind the crest are several branches placed so as to resemble a fan. Motto—"Confedo;" supporters—two squirrels.

LORD METHVEN. L., the Stewart quarter has a label of three points gules in chief; the lion in the escutcheon of pretence is argent; crest—a square tower placed with one of the angles in the centre, conical roof, with a flagstaff and flag flying on the summit; motto—"Pas fordvard;" supporters—a wyvern and a greyhound collared gules.

LORD SINCLAR. Quarterly—each quarter azure, a lymphad or with two masts and white sails; in an escutcheon over all, argent, a cross engrailed sable; crest—a demi-cock displayed; motto—"Faight;" supporters—two griffins.

LORD GRAY. L., crest—an anchor; motto—"Fast;" supporters—two lions gardant proper.

The seal of Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, 1424, gives a lion rampant crowned, with a swan's head and neck issuing from a coronet for crest. That of his son, Andrew Lord Gray, 1449, has a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, being the coat ever since borne by the family. Two years later his seal has the crest used by his father, and for supporters two lions gardant.

An illuminated MS. of the early part of the reign of James VI

shows a curious variation; the crest is a lady's head with long flowing hair and a straggling wreath, the whole being rather suggestive of the appearance of Ophelia after the loss of her reason. The supporters are two wild cats, and the motto is "Anchor fast," the first word being represented by the figure of an anchor.

Esplin, 1621, gives what have latterly been the crest, motto, and supporters of this noble family, viz., an anchor, "Anchor fast, anchor," and two lions gardant gules.

LORD OLYPHANT. L., crest—a unicorn's head with foliage behind it; motto—" *A tout povoyre a tout povere*;" supporters—two elephants.

LORD CREICHTOVN (of Sanguhar). L., crest—a wyvern spouting flame, in the centre of which protrudes a barbed tongue; motto—"God send grace;" supporters—two lions.

LORD DRIFVEN. L., crest—a ram's head; motto—"Deid schav;" supporters—a ram and a goat.

LORD OKILTRE, as Lord Avyndale. L., a label of three points gules in chief in the Stewart quarter; crest—a white dog (?) statant spotted sable; motto—"Forvard;" supporters—two wyverns spouting fire.

LORD OGILBY. L., the lion is rampant; crest—a (dove?) bird of a yellow green colour, bill open and slightly curved; motto—" *Affynes*;" supporters—two slate-coloured bulls collared with red ropes or torses, he on the dexter gardant.

The crest on the family seals, from A.D. 1440 to that of James, first Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, 1506, is a lady's head. An illuminated MS. later in date than the one now quoted from, gives a bull's head with a torse round the neck. The MS. called King's and Nobility's Arms has a bird like a crow.

LORD ELFINSTOVN. L., the boars' heads coupé; crest (has evidently been altered)—two swords, one erect, the other in bend sinister, are partially visible; over them is drawn in ink the figure of a lady from below the middle, issuing from rocks or waves (?), holding in her left hand, which is raised, a branch; motto—"Cavs cavit;" supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with foliage.

LORD ROS. First and fourth, or, a chevron checquy sable and argent between three water bougets of the second; second and third, gules, three crescents argent within a bordure of the second, charged with eight roses of the field; crest—a fox courant; motto—"Thynk on;" supporters—two falcons. The crest was soon after changed to a falcon's head.

LORD MAXVEL. L., crest—a stag couchant before a holly bush; motto—"I byd ye fair vardla;" supporters—two stags proper attired azure.

LORD SEMPIL. L., the field is or and the horns are stringed sable; crest—a stag's head; motto—"Keip traist;" supporters—two greyhounds collared gules.

LORD SOMERVEL. L., the cross crosslets seven in number, and argent; crest—a wyvern on a wheel; motto—"Feir God in lve;" supporters—two brown dogs, with long hair and large ears, collared gules.

A MS. a few years later in date gives for supporters two frogs; crest—a frog sitting in front of three ostrich feathers.

LORD SALTOVN. L., crest—a Cornish chough; motto—“*Psalmus per Christum*,” supporters—two falcons. A little later the crest is a demi-falcon rising, and was altered to a parrot feeding on a bunch of cherries before 1624.

LORD FORBES. L., crest—a stag's head; motto—“Grace me gyd;” supporters—a lion gules and a naked savage. A MS. not many years later gives two bears argent muzzled sable as supporters, and for crest a bear's head as in the arms. Esplin in 1621 calls the supporters two bloodhounds argent collared gules.

LORD GLAMMES. L., crest—a lady's face within a chaplet, from which issue trefoils; motto—“*In te dne speravi*.” A MS. soon after gives for crest a castle within a chaplet; supporters—a unicorn and a lion.

*LORD DENISTOUN. A later edition.

LORD HERES. First and fourth, Maxwell, in chief a label of three points gules; second and third, Herries; crest—a stag's head erased gules; motto—“*Dominus dedit*,” supporters—a savage and a hedgehog. Another MS. puts Herries in the first and fourth quarters; crest—a stag's head proper; motto—“*Durum patientia frango*,” supporters—a hedgehog and a stag.

LORD LINDORES. Created in 1600. An addition, name not given—Leslie quartering Abernethy, on an escutcheon of pretence a castle; crest—a demi-angel; motto—“*Stat promissa fides*,” supporters—two griffins.

LORD OF LOWDON. Created 1601. Added in ink—gyronny of eight gules and ermine; crest—a phoenix; motto—“I byde my tyme;” supporters—two stags.

LORD CATHKART. L., crest—a dexter hand between two branches proper holding a crescent gules; motto—“I hoip to speid;” supporters—two parrots.

LORD CAIRLEILL. First and fourth, gules, a cross or; second and third, or, a cross gules; over all in an escutcheon of pretence, argent, a saltire azure; crest—two dragons' heads addossée; motto—“*Hvmilitate*,” supporters—two peacocks proper.

Another MS. gives a demi-peacock for crest. The cross flory gules in a field argent given by Sir David Lindsay, seems thus for a time to be disused; but in Esplin's MS., 1621, there is gules, a cross flory or, for Carlyle; quartering or, a cross gules, for Corsbie.

LORD CAMMEL OF GLENARFET. An addition—first and fourth, Campbell, gyronny of eight sable and argent; second, Lorne; third, Stewart; crest—a castle tripled towered gules, the side towers have conical roofs, from that in the centre issues a doe's head; supporters—two does.

LORD LOVAT. First and fourth, argent, three antique crowns gules; second and third, azure, three fraises argent; crest—a stag's head between two axes bendways, blades turned outwards, foliage resembling holly

leaves on long stalks; motto—"I am redde;" supporters—two stags sejant in front of trees.

*WRQUHARD OF THAT ILK. An addition. This name has been very frequently mistaken for Wishart. Seal, in 1505, of Alexander, sheriff-depute of Elgin, has a boar's head coupé in chief, and two keys, wards outwards, in base. Porteus gives for Urquhart of Cromarty—or, three boars' heads erased gules; and for Urquhart of Badyar—gules, on a fess or between two keys in pale, and a boar's head erased, three stars sable. Badyar evidently stands for Burdsyards, the representer of which family, Duncan of Burdsyards, Captain of Foot, registered in 1766—or on a fess azure between three boars' heads erased gules, two keys in saltire of the field.

Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, co. Aberdeen, registered arms, 1672-78, as heir of the Meldrums of that Ilk, and Seton of Meldrum, bore Meldrum and Seton quarterly, thus dropping his paternal coat entirely, but taking for crest the boar's head erased or. In 1741, William of Meldrum, having become heir male of Cromarty, recorded the simple coat—or, three boars' heads erased gules langued azure, was allowed two greyhounds proper, collared gules and leashed or, as supporters; and to indicate his representation of the Meldrum and Seton families, took for crest a demi-otter sable, crowned with an antique crown or, holding a crescent gules between his paws.

Sir Thomas Urquhart, in his extraordinary genealogy of his family, has traced them step by step back to Adam, which is probably meant as a satire on extravagant claims to antiquity.

Gylleroch de Urchard witnessed an agreement, in 1233, between Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and Sir Alan the Usher, as to the churchlands of Urchard.

The Urquharts were hereditary sheriffs of Cromarty, at any rate, from the time of Adam de Urchard, sheriff in the reign of David II.; he was son of William de Urchard, and direct ancestor of Sir Thomas, who sold the barony of Cromarty, but it was repurchased by Sir John, who became heir male. His son Jonathan again sold it in 1684, and about the middle of last century the estate was for a time again recovered by a descendant of its ancient possessors.

The tutor of Cromarty sat in parliament 1600-1608, and Adam Urquhart of Meldrum represented Aberdeenshire 1665-78.

Arms of Sir Adrian de Damman of Flanders, knighted 2nd May 1602.

Arms of Lord Colville of Culross. An addition in ink, rough and unfinished.

*LORD OF LVIS.

*LORD MAKGREGOUR. Seal of Patrick Macgregor of Ardenconnel 1501—first and fourth, a bull's head coupé; second and third, two clubs raguly in saltire.

John Murray of Lanrick was recognised as chief of the clan, and created a baronet in 1795 as Sir John Macgregor, *alias* Murray of Lanrick and Balquhiddie, registered arms the same year, the crown rest-

ing on the point of the sword which is hilted and pommelled or; there is a second motto below the shield, "*Ard challich*." In 1801 the motto was changed to "*Srioghal ma dhream*" and "*Ard choille*." He is called representative of the family, but Sir Robert Douglas, in his "Baronage," makes Duncan Murray or Macgregor representer of Sir John's branch, and other families contested its claim. See Skene's "Highlanders of Scotland."

*LORD OF LORNE.

The armis of O'Neill of Irland, an addition.

*LORD OF SANCTT JOHNNE.

*MAK CLOYD OF Y^r ILK.

*LORD OF YE ILLIS.

ROBERT LORD MELVILLE. A later addition, the title having been created in 1616. First and fourth, Melville of that Ilk; second and third, Melville of Raith, both as L.; crest—a crescent argent; motto—"Denique cælum;" supporters—an eagle and a ratch-hound.

LORD OF HALYBVRTOVN. As L., Lord of Dyriltoun. Crest—a moor's head banded between two branches; motto—"Wache weill;" supporters—two moors with bands argent and sable round their heads and waists.

RUTHERFOURD OF Y^r ILKE, now of Edgerstoun. L.

HEREIS, LORD OF TERRIGLIS. L.

LORD ROSS OF HALKATT. L.

CARLYLE, LORD CARLYLL. L.

CREICHTOUN, LORD CREICHTOUN. L.

MONYPENY, LORD MONYPENNY. L.

*ANGUS OF YE AULD.

THE LORD OF YE ILE OF MAN. L.

LORD BISSART OF BEWFORT. L.

CARLYLE, LORD CARLYLL. L., 63.

YE LORD OF LORNE OF AULD. L.

LORD GORDOUN. L.

LORD GYFFERT OF AULD. L.

BOYIS OF DRYVISDAILL OF AULD. L.

LORD OF NYDDISDAILL OF AULD. L., added on the margin, "Edgar's coatte."

SERES, LORD OF DWNDE OF AULD. L.

LORD CHISSAM OF AULD. L.

DOUGLAS, LORD OF NIDDISDAILL. L.

COLUYLL, LORD OF OUCHILTRIE. L.

ERSKYN, LORD OF BRECHING. L.

MORWELL, LORD OF LAWDERDALE. L.

LORD SOWLIS OF LIDDISDALE. L.

THE LORD OF GALLOWAY OF AULD. L.

THE LORD OF GARREOCH OF AULD. L.

YE LORD OF ANNANDERDALE. L.

SINCLARE, LORD SYNCLARE. L.

FFRASEIR, LORD FRASEIR. L.

FFRASEIR, LORD OF LOWATE. L.

WAUSS, LORD OF DYRLTOUN OF AULD. L.

LORD DURWARD OF AULD. L.

LORD LANDELLIS OF AULD. L.

LORD LYLE. L., crest—a cock proper; motto—"An I may;" supporters—two wild cats gardant.

Arms of the Company of Painters. The coats which follow till Lowis are all additions, and uncoloured.

SIR JOHN RAMSAY, Knight, of the Eist Barnes. Parted per pale, on the dexter an arm issuing from the dexter side of the shield, the hand holding a sword erect piercing a heart, and supporting on the point the crown of Scotland; on the sinister, an eagle displayed with two heads charged on the breast with a crescent; helmet, mantling, and wreath, but no crest; motto—"Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ;" supporters—a unicorn and a stag, both collared.

SIR HEW HEREIS, Knight, of Cousland. First and fourth, an arm issuing from the exterior side of the shield, the hand holding a sword erect supporting on its point the crown of Scotland; second and third, a thistle slipped and leaved between three hedgehogs; crest—a hedgehog; motto—"Ferendo et feriendo;" supporters—a lion and a savage wreathed about the middle.

SIR ROT. GRAHME OF SCOTSTOUN, Knight. First and fourth, two bars wavy, on a chief three escallops; second and third, three roses; crest—a stork's head; supporters—two falcons, only the one on the sinister being drawn.

SR. ANDREW KER OF HIETOUN, Knycht. A chevron charged with three mullets, in base a stag's head erased; motto—"Fordward in the name of God;" supporters—two savages.

SR. PATRICK BARCLAY OF TOWYE, Knycht. Azure, a chevron or between three crosses patée (?) argent; motto—"Honor est amor;" supporters—two hounds collared.

SR. THOMAS KER OF HIRTH, Knycht. This gentleman's descent has not been ascertained; perhaps the chief added to the arms may be allusive to his possession of St Kilda or Hirta, of which he had a Crown charter 7th March 1610—a chevron charged with three mullets, in base a unicorn's head erased; a chief parted per pale, on the dexter side a crescent, and on the sinister a three-masted vessel with sails furled floating on the sea; motto—"The Lord direct my wayes;" supporters—two savages.

SR. GEORGE DOWGLAS OF RIDHOUSE, Knycht. A chief charged with two mullets, in base a lion's head erased, and in the honour point a crescent, probably as a mark of cadency; supporters—two griffins, only the one on the sinister side being drawn.

SR. JAMES CRICHTOUN OF RUTHVINE, Knycht. A lion rampant and a chief charged with three mascles.

SIR CLAUD HAMILTON. Hamilton and Arran quarterly, over all an escutcheon of pretence charged with two (?) obliterated; crest—a three-masted ship with sails furled; motto—"Ad portam."

SIR JOHN OGILVY. Or, a lion passant gardant gules, on his breast an inescutcheon charged with a mullet; the lion is placed on a terrace of three platforms or steps; motto—"Fideliter."

SIR COLYN CAMBELL OF ARDKINDLES, Knycht. Gyronny of eight, in the centre a mullet; motto—"Set on."

SIR ALEX. HAMILTON (Innerwick). A fess checquy between three cinquefoils, in honour point a round buckle.

SIR JAMES ELPHISTON OF _____, Knycht. On a chevron between three boars' heads erased a round buckle; motto—"Cause causit."

SIR JAMES CRYCHTON. First and fourth, a lion rampant; second and third, a saltire and chief; motto—"Immobiliter."

SIR MARK KER. A chevron charged with three mullets, in base a unicorn's head erased, in chief a label of three points; motto—"God in a gud cause."

S^R. HARY LINDESAY OF CARRISTOUN, Knycht. First and fourth, a lion rampant; second and third, a fess checquy; in an escutcheon of pretence, a fess within the Royal tressure, being Charteris of Kinfauns.

S^R. NEILL MTGUMRY OF LANGSCHAW, Knycht. An annulet gemmed with three stones between three fleurs-de-lis, all within the Royal tressure; motto—"Garde bien;" supporters—two wyverns.

SIR DAVID MURRAY. A crescent, with a cross patée between the horns, between three mullets, all within the Royal tressure; supporters—two ladies, only she on the sinister side being drawn.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON. A crescent with a mullet above it between three cinquefoils; motto—"Fear God."

PRESTON OF CRAIGMILER. Argent, three unicorns' heads couped sable armed or; crest—a unicorn's head erased; motto—"Pour bien faire;" supporters—two lions. There is added below, in a later hand, "Lord Dingwall, the crest in a prince's croune."

BRAUG OF MOORESCK (? Aquhorsck), the last word almost illegible, and the whole entry in a different hand. Two barrulets between two towers in chief, and three crescents, two and one in base; crest—a crescent. A member of this little-known family—Colonel Sir William Brag, Broge, or Broig—made some figure in the service of the States General early in the seventeenth century. His arms, as given in Pont's MS. 1624, have three barrulets; crest—a hand holding a sword; motto—"Honneur ou mort;" supporters—on the dexter a man in armour, and on the sinister a horse saddled and bridled. His daughter and heiress, Mary, wife of Captain John Menteith, a younger son of the Randiford family, having left no surviving issue, his fortune was inherited in 1636 by his niece, Janet Broig, wife of David Menteith, an officer in Broig's regiment, younger son of Menteith of Lochend. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Charles Bragge of Netherauquhask—sable, two barrulets engrailed between as many towers, triple towered in chief argent and three crescents in base or; motto—"Fidelis et constans."

SIR WILLIAM LEVINGTOUN OF CULTER, Knycht. First and fourth, three gillyflowers; second and third, Callendar; on an escutcheon of pre-

tence a moor's head coupé, in chief over all a label of three points ; supporters—two savages ; motto—" *Si Dieu plaist*."

SIR JAMES BALLENDEN OF BRUCHTON, Knycht. A stag's head erased between three cross crosslets fitchée ; motto—" *Sic itur ad astra*;" supporters—two ladies.

SIR JOHN RAMSAY OF DAHOUSIE, Knycht. An eagle displayed with two heads ; supporters—two stags.

SIR ANDRO MELVILL OF GARVOK, Knycht. An eagle displayed between three crescents.

SIR (DAVID ?) WOD OF CRAIG, Knycht. Much tampered with ; the christian name has been written over something else ; the name in full and the motto, "Prowyde," are added below the shield, all in the same hand, evidently of a later date. Parted per bend sinister azure and argent, a tree eradicated vert with a hunting-horn sable hanging from the lower branches ; supporters—two savages wreathed round the middle.

SIR JAMES SEMPILL OF BELTREIS, Knycht. A chevron checquy between two hunting-horns stringed in chief and a gillyflower in base.

This is the son and heir of the marriage contracted in 1564 between John Sempill, called "the dancer," younger son of Robert Lord Sempill, and Mary Livingstone, known as "the lusty" one of the Queen's Maries, on which John Knox reflects so severely. The Queen provided for the young couple, who thus founded the Beltreis family, several members of which were authors of poems, satires, and songs.

Sir James, knighted in or about 1600, was Envoy to England towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and author of "The Packman's Pater Noster, a Pick-Tooth for the Pope ;" the gillyflower in base was to commemorate his mother, the foundress of the fortunes of this line ; and in 1672, when his grandson, Francis Sempill of Beltreis, registered arms, the third hunting-horn of the paternal coat was resumed in base and three gillyflowers placed in chief, the crest being a hand holding a pistol ; motto—"In loyaltie." The family expired in the male line about 1809.

SIR JAMES SCOT, OF FAUSYD, Knycht. A pheon point upwards between three lions' heads erased.

SIR JOHN HUME OF NORTH BERWICK, Knycht. As Lord Hume, L. ; supporters—two lions.

SIR JOHN GRAHAME OF NATHEINES, Knycht. As Earl of Montrose, L., with a label of three points in the centre ; supporters—a hound collared and a falcon.

SIR ROBERT DENISTON OF MONTJOYE, Knycht. A bend between a unicorn's head erased and a cross crosslet fitchée. He was Conservator of Scots Privileges, and seems to have been connected with Fifeshire ; Christian Gibson, his widow, married secondly (James ?) Shoner or Schoneir, and died in 1642 ; she was mother of Mr James Shoner of Caskiberryan, in the parish of Kinglassie, who married Anna, daughter of Robert Forbes of Rires, and had fourteen children. The son and heir, Robert Shoner of Caskiberryan, married in 1659 Margaret, daughter of Robert Brown of Finmount, and had issue ; he sold the estate about

1680, and this somewhat peculiar name seems to have disappeared. Sophia Schooner, wife of James Pringle of Whytbank, is stated to have been a Danish lady and maid of honour to Queen Anne, consort of James VI. No arms have been discovered as borne by this name in Scotland.

On the next page is inscribed "These be ye four knyghtes of Walter, Erle of Balcleugh":—

WALTER LORD SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH, was created Earl of Buccleuch 16th March 1619.

SIR WALTER SCOT OF GOWDELANDS, Knight.

SIR ROT. SCOTT OF HEINING, Knight. Both shields blank.

SIR JHONE SCOT OF NEWBROUGH, Knight. On a bend between an arrow bendways point upwards in chief, and a lion's head erased in base, a star of six points wavy pierced between two crescents; crest—a stag's head; motto—"Pacem amo."

SIR ADAM GORDONE OF PARK, Knight. Three boars' heads coupé, in the centre a crescent charged with a crescent; crest—a crescent argent charged with a crescent sable.

S^R. BRUCE OF AIRTH, Knt. A saltire and a chief charged with a mullet on the dexter side; crest—a horse's head bridled; motto—"Do weill and doutt nolt;" supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle.

SIR (———) DRUMMOND. Three bars wavy, in chief a mullet; crest—a dog's head; motto—"Uinit post funera wirttus;" supporters—two savages wreathed about the middle.

SIR GEORG CAMPBELL OF COOBATH (?). Glenorche is added in another hand, but this is a mistake. Gyronny of eight gules (?) and ermine; crest—an eagle displayed; supporters—two stags.

SIR JHON MAXWEILL OF POOK, Knight. Argent, on a saltire sable an annulet stoned; crest—a stag's head surrounded by holly branches; motto—"I am readye;" supporters—two apes, that on the sinister side collared. The four coats just described are twice drawn.

At the top of the next page is written "Anno dnj 1602 wer creat thir Knychts," seven in number:—

SIR JHON HAMILTON OF KINCLEWYE, Knyt. Hamilton and Arran quarterly.

SIR ANDRO LESLYE OF LUMBENYE, Knyt. Leslie quartering a lion rampant, over all a label of three points in chief; motto—"Qui cadit" (illegible.)

SIR ADRIAN DAMMAN OF BYSTERWELT, Knycht. Shield blank.

SIR ROBERT HACKHEID OF PITFIRINE, Knyt. Arms represented as a chief dancetty, charged with a lion passant.

SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY OF DARNHALL, Knycht. As F. Blackbarony.

SIR JOHN SCHAW OF (illegible), Knight. A spear erect between three covered caps.

(Name illegible) KENNEDY. A lion rampant quartering three cross crosslets fitchée, with an indication of a chevron between them.

SIR MARK KER OF LITILDEN, Knyt. Shield blank.

SIR GEORGE HUME OF BROXMOUTH, Knycht. Shield blank.

SIR ROBERT KER OF ANKRAM, Knycht. A chevron charged with three mullets, in dexter chief a crescent.

SIR PATRICK HUME OF AYTO, Knyt. Shield blank.

SIR GEORGE MUSHET OF BURNBANK, Knycht. Shield blank.

S^R. W^M. DRUMMOND OF RICKARTON, Knycht. Shield blank.

S^R. JHON DRUMOND OF BORLAND, Knycht. Shield blank.

S^R. ALEX^R. SETOUNE OF TUL, Knycht. Shield blank.

S^R. GEORG TOURIS OF GARNTOUNE, Knycht. Shield blank.

S^R. GEORG PRESTON OF CRAIGMILLER, Knycht. Shield blank.

S^R. JAMES DUNDAS OF CRAIGTOUN, Knyt. Shield blank.

S^R. ROBERT HAMILTON OF ESTERLIEYS, Knyght. Shield blank.

Arms of Great Britain within a garter.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON OF GREINLA, Knyght. Hamilton with a label of four points in chief.

The xxv day of Apryle 1604 were creat these honorable Lords—Lord James Hamiltoun, Lord Abercorn, Lord James Elfinston of Bamerinloch, Lord Colvill, Lord of Culross, John Murray, Lord Tullibardin.

SIR JHON MURRAY OF PHILIPHAUGH, Knyght. L.

SIR JOHN BRUCE OF KENCAVILL. As L., Clackmannan; motto—"Balnevi."

SIR ROBERT COLVILL OF DEBENTRIES (?) L.

SIR ROBERT FOSTER OF STRAHENRIE. As L. 85, the horns stringed gules.

The leaf on which are the four preceding shields is marked "Lord Colvill's Knyghts;" below is added in ink in a different hand—

LEVISTOUN OF DENIPES. Livingstone of Wemyss as L., quartering azure, a lion rampant, or a lion rampant azure.

The next leaf contains four shields, and is marked "New Knychts," "Lord Abercorn's Knychts."

SIR ROBERT DALZELL OF THAT ILK, K. L.

SIR ALEX^R. DRUMMOND OF MEDOP, Knycht. Drummond without any mark of cadency.

SIR GEORG HAMILTON OF GRENLA. Hamilton without any mark of cadency.

SIR JHON HENDERSON OF FORDAL, Knycht. L., three piles only, and issuing from the dexter side of the shield.

Below is a note: "Ther nobill men wer creat in Hawroudhous the xxv day of Apryle befor ther nobill men, the chancelor for the tyme bein vis generall, *videlicet*, the Lord Abercorne, Lord Balmerinloch, Lord Tillibardine, Lord Coluill of Culross."

JON GRAHAM OF GROGAR, Knycht. A cross crosslet fitchée issuing from a crescent, on a chief three escallops, all within the Royal tressure.

SIR DAWID HERYNG OF LETHENDIE, Knycht. L., a rose before the upper lion.

SIR WM. GRAHAM OF CLAYPOTE, Knyt. A chief charged with three escallops, and issuing therefrom three piles, in base a rose, all within the

Royal tressure; motto—" *Non crescunt rosæ absque spinis*;" supporters—two stags.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAME OF MORPHIE, Knycht. A chevron between three escallops, on the chevron a mullet.

SIR WILZEAM GRAHAM OF BALARGUS, Knyt. As Claypote, no motto or supporters.

Note.—The first day of May anno 1604 yeir, being tuysday at even, the chancelor being Wice de Rege for the tyme, knychtit thir nobillmen, *videlicet*, Sir Jhon Graham of Grogre, Knyt; Sir Dawid Hering of Lethendye, Knyt; Sir William Graham of Claypote, Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, Knychts.

SIR DAVID MURRAY OF GOSFERD, Knyt, Lord of Scone, barroun and barrouneatt, and of our soverane lords parliament. A cross patée between two crescents in fess between three hearts, each charged with a mullet, all within the Royal tressure. Crest—a stag at gaze in front of two trees; motto—" *Meliora spero*;" supporters—a savage wreathed about the head and middle, and a lion. At Perth the sevint day of July 1604, in presence of Vice de Roy and the rest of the nobilitye, *videlicet*, Angus, Sutherland, Arroll, Mortoun, Mershell, Lithcow, Hoyme, Flemyng, Drumond, Lauderdale, w^t mony other nobilmen and barouns, wes Sir Daudid Murray creat Lord, Sir Daudid Murray Knyt, of Gosfurd, Lord of Scone, barroune and barrouneet, of our soverane lords parliament, and after being creat requestit for his twa knyts, quik wer receauid efter the formes of Knytheid, S^r Andro Balfour of Balemouth, S^r Jhon Moncreif.

SIR ANDRO BALFOUR OF BALETHMOUTH, Knycht. A chevron charged with an otter's head erased, in base a mullet; crest—an otter's (?) head; motto—" *Frward, nec temere, nec timide*;" supporters—two ladies.

SIR JHON MONCREIF OF KILMOUTH, Knycht. A lion rampant and a chief ermine; crest—a pelican's head; motto—" *Viresco vulnere*;" supporters—two lions.

(CRANSTOUN). Arms without the name. Three cranes; crest—a crane's head; motto—" *Thovs vant, or I vant*;" supporters—a lady and a stag.

It may be remarked on these added coats that they exhibit, in many instances, as Herries, Ramsay, and Lord Scone, a wide departure from the simple character of older Scottish heraldry; not only have coats of augmentation come into fashion, but it seems to be thought that every knight almost is to carry supporters.

The next part of this collection consists of the arms of the minor barons and gentry; six shields on a page, coloured, without crest or motto in the original MS., but there are numerous additions. The paging is given, and it will be understood that when there are six shields on a page they are of the oldest date, when there are fewer they may probably be more modern.

1. LOWIS OF MENAR. L., argent, three laurel leaves vert.

IRWIN OF YE DRUM. L.

BANAIS OF HAWHILL. L.

*ACHMOWTE OF YT ILK.

BALFOUR OF YT ILK. F.

INNES OF YT ILK. L., in the first and fourth quarters the field is gules and the heads or.

2. Arms in ink of JOSEPH STACIE, an Englishman who was Ross Herald 1663-87.

*PENTLAND; "of yt Ilk" is added in a later hand. The history of this coat is, that Sir Gideon Murray, first of Elibank, married Margaret Pentland, whom an annotator of Scotstarvit describes as "a miller's daughter." She and her sisters—Sarah, wife of ——— Lorimer, and Isabella, who married James Wauchope in Templehouse, without issue, —possessed part of the temple-lands of Crichton, co. Edinburgh, not far from Pentland. The name is not unknown at an early period, for we find in 1392 Sir John de Pentland, chaplain of St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, and in 1438 Laurence Pentland, prior of the Carmelites at Tullylum, near Perth, but there never was any family of Pentland of that Ilk. Sir Gideon Murray had a gift, in 1596, of the Provostry of Crichton for life. The arms of Pentland make their appearance as a quarter in the funeral escutcheons of the descendants of Margaret, with the occasional variation that the fess is altered to a bend, and the crescents to cinquefoils. The coat was granted in 1811 to George Pentland, who is styled "of that Ilk," although at that time, and long before, the estate of Pentland belonged to the family of Gibson. There are traces of persons of the name of Pentland, resident at Crichton, early in last century, and in 1573 Captain John Pentland was banished for the slaughter of Ninian Liddell of Hal-kerstoune, whose property was adjacent to Crichton.

3. ERSKIN OF DUN. As L., Erskine, Lord of Brechin, the pale being charged with a cross crosslet fitchée.

*MAKCALLA.

*UMFRASTOUN OF YT ILK.

SCOTT OF BALVERE. L.

*DASOUN.

INGLIS OF LOCHEND. L.

4. *ROGERS' Arms.

FORBES OF PITSLIGO. In ink unfinished—on a chevron or between three bears' heads coupé as many acorns.

5. UANSE OF YT ILK. Apparently argent, a bend gules charged in chief with a mullet; this coat has been partially painted over, making the bend azure charged with a mullet or in the fess point.

BISSETT OF YT ILK. L., argent, a bend gules.

*BOEG OF YT ILK. (Boog or Boge.)

RYND OF YE CARSE. L., or on a bend sable three escallops argent, in chief a mill-rind of the second. This name is in Lyndsay's MS., and elsewhere, by mistake written Reid. Alexander Rind, the representative of the family about 1672, being then *Procureur* at Amsterdam, registered the arms as given by Sir David Lyndsay, and which appear on the seal of James Riende, 1478. The family was one of antiquity in Forfarshire,

and received charters from Robert I. and David II.; they figure in feuds with the Ogilvies, Guthries, and other neighbours.

*SITSARF OF YT ILK. The lands from which this family took its name lie in the barony of North Berwick, and remained in their hands at the end of the seventeenth century. Cadets possessed Quarrelsyde, Collegehead, which passed to an heiress about 1715, and Ruchlaw, co. Haddington, at least as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. Their lands were erected into a barony by Crown charter, 24th August 1700, and were inherited by Martha, wife of Francis Buchan, who assumed the surname and arms of Sydserff. An entail was executed in 1771, and the estate now belongs to Thomas Buchan Sydserff of Ruchlaw.

Archibald, a merchant in Edinburgh, sat in parliament during the Civil War, suffered losses and imprisonment, and was knighted in December 1660.

Thomas Sydserff, Dean of Edinburgh, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin 1634, and translated to Galloway the following year; at the Restoration he was the only surviving Scottish bishop, and died in 1663, leaving a large family, of whom Sir Thomas fought under Montrose.

Several of the younger branches of this family bore three fleurs-de-lis, with appropriate differences.

LORD OF GARTALY STEWART. F., only two mullets in chief.

6. Two coats in ink without names. A lion rampant charged on the shoulder with a crescent within a bordure engrailed. A chevron charged with a crescent between two acorns.

7. *GUILD OF THAT ILK.

FORMANE OF YT ILK. First and fourth, a camel's head erased campaned, this is not painted; second and third, sable, a chevron between three fishes haurient. Notes on the margin make the field in the first and fourth sable, and the bell or; the quartering is said to be Fisher, and the field marked azure.

PANTHER OF YT ILK. The seal of Patrick Panter, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, is engraved in the Chartulary printed for the Grampian Club, and differs from this coat; it has on a fess between three mullets as many roundles (?). The arms registered about 1672, by William Panton *alias* Panther of Blackhouse, and Captain George Panton *alias* Panther, who are both stated to descend from the family of Pitmedden, are—or, an eagle displayed sable, in chief a rose gules between two mullets of the second. This almost looks like an attempt to attach the old Aberdeenshire family of Panton to a Forfarshire race of Panters or Painters, who rose to considerable eminence in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Finlaw de Pantre was in the service of David II.

David Paneter had a charter, 20th March 1407, from the Regent Duke of Albany, of the lands of Cragoch and Ardoch, in the barony of Logie, co. Forfar.

Andrew Paneter was bailie of Montrose 1389, and married Janet Stewart; Andrew Panter, burgess of Montrose, and William of Craw-

mond, had a Crown charter, 23rd February 1400, of parts of Inghane, Little Carcary, Balnamone, and Kynnarde, equally between them on the resignation of Anna Portare.

David Panter, 1411, held part of the lands of Kinnaird, which he is said, without proof, to have acquired by marriage with a lady of the name of Kinnaird.

Walter Painter was Abbot of Arbroath 1411 to about 1450; in 1452 John Panter was bailie of Montrose.

The arms of the Abbot in the chapter-house are a fess charged with three roundles (?), in chief the head of a crozier between two mullets, in base a rose.

David Penneter or Panter, burgess of Montrose, probably married a Scot, related to Robert Scot, burgess of Arbroath, who, 4th January 1519, granted a charter to the abbot and monks of Arbroath, founding a chaplainry for the singing of masses for the souls of his relatives, including the said David, his wife and children, especially Mr Patrick, late Secretary to the King.

This Patrick, Rector of Fetteresso, was Secretary to the King 1505; Abbot of Cambuskenneth 1510-17; Ambassador to France, and died in Paris, 1519. By a feu-charter, dated 10th August 1516, he conveyed Newmains Wallis and other lands, "dilecto meo David Painter juniore" (probably his son), whom failing to David Painter senior, his own brother, whom failing to his sister's son, William Painter or Lamb, whom he describes as "nunc vero filio meo adoptiuo," &c., and the heirs male of their bodies, his own nearest heirs male bearing his name and arms; and lastly, to his nearest heirs whomsoever, binding them to assume and bear the surname and arms of Painter. This is a very early instance of a man who may be described as a *parvenu* showing an anxious desire to found a family.

The abbot had a natural son, David, and daughter, Catherine, by Margaret Crichton, Countess of Rothes, who were legitimated in 1513.

David had the vicarage of Carstairs on the resignation of Alexander Painter 1539, was Secretary of State, Ambassador to France, Bishop of Ross, 1545, Commendator of Cambuskenneth about 1552; he died in 1558. He had shortly before, by three charters in 1556-57, conveyed the extensive lands of Ferindonald, Ardmanach, Arderseir, Duglie, &c., to his uterine brother, whom he also nominated his executor, Robert Leslie, ancestor of the Leslies of Findrassie.

The question occurs, what are the charges on the fess? Mr Fraser, in his Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, the late Mr Jervise, and Mr Henry Laing, in his "Scottish Seals," all describe them as roundles. A supposition has been hazarded that they represent "manchets," and are allusive to the office of panetarius. I took them at once, from the painting here reproduced, to be morions, and on farther search find that the heralds Porteus and Frazer both blazon them "squire's helmets," but the former gives an alternative blazon, "loaves of bread." Stacie calls them garbs, which is obviously wrong.

The Aberdeenshire family which bore the eagle, and whose name is always Panton, Pantone, or Pantoun, first appears in 1396-1398-1402, Oliver and David de Pantone. William of Pantone 1436. James Panton of Pitmedden and Tulymade 1448, dead 1451. John of Pitmedden 1487. Descendants long held Pitmedden, and cadets possessed Tulymade, Blackhouse, Craig, Hilton, and held Haddo on wadset, at the close of the fifteenth and early in the sixteenth century. In the eighteenth the name disappears from among the landowners, and is now of rare occurrence.

There is no available evidence as to their original coat, but it seems probable that they bore an eagle, and added to it the rose and mullets when they took the *alias* Panther.

ZARDS OF YT ILK. L., 129a.

PETBLADDO OF YT ILK. L.

*HERT OF YT ILK. See another coat for the name, p. 146.

Michael Hertt of Lanark is a witness in 1316. *Liber de Calchou*.

The Harts were a family of Edinburgh burgesses, Edward sitting in parliament for the burgh in 1586; Andrew was printer to the king in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr William Haert or Heart of Livilands, was advocate to James VI.

In 1773 this coat was allowed to Alexander Hart of Baltully, co. Fife, said to be descended from Robert Hart, who was killed at the battle of Otterburn. The style of "that Ilk," in this and many other cases, is a mere complimentary addition.

8. HOVPE. L.

9. HIRTOUN OF YT ILK. L., Myretoun, but the bearing is represented as annulets.

The Myretons, Myretouns, or Mortons were an old and considerable Fifeshire family, who took their surname from the lands of Myretoun in the parish of Kemback, co. Fife, which remained in their possession till the middle of the seventeenth century. Having acquired by marriage the more valuable estate of Cambo, near Crail, they made it their residence, and took their usual designation from it.

Galfrid de Merton occurs c. 1250. In 1364 William de Miretoun, as heir of the late Alexander de Cambow, has a pension. Three roundles appear on the seal of his successor, Malcolm de Miretoun, Lord of Cambow, 1377. John, Dean of Glasgow, was Treasurer of Scotland 1431-33.

From 1560 to 1646 the heads of the family frequently sat in parliament. Sir Thomas Myrtoun of Cambo was knighted and named a member of the Privy Council in 1641; commanded a regiment and lost his life at Kilsyth 1645. His son, Sir Patrick, sold all the family estates, Cambo being parted with in 1668; this was brought about by his own and his father's losses in the public service, which reduced him to such distress that, in 1651, he had a protection granted him from the action of his creditors.

His son, Sir Robert, entered into a curious armorial transaction with a kinsman, Andrew Myrtoun, who had flourished as a merchant burgess

of Edinburgh, and seems to have been ambitious of refounding the decaying house.

In 1686 Andrew, admitted to be descended from the Cambo family, registered arms—or, three torteaux within a bordure wavy parted per pale sable and azure; crest—two arms issuing from a cloud drawing an anchor out of water proper; motto—“*Undique fultus*.”

His career seems to have been chequered, for in 1689 he was sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of custom on his goods; and in 1704 cited before parliament in connection with an inquiry into the public accounts, when it came out that he had made £12,000 profit on a loan of £36,000 to the Admiralty.

Andrew Myretoun acquired the estates of Gogar and Leny, which were erected into a barony in his favour in 1701, and at the same time he was created a baronet, an honour which expired on the death of his son, Sir Robert, in 1774, without male issue.

The newly-created baronet got his arms changed to—argent, a chevron between three roundles sable; crest—a pine tree fructed proper; motto—“*Virtutis premium*.”

This coat, recorded in November 1701, did not yet satisfy Sir Andrew Myretoun, and in January following he prevailed on Sir Robert Myretoun to execute a deed by which he did, “upon certain grave and weighty considerations and motives, renounce, overgive, and convey to and in favour of Sir Andrew Myretoun of Gogar, baronet, my right and title to the coat of arms and ensign armoriall belonging to the said familie of Myretouns of Cambo, with power to the said Sir Andrew to procure the same confirmed to him by the Lyon King of Arms, and thereafter to bear and use the same as his own proper coat armorial.” No further registration of arms took place, although this renunciation was, at a later period, recorded in the books of the Lyon Court.

QUHITHEDE OF YT ILK. F., the field is or. A family of Whitehead of Park flourished in West Lothian, and in 1585 Philip, Sheriff-Depute, sat in parliament. The coat, with some alteration, was registered about 1672 for Alexander Whythead of Isles of Allo, with a singular crest—a man issuing from water laying hold of a highland mantle; motto—“*Abyssus circumdabat me*.”

*ROBERTOUN OF YT ILK; should be Robertson. A seal, 1438, of Robertson of Strowan, has three wolves' heads on a fess, and for crest, a wolf statant.

The coat, as here given, appears on the seal of John, Treasurer of Ross, 1589. When the arms were registered in 1672 by Alexander of Strowan, they were simply three wolves' heads; the crest, a hand holding an imperial crown, with the motto, “*Virtutis gloria merces*,” and a “*Nota*—Strowan and his predecessors, since their taking of y^e Murtherer of K. James y^e 1st, have always born a Monstruous Man chained and lying under y^e escutcheon.”

This is an addition in a later hand; there are no supporters, but a serpent and a dove seem to have been assumed by the family about 1822 (?)

*MERTOUN OF YT ILK. *See* Hirtoun.

*BLAKSTOK OF YT ILK. The name is rarely met with, and no family owning lands of the same name has been traced.

10. STEWART OF ROSAITH. L., the bordure is gules and the buckles or.

STEWART OF GARLESS. L.

11. YE S^R. OF BUIT. The plain coat of Stewart.

STEWARTT OF CRAGY. L., 124.

STEWART OF REILSTOUN. L.

STEWARTT OF DALSWYNTOUN. L.

STEWARTT OF GORME. L., the heads resemble those of a horse.

OLEFANTT OF ———. Apparently Newton has been blotted out, and Kelly written above. L., 75.

12. LORD GLEN. In ink. First and fourth, a lion rampant; second third, three pelicans (?).

*FREANCH. French of Thornydikes in the Merse, and of Frenchland in Dumfriesshire, an extinct family.

13. FINTOUN OF YT ILK. L.

BIKERTOUN OF YT ILK. L.

DUNBAR OF YT ILK. L., 82.

BROUN OF YT ILK. Gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or; "argent" is added on the margin, and "Carslut" as a designation.

The coat given is that of Broun of Colstoun; the arms of the Carslueth family, in a birthbrief, issued 8th July 1728, to Thomas Broun, an officer in the military service of the King of France, were—argent, a chevron gules between three fleurs-de-lis azure.

KYLE OF THAT ILK. L., a note states that the charges are "candelstiks or kylles."

CHALMER OF YT ILK. L., 119, with a fleurs-de-lis gules in base added in ink.

15. The four coats on this page are on a larger scale, by a different hand, and seem to be additions at a later date.

BETOUN OF CREICH. L.

SUTHERLAND OF DUFFUS. L., the boar's head seems to be proper.

LAWDERDALLE OF YT ILK. L., 61, the field sable.

WARDLAW OF WARISTOUN. F.

17.* CORNWELL OF BALLANEFARD. The writer compiled a genealogy of this Linlithgowshire family, which appeared in the "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," and was reprinted for private circulation 1877. They were seated at Bonhard early in the fifteenth century, and the direct line ended on the death of Elizabeth, heiress of Bonhard, wife of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, Bart., in 1763.

Robert de Cornewall witnessed a charter of Hugh, Bishop of St Andrews, c. 1180; the seal of William de Cornall, c. 1230, is a sheaf of corn; Mr Richard Cornell was Archdeacon of Dunkeld 1406.

John Cornwall of Bonhard was killed at Flodden; his son Peter put up the arms with the date 1527 on a stone in the house of the family in

Linlithgow, as here represented; crest—a Cornish kae hatching on the face of a rock; motto—"Ve big ye se varle."

Nicholas of Bonhard sat in parliament 1592-99, and was provost of Linlithgow; Walter of Bonhard represented the county in parliament 1625; Walter of Bonhard was impoverished by the failure of the Darien scheme, having taken shares in the company.

From a younger son appears to have descended James Cornwall of Bonhard Lodge, a Commissioner of Excise in Scotland, whose grandson James is now superintendent of travelling post-offices in the presidency of Bombay.

*HUCHESTOUN OF YT ILK. Altered to Hudsons.

GARDIN OF THAT ILK. F., Gaudine.

*DAVESOUN. On the seal of Mr John Davidson, Parson of Newlands 1536, are a stag trippant, his neck pierced by an arrow in bend sinister, in base a cinquefoil.

TAILZEFEIR OF YT ILK. L.

*CARNCORS OF YT ILK. The seal 1554, of John Carncors of Coumslie, co. Roxburgh, has the stag's head coupé with a mullet between the attires. Andrew Cairncross of Cumsley, registered c. 1672—argent, a stag's head erased, between the attires a cross crosslet fitchée surmounted of a mullet, all gules.

About the same time, Patrick Cairncross of Balmashanner, co. Forfar, recorded—azure, a stag's head erased argent attired of ten tynes or, between the attires a cross crosslet of the third.

These lands had for about two centuries given a designation to his ancestors, who probably descended from Duncan de Caryncros, witness to a charter of a Maule of Panmure, *ante* 1325.

In 1528 Nicol Cairncross sat in parliament as Deputy of the Constable of Scotland. The same year Robert Cairncross was Lord High Treasurer, being Abbot of Holyrood; in 1539 he was Bishop of Ross and Abbot of Fearn, and died in 1545. His seal has a stag's head coupé without any other charge.

In the south Colmslie, Calfhill, Hilslop, and other lands were long in the possession of the Cairncrosses, of whom was Alexander, Bishop of Brechin 1683, Archbishop of Glasgow 1684, and Bishop of Raphoe from 1693 till his death in 1701, when his estate of Manderston, in Berwickshire, was inherited by his nephew, George Home of Whitfield, ancestor of the present George Home of Whitfield, who quarters the coat of Cairncross—argent, a stag's head, erased gules, betwixt the attires a cross crosslet fitchée of the last. This is as it is given by Nisbet for the archbishop, but in a seal engraved in "An Inquiry as to the Armorial Insignia of the City of Glasgow," printed in 1866 for private circulation, by A. Macgeorge of Glenarn, Esq., the mullet appears as in the recorded arms of the Colmslie branch.

19. KINCAID OF YE TOURIS (?). The last word has a line drawn through it, and "Ilk" is added in a different hand. L., there are three mullets in chief.

*OR OF YT ILK. Probably Orde of that Ilk, co., Banff. The coat has no resemblance to that recorded in 1731 for the Lanarkshire family of Orr, except that the crosses appear on a chief in the latter; the earlier owners of Orde were named Davidson, and took the surname from their lands, c. 1400.

*WASTOUN OF YT ILK.

*RUSSELL OF YT ILK. The heiress married Ramsay, and their descendants, seated at Russell, quartered the coat which is entered in the Lyon Register in 1672, and afterwards by cadets. Other Russells in Scotland seem to have desired to attach themselves, so far as bearing similar arms would do so, to the ducal family of Bedford.

In 1759 James Russel of Russel *alias* Longridge, in Clydesdale, physician in Edinburgh, had a grant of arms—argent, a lion rampant gules, with a chief and other charges; and a few years later a similar coat was granted to the ancestor of the family of Russell of Aden.

John, son of Robert Russel of Duncanlaw, made a grant to the House of Soltre *ante* 1220.

John Russel, an Englishman, married the Countess of Menteith, c. 1258.

Henry Russel witnessed an early charter of Angus filius Dovenaldi to the monks of Paisley.

In 1291 Robert Russel, burgess of Berwick; and in 1296 he or a namesake belonging to Berwickshire did homage to Edward I.

Robert I. confirmed to John de Carrick, son of William called Russell, the lands of Darsquen in Dumfriesshire, and Robert Russell had a charter from David II. of Sympleland in the same county.

Mr John Russell was Justice Depute in 1588, and during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several persons of the name represented St Andrews and Pittenweem in parliament.

Seal of GILBERT RUSSEY (?) OF THORNTON, 1292—a lion rampant charged with three chevronels.

*MASOUN OF YT ILK. This coat occurs twice among the earliest entries in the Lyon Register, but the name was certainly not taken from land.

*DIK OF THAT ILK. Another of the complimentary additions, converting a personal name into a local one.

23. *MURRAY OF COLBEN.

SPENS OF ABERDEEN. F., Warmiston.

RAMSAY OF DUNOUN. L., the crescents are or and the eagle is all sable.

BLAIR OF ADAMTOWN. L.

WALLANGE OF LOCHENE. L., 1006.

MORTYMER OF BABREICH. L., the lion is not armed and langued gules.

23. (CROMBIE). Name obliterated, but the coat is elsewhere given for Crombie.

BALFOUR OF CARRISTOUN. Argent, a chevron between two otters' heads erased sable in chief, and a leaf vert in base.

BORTHUOK OF CRUKSTOUN. L., 73, the eagle's head couped. Crukstoun is scored out, and Collelaw written above it. The coat given by Sir David Lyndsay was recorded c. 1672 for William Borthwick, M.D., presenter of the family of Gordonshall, co. Fife.

COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. L., a series of the seals of this family is engraved in "The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country," by William Fraser.

One as early as 1475 has two hounds as supporters, which continued to be borne.

It may be remarked that argent, a saltire engrailed sable, is also the coat of Haldane of Gleneagles. The Earl of Seafield is heir general, and inherits the baronetcy conferred in 1625 on Sir John Colquhoun of Luss; the estates have descended under an entail to Sir James Colquhoun, now of Luss, baronet, who represents the second son who survived of the marriage, in 1702, of Anne, only child of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, with James Grant of Pluscardine.

It would appear to be in Sweden that we must look for an heir male. Hugh Cahun revealed the conspiracy headed by Charles de Mornay in September 1574, and lost his life in spite of a promise of pardon.

Walter, fourth son of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, by Helen Buchanan, his wife, went to Sweden in 1629; his descendants were called Caun-Scotus till, in 1689, Jacob was ennobled under the name of Canonhjelm, and at a later period another of the family as Gahn of Colquhoun.

In 1781 Henry Cahun, *vulgo* Gahn, physician to the Admiralty in Sweden, had a formal recognition from his kinsman the laird of Luss, and registered arms. The saltire, perhaps by an error of the Swedish heralds, had been converted into a cross; a lion rampant sable was added in the dexter canton, being the Buchanan bearing, to indicate the generation to which the founder of the Swedish line belonged.

*RAMSAY OF RUSSELL.

CARRUTHERIS OF MOUSWALD. L.

24. Three coats added in ink.

(OLIPHANT), S. W. O. Gules, a mullet between three crescents argent; crest—a unicorn's head issuing from a crescent argent; motto—"In virtute quies."

The tinctures are supplied by the entry of the funeral of Sir William Oliphant of Newton, Lord Advocate, who was buried in the Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, April 1628.

*BALLEWAIRD OF THAT ILK, or rather, Balvaird of Glentarkie, being one of Sir William Oliphant's quarters displayed at his funeral, his mother having been a Gibb of Carriber, and her mother a Balvaird; the tinctures are supplied from the Lyon Register 1672.

CARSANE. A fess between three mascles in chief, and in base a crescent between two mullets.

25. *GIB OF YT ILK. The two last words struck out and Carriber added.

*DOG OF YT ILK.

GOURLAY OF THAT ILK. L., the coat of Gourlay of Kincaig, as registered c. 1672 for Sir Thomas, is sable, an eagle displayed argent, which appears in K. This coat, with two eagles argent for supporters, was confirmed in 1865 to the Rev. William E. C. Austin-Gourlay of Kincaig, co. Fife, as representative of this baronial family.

Seal of Henry de Gourlay, 1286—an orle fretty.

CAIRNIS OF ORCHERTON. F.

MELVILL OF RAITH. L.

DURHAME OF YT ILK, as Durward, L.

26. *POURVES. This coat, the tinctures being altered, was allowed to Sir William Purves, who was created a baronet 1665.

The seal of William Purves of Mospennoch, co. Peebles, c. 1230, has a hunting-horn.

STEINSONE, in ink—argent, a chevron between two (cocks'?) heads coupé in chief, and a fleur-de-lis in base gules, on a chief of the second three mullets of the field.

LAWSONE OF BOGHALL. A saltire and chief, the latter charged with three garbs.

27. KNOWIS OF YT ILK. L., these are the arms of a family of Knows, Knox, Knollis, of that Ilk, in the parish of Deer, co. Aberdeen, quite distinct from Knox, co. Renfrew.

Its most distinguished member was William Knollis, Preceptor of Torphichen and Lord of St John, Treasurer of Scotland, and Master of the Royal Household. He was Preceptor in 1468, and held the high office of Treasurer as late as 1492, sitting in parliament as a lord, and generally taking precedence next to the earls. This coat appears on his seal A.D. 1470.

George Knollis married Christian, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Dunbreath, widow of John Lord Ross, who was killed at Flodden, but they were divorced on the plea of consanguinity.

It is not a little remarkable that Sir Robert Knolles, who served under the Black Prince with distinction, and died at a very great age in 1407, bore the same arms, as shown by his seal and representations in the churches of Harpley and Withyam. He is generally said to have been from Cheshire and of obscure origin, but if we may trust to armorial evidence, there is a probability that Scotland may claim this successful soldier of fortune. He left no descendants, although the Earls of Banbury claim to derive their origin from him, and quartered his coat with their own, which was dissimilar.

*FOWLERTOUN OF YT ILK. These arms, the heads being erased, appear on the seal of William Fulertoun of Ardo 1575.

The seal of Fullarton of Fullarton in Ayrshire, a little earlier, has a fess charged with three ermine spots.

There were two families styled of that Ilk—Fullarton of Fullarton and Corsbie, co. Ayr, and Fullarton of Fullarton, near Meigle, co. Perth.

Robert I. granted a charter, in the twenty-first year of his reign, of these

Perthshire lands, to Galfrido de Foullertoun, as fowler to the King's Household at Forfar.—*Nisbet* (?).

Thomas Foullartoun has charters of lands, co. Ayr, from David II.

Sir Adam de Foulertoun, of the county of Ayr, lived at the accession of Robert II., and held the lands of Foulertoun as heir of his deceased father, Alan de Foulertoun.

The Ayrshire Fullartons often took the designation of Corsbie. In Forfarshire Fullerton of Kinnaber, a branch of the other family of that Ilk, held a good position for many generations, and bore two mullets on the fess. *Nisbet* calls the heads those of the otter, and in 1696 William Fullertoune of that Ilk, co. Ayr, entered in the Lyon Register a simple coat of—argent, three otters' heads erased gules, which, with differences, was matriculated by several cadets of his line, while none of the Forfarshire and Perthshire families have ever recorded arms.

Porteus, *Snowdoun Herald*, seems to have despaired of clearing up all this confusion, for he has Fullerton of Corsbie, *i.e.*, of that Ilk, Ayrshire—argent, a fess and three boars' heads gules; *aliter*, three otters' heads erased; *aliter*, three wolves' heads erased; in the accompanying painting in *Workman's MS.* they rather resemble dogs' heads.

The Fullartons of Dunnone ended in an heiress towards the end of the fifteenth century.

Fullarton of Kilmichael, in the island of Arran, has been seated there since 1329, and bears a crescent between three otters' heads.

KYNARDE OF YT ILK. L., the saltire and crescents are argent, but "or" is written over them. These charges appear on the seals of William de Kinnard 1402, and of Reginald de Kynarde A.D. 1425; but that appended by Radulfus de Kinard to a deed of homage to Edward I. in 1296 has a saltire and four cross crosslets fitchée. The barony of Kinnaird, co. Perth, was sold in 1618 by John Kinnaird to Sir John Livingstone, ancestor of the Earls of Newburgh.

Ranald Kinnaird and Marjory Kirkaldie, his spouse, had a charter from Robert III. of the barony of Inchtute, co. Perth. Their descendant, Sir George Kinnaird of Inchtute, registered, about 1672, the above coat, with the saltire and crescents or, quarterly with Kirkaldie; when raised to the peerage 1682, he dropped the Kirkaldie quartering, and had a grant of "ane honourable additament and coat of augmentation," to be borne in the first and fourth quarters—or, a fess wavy between three mullets gules.

*WYNTOUNE OF STRAKMARTEIN. About 1672 Patrick Wintone of Strickmartine, co. Forfar, registered—argent, a chevron between three turtle doves azure. This coat is entirely different from that given for the name by Lindsay and Forman, and rather resembles that on the seals of persons of the name of Winchester early in the sixteenth century, where a chevron and two birds in chief are borne with other charges.

Persons of the name figure as owners of land in several counties in the fourteenth century, and in 1417 David de Wyntoun, Lord of Handot.

SCHERES OF YT ILK, L. Sir David Lyndsay makes this family Lords

of Dundee, a title for which there seems no ground. In 1408 the Duke of Albany confirms a charter of sale of lands near Dundee by Sir Patrick Gray to Robert de Seres, a burghess of Dundee. Towards the close of the century a family of Seres of Cragnathro, co. Forfar, occurs.

*TOWNIS OF THAT ILK. Sir Robert of Toyng, Treasurer of the Queen's Household 1329, is the most conspicuous person of a name that may be identified with this.

29. FACUNAR OF YT ILK. L., there is an indication of a chevron between the three hawks' lures.

*SWYFT. James II., soon after his accession, gives to John Swyft, burghess and bailie of Edinburgh, security for £430 advanced by him; and the Chartulary of St Giles' contains frequent notices of the family.

CLAPEN OF CLULOGANE. L., the crown is an antique one, and there is no label.

BRUCHEN. (Wischart added in a different hand). Argent, three piles in point gules.

Mr H. Laing describes the charges on the seal of David de Brechin, appended to his deed of homage 1292, as three pales; but that attached to the Baron's letter to the Pope, A.D. 1320, has three piles in point.

The arms were quartered by the Maules of Panmure, with the field or.

MUNCURE OF YT ILK. L., the field argent.

*WINDRAME OF YT ILK. The arms on the monument of John Wynram, Prior of Portmoak, 1582, are a ram with a garb in dexter chief. The surname does not appear to be a local one, but persons of the name possessed Wiston, co. Lanark; Nether Liberton, near Edinburgh; Curriehill, also in Mid-Lothian. Wiston was carried by an heiress into the family of Lockhart of Cleghorn. George Winram was a senator of the College of Justice in the reign of Charles II., and was mortally wounded at the battle of Dunbar, being also colonel of a regiment.

30. GUTHRY OF YT ILK. L.

31. *KING. The arms and pedigree of King of Barra, co. Aberdeen, and of Lord Eythen, have recently been the subject of much discussion in *Notes and Queries*. No arms registered for the name till c. 1750.

CARNIS. First and fourth, gules, three martlets argent; second and third, azure, three leopards' faces or.

The seal, A.D. 1455, of William de Cairnis, Vicar of Glammis, has a star of six points, with three birds on a chief.

David II. grants to John Cairns the Peill of Linlithgow, he being obliged to build it for the King's coming; and in the thirty-fifth year of the same reign, William de Carnys and Duncan, his son and heir, have a charter as to the holding of their lands of Whitburn.

The name is probably derived from Cairns in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where there were Cairns of Orchardton, whose coheirs married Kirkpatrick, Maxwell, and Kennedy about the middle of the sixteenth century; Cairns of Tor; Cairns of Barnebachill, &c.

Mr Richard Cairns of Pilmure registered, c. 1672—gules, three

martlets argent, a fleur-de-lis for difference. He was succeeded by his nephew, William Borthwick. The coat here quartered is given by Le Bouvier for Maligny, ? Maghie.

MELUILE. Gules, a fess between three crescents argent.

These charges are found on the seal of John Melville of Raith, co. Fife, 1412; and of Nicholas Melville, date not known. The arms of this family, whose ancestor, Galfrid de Maleville, is witness to a charter in 1165, have varied much.

The seal of Robert de Maleuyn, appended to a deed of homage to Edward I. in 1292, has a lion rampant. The high position of the family is shown by no less than twelve of its members, one of them, a knight, taking the oath of fealty in 1296.

In H. M. Record Office there is a seal of an early date of James Maleuil, the charges being a garb surmounted of a fess.

The chief line, seated on the barony of Melville, co. Edinburgh, ended, late in the fifteenth century, in Agnes, Lady of Melville, mother of John, first Lord Ross of Hawkhead. Their descendants have always quartered for Melville—gules, three crescents argent within a bordure of the second, charged with eight roses of the first, and retained the Melville estate till 1760.

Richard de Maleuille, of the county of Fife, 1296, was probably ancestor of the Raith family, who, in the sixteenth century, dropped the crescents, thus reducing the coat to argent, a fess gules, as given by Sir David Lyndsay.

When raised to the peerage in 1616, or perhaps earlier, the old coat of Melville of that Ilk was quartered with this, being placed first and fourth; in the Lyon Register, 1673, this is entered by George Lord Melville, and with a difference by his brother, James of Cassingray.

At the same time two cadets of Raith are allowed the old coat without the Raith quarter; but Melville of Auchmoor, apparently also a Raith cadet, has the fess gules, charged with three crescents, and differenced.

The seal of Richard Melville, 1526-68, is a fess charged with a mullet.

But there is a third coat: in 1449 Robert Melville seals with three cushions, and in 1473 George Melville with a fess between three cushions, and charged with two mullets.

In 1685 Melville of Carnbee, co. Fife, records—or, three cushions gules, each charged with a crescent argent, all within a bordure of the second, charged with eight roses of the first. From this family derive the existing Barons Melville von Carnbee in Holland.

In 1773 Major-General Robert Melville of Strathkinnes, descended from a younger son of Sir John of Carnbee, was allowed to revert to the coat of Melville of that Ilk, with a crescent for difference, so that it may be said that in this family arms are hardly indicative of descent; and also, it might almost be thought that Melville of Carnbee was a Dunbar, of the stock of the Earls of Moray.

On the monument of Sir John Melville of the Carnbee family, at

Inch, near Downpatrick, are cut his arms—the shield defaced, with two birds as supporters, with the date 1628, and initials I. M. and A. R.

YOUNGER OF YT ILK. This replaces another name which has been obliterated, and is in a different hand. Argent, three piles sable, each charged with an annulet of the field; on a chief gules a crescent or between two cinquefoils of the first.

Younger is not a local name.

SPENS OF WILMESTOUN. As F., 1572, the field or.

*GUTTRE OF LOUNAN.

32. *RICHESOUN. There is added in another hand "of Smyttone." The seal, 1566, of Mr Robert Richardson, Commendator of St Mary's Isle, and High Treasurer of Scotland, has nearly these bearings, the saltire being on the field instead of on a fess. Patrick of Drumsheugh, 1507, uses two arrows in saltire, points upwards. The seal of Sir James of Smeaton, 1627, is a saltire between a bull's head erased in chief and a crescent in base.

His grandson, Sir James of Smeaton, Bart., recorded, c. 1678—or, on a fess azure between a bull's head couped in chief and a lymphad in base sable, a saltire argent.

The same is given in 1661 in Porteus' MS., and also another Richardson coat—parted per fess argent and azure, a lion counter-changed; this seems to have been taken as a model for a crest for Sir James in 1678—a lion rampant parted per fess or and azure, holding in his forepaws a laurel garland.

On this page is an unfinished coat without a name—on a fess between three masles or a mullet.

33. MERCER OF MEKILOUR. L., a cross patée gules, in place of the mullet in base.

This is one of those families the origin, development, and variations of whose arms deserve some study.

Walter, son of Alan the Steward, granted Tullicoultry to Alculus Meser, whose son and successor, of the same name, resigned them into the King's hands 19th June 1261.

Bernard le Mercer, burgess of Perth, did homage to Edward I. 1296.

John Mercer, burgess of that burgh, and several times provost, made a large fortune; married before 1328 Ada Murray of the Tullibardine family; was, in 1355, commissioner from Perth to treat for the liberation of David II.; sat in the general council 1364 and 1376; and acted as receiver of revenue while the office of Chamberlain was vacant. He had charters of Meikleour and Aldie 1362-64.

The seal of his son, "Andrew Mercer, Lorde of Mekylhour," appended to his award, 1385, in a dispute submitted to his decision between Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith, and John of Logy, has a chevron between three mullets.

These were the bearings at that time of Sir Andrew's mother's family, and it is probable that by him they were carried with a variation of tincture. His crest is a peacock's head.

The same coat, with a label of three points for difference, was borne by Robert Mercer of Innerpeffry, a cadet, on his seal 1454-65; but in the former year Andrew of Inchbrakie uses a fess charged with three roundles between two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, and a mullet in base, the latter evidently the Murray charge retained; while the character of the bearings was otherwise changed entirely. The roundles, besants, or plates evidently allude to the wealth acquired by commerce by the founder of the family.

David of Innerpeffry, 1483, retains the chevron, but entirely drops the mullets, and has in their place three cross crosslets fitchée; a bird's head is the crest.

George, Abbot of Inchaffray 1469, uses a chevron between two indistinguishable charges in chief and a mullet in base.

The seal of Robert of Balleif, 1468, is a fess charged with three roundles, with other charges obliterated.

But Sir James Balfour gives a blazon for Balleif in 1453—or, on a fess between three crosses patée gules three plates.

In an illuminated MS. added to Sir James Balfour's, are given—Aldie, argent, on a fess gules between three cross crosslets fitchée sable as many mullets of the field; this coat, I incline to think, is Tulloch under a wrong name, for farther on is given—Meikleour, or, on a fess gules between two cross crosslets fitchée of the second in chief and a mullet azure in base, three plates.

In 1504 Sir Henry Mercer of Meikleour seals with the arms which have the high authority of Sir David Lindsay, and in 1565 Laurence of Meikleour had added a third cross patée in chief. This appears cut at Aldie with the date 1569; crest—the head and neck of a stork with a serpent in its mouth; motto—"Thi grit pool;" supporters—two naked men holding in their exterior hands clubs resting on the ground.

About 1672 Mrs Grizel Mercer of Aldie registered the arms without supporters, and with a cross patée or for crest, and the motto "*Crux Christi nostra corona*." The same arms, with marks of cadency, were entered about that time for cadets, with differences and variations of crest, none of them having the stork's head.

It has been suggested that the crosses patée may have been assumed to commemorate a Barclay alliance, and the motto of Mrs Grizel Mercer is also that of some families of Barclay. Sir Andrew Mercer's wife, Janet, is supposed to have been a Barclay.

Nisbet describes the arms of Sir Lawrence Mercer in his time, which closely resemble the coat described as cut for Sir Laurence in 1569; the motto he spells "Ye gret pule," and the supporters have helmets on their heads.

In 1481 Sir Lawrence Mercer sat in parliament, and many members of the family afterwards sat for the county and burgh of Perth.

The lands of Meikleour and many others were erected into a free barony in favour of Andrew Mercer, by Crown charter, 21st March 1444-5.

The family estates have passed by marriage to the families of Nairne, Elphinstone, and Flahault; and Emily Jane, Dowager-Marchioness of Lansdowne, Baroness Nairne in her own right, is the present owner of Aldie and Meikleour.

The male representative is probably William Lindsay Mercer of Huntingtower, co. Perth, whose father, Major William Drummond Mercer of Huntingtower, in 1864, registered the arms of 1672, with the addition of a canton gules charged with a boar's head couped or, for Chisholm; the founder of his branch was Robert Mercer of Newton (younger son of Sir Laurence of Meikleour), who married in 1527 Helen, daughter of Edmund Chisholm of Cromlix; crest—the head and neck of a stork holding in the beak a serpent writhing proper, with the motto "*Ye gret pule*" above it, and below the shield "*Crux Christi nostra corona*."

Mr Græme Reid Mercer of Gorthy, co. Perth, is next in succession, and by his investigations much of the information here given has been obtained.

DANNALSTOUN. L., this coat has been quartered by Maxwell of Calderwood, seal A.D. 1470, and was allowed in 1828 to James Dennistoun of Colgrain; the supporters of the family had been granted, 1771, to James of Colgrain, with the coat recorded, c. 1672, by his ancestor, William of Colgrain, viz.: argent, a bend sable between a unicorn's head erased of the second in chief, and a cross crosslet fitchée azure in base. Colgrain was in the possession of William de Danilston in 1377, when he and his elder brother, Sir Robert, Sheriff of Lennox and Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, witness a charter of their father, Sir John, who styles himself Lord of Fynlauistoun, Danyelston, and Kymoloog. Sir Huwe de Danilston did homage to Edward I. 1296, and in 1357 Robert, son of Sir John de Danyelston, was a hostage for the payment of the ransom of David II.

BONAR OF ROSSEE. L.

FENTOUN OF BAKY. Argent, three crescents gules, being entirely different from the Fentoun coats in Lindsay and Forman. The crescents are on the seal, 1292, of Sir William de Fentun, Lord of Beaufort, which he had acquired by marriage with Cecilia Byset, and of Janet, daughter and coheir of Walter de Fenton of Bakie, co. Forfar, 1448-72-89; the seal of 1448 has the addition of a label of three points. Three persons of the name took the oaths to Edward I. 1292-96, and John de Fenton is one of the barons who signed the letter to the Pope 1320.

John de Fenton was Sheriff of Forfar 1261.

Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Fenton of that Ilk, in East Lothian, married, c. 1525, Whitelaw of that Ilk, and Fenton passed by marriage of Isobel Whitelaw to her husband, Andrew Kerr of Fenton. The seal of William Fenton, 1450, is a chevron between three crescents.

KARCADY OF YE GRANGE. L., argent, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base gules. The bearings on the seals of James de Kirkaldi 1357, and Elizabeth Kirkaldi 1582, are two crescents and a mullet, while that

of James Kyrkelde, 1546, has a fess between two stars in chief and a crescent in base. The Kirkaldy coat, entered in the Lyon Register as a quartering by Sir George Kinnaird, is gules, three stars argent; about the same time Sir John Kirkaldy of Grange, baronet, recorded gules, a chevron argent between three stars in chief and a crescent in base or. The writer may be allowed to refer to the fate of the descendants of the gallant Sir William Kirkaldy, as first traced in a paper on the Kerrs of Fernihirst, contributed to the "Genealogist." His only child, Mary Kirkaldy, married, in 1561-2, Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihirst, and died in about six years; their second son, William Kerr, took the name and designation of Kirkaldy of Grange, and married, in 1586, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Glamis, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. The son of this marriage seems to have transferred Grange to the heir male of the Kirkaldys, and resumed his paternal surname; on the death of Andrew Lord Jedburgh in 1631, the right to that title passed to this Alexander Kerr, but the estate being ruined, he never assumed it; in 1654 his son, John Kerr, established his *status* as heir male of Fernihirst by three different services, but still does not appear to have claimed the peerage. On his death without issue, the descendants of the ill-fated Kirkaldy seem to have become extinct, and the barony of Jedburgh was confirmed in 1670 to the nearest heir male.

John Kircaldie of Grange was created a baronet 14th May 1664, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. The Exchequer Rolls, 1331, contain a payment to John de Kirkaldy.

STEWART OF BOWKILL. L., the bend is engrailed.

34. BLYTH. Or, a fess chequy vert and argent between in chief a mascle between two crescents, and in base three garbs, tinctures not given. Richard Blyth, 1567, represented Dundee in parliament.

*CARS OF MOUNKOUNHALL. A fess engrailed or between two mullets in chief argent and a crescent in base of the second, a bordure engrailed also of the second. The Carses of Cockpen and Fordel, co. Edinburgh, made some figure in the seventeenth century, one of them being knighted.

The arms recorded by him in 1673, as Sir Mark Carse of Fordel-carse, are different; argent, on a saltire vert between four cross crosslets fitchée gules, five crescents of the field. Stacie gives the other coat, making the field azure, and calling the fess a bar.

35. BETOUN OF BALFOUR. As F., Betoun of Creich.

OGILL OF POPILL. L., the birds resemble martlets.

Mr Laing gives the seal, 1538, of Patrick Ogil of Hawtreewood, one bittern passant.

Popill, in Haddingtonshire, was in the possession of James of Ogil before 1480; Mr David Ogill of Popill registered arms c. 1672—argent, on a fess gules three cocks passant or, in middle chief a crescent of the second.

DISCHINTOUN OF ARDROS. L., these are the bearings on the seal of William de Dyscingtoun, 1371, appended to the act settling the succession

to the Crown. He had shortly before inherited a third of the baronies of Ardross and Currie from his kinsman, John Burnard; was steward of the King's Household and Sheriff of Fife. William sat in several parliaments. The arms were quartered by Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, descended from a coheiress.

SPREWLL OF COWDEN. L., argent, a chevron between three purses or cushions gules.

WARDLAW OF TORRE. L., the second and third quarters are or, three water bougets sable.

The seal of Walter, Archbishop of Glasgow 1368, is on a fess between three mascles as many crosses.

The coat given by Sir D. Lyndsay is on the seal of Sir Henry Wardlaw 1444, and was registered c. 1672 by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Bart.

TOSHACH OF MONYVAIRD. F.

36. WILSON OF KROGLYNE. Argent, a chevron gules between two mullets in chief of the second, and a crescent azure in base. MS. note, Wilson of Absounyer—argent, on a pale gules a sword proper issuing out of a crescent argent; crest—a fox's head or.

The latter coat does not appear in the Lyon Register, but that given for the family of Croglin, co. Dumfries, is repeatedly entered, from 1672 onwards, with variations. The French herald, Marc Vulson de la Colombière, belonged to a family of Scottish origin settled in Dauphiné, and bore—argent, a chevron between three mullets gules; crest—a hand holding a spiked club; motto—"*Pour bien faire*;" supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with ivy, holding clubs; he states that these supporters were borne of old by his ancestors in Scotland, but I have not found evidence of any family bearing, or in such a position as to entitle them to bear, supporters.

In 1771 Alexander Wilson of Glanderston, co. Renfrew, the head of a family owning land in that county for several generations, registered this coat with differences, and was allowed supporters—a savage wreathed round the middle with oak, resting one hand on a club proper, and a negro holding a hatchet erect proper, wreathed about the head and middle argent.

Wilson of Finzeauch, in Aberdeenshire, c. 1672, registered—sable, a wolf salient or, in chief three estoiles argent.

CROKCAT, a Frenchman. Argent, a chevron azure between two mullets of the second in chief, and a crescent in base gules.

This name may be of French origin, but appears in Scotland in the thirteenth century.

In 1296 Huwe Croket of Kameslank, and William Croketa of Kylbride, both in Lanarkshire, swore fealty to Edward I. Andrew Croket was rector of Kilbucho and Corry, and chaplain to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, by whom he was named executor in his wills made in September 1390 and December 1392. In Edinburgh there was, in the seventeenth century, a wealthy burgh family, of whom Elizabeth,

daughter and heir of Thomas Crokot of Johnstounburn, co. Haddington, married, in 1733, Andrew Broun of Braid, near Edinburgh.

37. GRANTT. L., the crowns are antique, as now borne.

ARBOTHNOTT. L., the same bearings appear on a seal 1493, with dragons as supporters, which continued the supporters when this existing family was raised to the peerage 1641.

A cadet, in 1493, has the crescent on a fess. The Laird of Arbuthnott sat in parliament 1487-91.

A fabulous antiquity has been claimed for this family, but it is certain that before the middle of the thirteenth century they were seated on the lands they still hold, and from which they took their name. Alwin de Aberbutennauth witnessed a charter of Christian Corbet to the church at St Andrews c. 1240.

*RED. There is added in a different hand Reid of Barskimming. Crest—a pheon; motto—"Virtute et fide." A stag's head erased was the bearing of Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney and Abbot of Kinloss, Lord President of the Court of Session, as on his seal A.D. 1550; his book stamp, with the date 1558, makes the head coupé, and below it is the motto, "Moderate." His father fell at Flodden, and was of the family of Reid of Aikenhead, co. Clackmannan. The bishop was the founder of Edinburgh College.

John Reed has a charter of lands near Cardross from David II., and the same king grants the Forest of Lochyndorbe to Symon Reed, constable of Edinburgh Castle.

Barskimming, co. Ayr, was acquired by William Rede c. 1370, and in that county several branches of the family long held lands of considerable extent.

TENDALLE. L., Sir James Balfour gives for Tindaill, anno 1489—azure, two mascles in fess or. On the seal of John Tendel, baker, burgess of Perth, 1580, are—a chevron between two roses in chief and a baker's peel bearing three manchets in base, the chevron charged with a mullet. He left two daughters, both unmarried, in 1623, and the name seems almost to have disappeared. In 1296 Robert le Tyndale, parson of Grand Dalton, co. Dumfries, swore fealty to Edward I. In 1492 John of Tendale held the lands of Over Cullen, and other persons of the surname are to be met with during the fifteenth century.

CHEYN OF YT ILK. L., 1296, the bend or. The seal of Sir Reginald le Chen, appended to his deed of homage to Edward I., is semée of cross crosslets fitchée a bend; his son, of the same name, at the same time, charges the bend with three escallops; and in 1320 Reginald le Chein appends his seal to the Barons' letter to the Pope with three eagles displayed on the bend, Mr Laing says; but they rather resemble crosses patée.

Sir Reginald was Sheriff of Kincardine 1264, and Great Chamberlain of Scotland 1267-69; Henry was Bishop of Aberdeen 1281-1328.

Marion, daughter and heir of Sir Reginald Cheyne of Inverugie, brought great estates in marriage, c. 1350, to John, younger son of Sir

Edward Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland; and her seal, A.D. 1390, exhibits the bend charged with three mullets. A younger son acquired Essilmont in Aberdeenshire by marriage with Janet Marshall, and founded a family which long held that estate along with Straloch and Meikle Arnage. In 1678 George Cheine of Essilmont entered his coat in the Lyon Register as—quarterly, first and fourth, azure, a bend between six crosses patée fitchée argent; second and third argent, three leaves slipped vert for Marshall; crest—a cross as in the arms; motto—“*Patientia vincit.*” This family were, in the fifteenth century, sometimes designed of that Ilk.

Robert II., in the seventh year of his reign, granted a charter of confirmation of the lands of Essilmont and Meikle Arnage to William Marshall, son of Malcolm Marshall, on the resignation of his said father. Essilmont passed from the possession of the Cheynes about 1685, but a branch remains in Shetland, and several cadets, in the seventeenth century, with duly accredited birthbriefs, went to try their fortunes on the Continent.

RATTRAY. L., the crosses argent, on the seal of Silvester de Rattray 1465, are six cross crosslets fitchée—three, two, and one; seals of persons of the name exhibit great variations.

That of John, Bailie of Aberdeen 1504, has a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée in chief, and an ermine spot in base; while Alexander, in 1628, uses a chevron between three roses, and charged with a rose between two mullets. Silvester of Rattray sat in parliament 1481.

The name is taken from the barony of Rattray, co. Perth, of which the Athole family took violent possession about 1520, and assassinated Patrick Rattray, the heir of the family. His brother regained possession of parts of the estate, including Craighall, which was erected into a barony in the seventeenth century, and is known as Craighall-Rattray.

Its present owner descends from a daughter of the family, the printed genealogies of which are incomplete and unsatisfactory.

In 1771 Thomas Rattray of Craighall registered as his arms—azure, three cross crosslets fitchée or.

An addition to Stacie's MS. mentions that Rattray of that Ilk bore for supporters two serpents or adders, tails nowed proper, and gives the arms as azure, a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée or. The supporters, although not allowed in 1771, were granted in 1817 to the heir of entail, James Clerk-Rattray of Craighall-Rattray, as two serpents nowed proper.

38. KAIRINIS. Or, three birds azure, on a chief gules an acorn between two mullets of the first.

(No name.) Argent, three lilies slipped and leaved proper.

*COWSTANE. Sir Ralph Costein is witness to a charter, c. 1200, to the church of St Mary at Stirling.

A family of the name of Couston held some position in the shires of Clackmannan and Perth, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

*MUSCHIT OF YT ILK. Ermine spots or mushetors are the field or

charge in all the coats for this name, and thus the arms are canting. William de Montefixo signed the barons' letter in 1320, and twenty-four years previously David and Richard Muschet, both of the shire of Angus, swore fealty to Edward I.

In the reign of David II. the Montfitchet or Mushet family lost part of their lands by forfeiture, but branches of the race possessed Tolgarth, Craighead, Kincairne, Burnbank, &c., and for a time the head of the name was styled of that Ilk; Alexander Muschet sat in parliament for Stirling 1467-79, and John for the same place in 1585. The Craighead family remained seated there till nearly the close of last century, and the Callechat branch expired in the male line on the death in 1755 of David Mushet, when the estate passed to his sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth (Mrs Craig.)

The only registration of arms is, c. 1680, Robert Mushet, Lieutenant in the military service of the States General, under the Prince of Orange, a second son of Craighead, which family derived from a second son of Mushet of that Ilk—ermine, two chevrons gules, a bordure azure charged with eight crescents argent.

This name, now of rare occurrence, has had rather an unpleasant notoriety since the murder of his wife in the King's Park, Edinburgh, in October 1720, by Nichol Muschett of Boghall, who was hanged for the crime.

39. DALZELL OF YT ILK. L., there are spots of blood on the man's skin.

*EWART, QUHITELAW OF YT ILK. The name is written over another word, which might be Quaret. Vert, two swords in a saltire hilts to the dexter, and another fessways hilt to the sinister, in chief an animal's (? boar's) head contourné, and in base a heart, all argent. This seems to be the foundation of a coat, not registered in Scotland, borne by a family of Ewart, formerly of Mulloch, co. Kirkcudbright, one of whom sat in parliament 1678.

The coat assigned, in Frazer's Funeral Escutcheons, to Ewart of Bodsbeck is—argent, on a chief vert three boars' heads erased of the field.

MAULE OF PANMURE. L., Sir William de Maul did homage to Edward I. 1291. Thomas Maule of Panmure sat in parliament 1360. The "Registrum de Panmure," compiled in 1733 by the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, and printed for private circulation 1874, under the editorship of the late John Stuart, LL.D., gives a full account of this family both in France and Scotland, and contains most valuable armorial illustrations.

This is one of the few instances where families of the same name in these countries bore similar arms. The seal of Petrus de Maulia, *miles* A.D. 1224, is—parted per pale a bordure charged with nine escallops; at a later period sometimes eight or twelve. The tinctures of the coat thus borne in France were—parted per pale argent and gules, on a bordure sable escallops argent or or; supporters—two savages wreathed about the middle with leaves, two lions proper, two storks, two apes.

In Scotland Willelmus Masculus witnessed a charter of Earl Henry,

son of David I., *ante* 1152; the Panmure and Brechin estates were acquired by marriage, and in 1646 Patrick Maule of Panmure was created Earl of Panmure.

The seal of Sir William Maule, A.D. 1296, is parted per pale with eight escallops on the bordure, and some of his descendants bore that number, others nine.

It is said, but apparently without authority, that the supporters, originally savages, were altered to greyhounds, as always borne since 1646, in the reign of James VI. Several cadets of the Panmure family settled on the Continent.

HAWDIN OF GLENNEGES. L., two eagles or falcons as supporters are added in ink, also the motto, "Suffer, suffer." These supporters, long borne by the family, were not recorded when Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles entered arms, c. 1672, but have recently been confirmed to the heir male, Alexander Haldane, Esquire, barrister-at-law. The estate has passed, by a special destination, to the Earl of Camperdown, and the heir of line is James Gordon-Oswald of Scotstoun, Esq.

Bernard de Hauden made a grant from his lands of Hauden to the religious house of Soltre between 1190 and 1230.

In 1296 Bernard de Hauden, co. Roxburgh, Ayelmer and Eymer, co. Edinburgh; Rauf, parson of Whitsome, co. Berwick; and Robert, also of Berwickshire, did homage to Edward I.

John Haldane of Gleneagles sat in parliament 1478-85, and his descendants have since very frequently represented the county of Perth. His marriage, c. 1460, to Agnes, daughter and coheir of Murdac Menteith of Rusky, whose mother, Margaret, was daughter and coheir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, greatly aggrandised the Haldane family. The MS. entitled Gentlemen's Arms, contains a curious variation of the coat—azure, *an eagle* displayed or, surmounted of a saltire engrailed gules. It has been said that the Haldanes acquired their Perthshire estate by marriage with the heiress of Gleneagles of that Ilk.

MOFFETT OF YT ILK. L., Nicol de Moffat was Bishop of Glasgow 1268-70. Robert and Thomas de Moffet, both of the county of Dumfries, did homage to Edward I. A.D. 1296.

Robert I. grants a charter to Adam Moffat of the lands of Knocks and Crocks in Eskdale, and to Thomas Moffat of Glencrofts and Swegill, in the same district. In the following reign we find grants of lands forfeited and wadset by the Moffats.

In the sixteenth century they were among the unruly clans on the west march, and although various persons of the name possessed Grantoun, Hewck, Auldtoun, &c., seem not to have had a chief with the designation of that Ilk. The lands granted by Robert Bruce to Adam Moffat were still in the family in the seventeenth century.

SCHAW OF SAUCHE. L., a naked savage is sketched in ink as one of the supporters.

Nisbet gives the arms, and for supporters two savages wreathed about the middle with laurel, for Sir John Shaw of Greenock, Bart., heir

male of Sauchie, and they were recorded in 1812 by his heir of entail, Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of Blackhall and Greenock, Bart., but immediately afterwards, at his request, the dexter supporter was altered to a lion.

Earl Cathcart is heir of line.

The seal of James de Schaw, 1409, has three covered cups.

James Shaw of Sauchie sat in parliament 1467, and afterwards; Fergus, Symund, and William del Schawe, all of Lanarkshire, did homage to Edward I. 1296.

James Shaw of Sauchie was Ambassador to Edward IV. 1471, Governor of Prince James, and Governor of Stirling Castle.

George, Abbot of Paisley, was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland 1494-96. Robert was Abbot of Paisley and Bishop of Moray 1524-27; his seal, A.D. 1498, is three covered cups.

40. FORBES OF TOCHONE. L., these arms were recorded in 1674 by Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhone, with supporters two greyhounds proper collared gules, and are borne quartered with Leith by his representative, Rev. William Forbes-Leith of Whitehaugh, co. Aberdeen.

The unicorns' heads are for Preston; Henry de Preston acquired the barony of Formartin in the reign of Robert III., and a coheirress brought Tolquhoun to her husband, John de Forbes, c. 1420. It was sold in 1716 by William Forbes, who had, in 1706, married Anne, daughter and heir of John Leith of Whitehaugh, whose ancestor, John Leith of Montgarie or Quhythauch, had a patent of arms, dated 17th January 1688, which is not recorded—argent, five fusils in fess sable.

PETTRES. The leaf is torn and the lower part of the shield gone; the arms appear to be argent, a lion passant gules, surmounted of a sword paleways, on a chief sable a boar's head couped between a mullet and a crescent argent.

41. WEMES OF YT ILK. L., first and fourth, or, a lion rampant gules within an orle sable; second and third, argent, a lion rampant within an orle sable—said, in a note on the margin, to be for Mortimar.

The seal, 1544, of Sir John Wemyss of that Ilk, is quarterly, in each quarter a lion rampant; crest—a swan's head. Nisbet says that the second lion has been quartered since 1423.

Sir Michael de Wymes and David de Wymes, both of the co. of Fife, did homage to Edward I. in 1296. David de Wemys signed the letter to the Pope 1320.

Gamel, Bishop of St Andrews in 1261, confirmed a charter by Sir John, son of Michael de Wemys, of the Church of Wemys, to the Hospital of Soltre. An earlier charter by John de Methkill, of the said Church of Wemys, to the same house, certainly granted before 1240, is considered to be by an ancestor of the Wemyss family who possessed Methkill or Methill, and are supposed to have taken a surname from it first, and afterwards from Wemyss, which became their chief seat.

David de Wemyss was Sheriff of Fife A.D. 1339.

The laird of Wester Wemyss sat in parliament 1488, and in 1628 the head of the family was raised to the peerage; on the death of David,

second Earl of Wemyss, 1679, the title and estates passed to his younger daughter, ancestor of the Earl of Wemyss and March; the elder is represented by the Duke of Sutherland; Wemyss of Bogie became heir male. The Wemyss estates are held by Mr Erskine-Wemyss, cousin of the earl.

The arms registered by the second Earl, c. 1672, are—or, a lion rampant gules, quartering, argent, a lion rampant sable, said to be for Glen; crest—a swan; supporters—two swans proper. These arms, with suitable differences, were entered by cadets of the Wemyss family about the same time.

Before 1700 the second and third quarters were dropped and the supporters altered to two lions gardant sable, but the swans were resumed. Contradictory accounts have been given as to the coat quartered with Wemyss, but there can be no doubt that it is Inchmartine. The seal of John de Hincmartin, appended to the barons' letter of 1320, is—billettée a lion rampant. Sir John Wemyss married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Alan Erskine by Isabel de Inchmartine, Lady of Inchmartine.

WEMES OF RERESE. L., the orle gules is changed to a tressure flowered counterflowered sable. The seal of Thomas Wemyss of Rires, 1455, is—a lion rampant quartering a bend, said to be for Bisset. David II. confirmed to David Weems and his wife a charter of the lands of Rires, granted by Duncan, Earl of Fife, before 1353. Rires was given to a younger son of the family in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and the heiress of this branch married a cadet of Forbes of Pitsligo; their descendant, Arthur Forbes of Rires, registered arms c. 1672, being first and fourth, Wemyss; second and third, Forbes.

COLVILLE. L., the cross moline is on the seal of Eustacia Colville 1316, with the addition of four cross crosslets fitchée, the bearing of her deceased husband, Reginald le Chein.

Robert de Colvil, Lord of Oxenham and Ochiltree, 1324, also seals with a cross moline.

The Lindsay quarter appears on the seal of James Colvil of East Wemyss 1547.

The coat of Philip de Coleuille in Charles' Roll of Arms, 1250-95, is—argent, a cross patonce gules, an example of close similarity in bearings between Scotch and English families of the same name.

A seal of Sir Robert, 1453, has two lions as supporters, and in 1611 a savage and a stag or antelope were used.

Philip de Coleuille is witness to a charter of King Malcolm 1160.

Thomas of Colevill witnessed a charter of William the Lion to the burgh of Ayr.

Thomas de Coleuille, of the county of Dumfries, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Robert Colvill had a charter of the barony of Ochiltree from David II. Sir Robert of Ochiltree sat in parliament 1469.

The family, in 1604, attained to a peerage, which they still hold.

The printed Colville pedigrees abound in mistakes, and among many omissions, say nothing of the marriage, in the fourteenth century, to a co-

heiress of Sir James de Lindsay, thus leaving the quartering of that coat unaccounted for. Robert of Hilton, who married Margaret Logan, and was dead in 1503, is made the same person as his son and successor, who married Elizabeth Arnot, and fell at Flodden.

William, Abbot of Culross 1531-36, is omitted, as is the marriage of Margaret, heiress of Oxnam, to Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, in or before 1509.

LUNDY OF BALGONY. L., the first and fourth, gules, four pallets argent.

ANSTRUDER OF THAT ILK. L., Henry de Anystrother confirms, c. 1300, a grant to the church of St Mary of Dryburgh made by his deceased father, Henry. The father has no surname, but in the family pedigrees is identified with Henry, son of William de Candela dominus de Aynstroyir, who confirms a grant, without date, made by his late father to the Abbey of Balmerino.

In 1287 Willelmus de Aynestroche had sasine of lands in Tynedale in Northumberland, held by his late father *in capite* of Alexander III.; he was dead before 28th June 1288, when his son Henry was found to be his heir in a fourth of the manor of Hetherington in Tynedale. In the writ directed to the escheator, and in the *inquisitio*, the surname is Heynstrother and Aynstrother. Can the Strothers of Newton in Tynedale be a branch of the same family?

In 1291 Dominus Henricus de Anstrether, and in 1296 Henry de Aynestrothere, swore fealty to Edward I.

In 1270 Sir William of Aynestrother was one of a jury.

None of this family sat in parliament before 1665.

Sir James was Master of the Household to James VI., and had a gift of the heritable office of carver to the king.

Sir William was created a Knight of the Bath 1603.

The arms were registered with supporters—two falcons wings expanded proper armed gules, jessed and belled or—by Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, c. 1672.

MELDRUM OF FYFFE. L.

42. MOUTRAY OF SIFEILD, in ink, with the initials R. M. As Mowl-tarer, L. 73, the chevron or. This family is frequently confused with the Moubrays.

Adam de Multref, burgess of Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I. 1292.

David II., in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, grants lands in the barony of Restalrig to Robert Multre, burgess of Edinburgh.

John Multrar represented the burgh of Ayr in parliament 1463. The Mowtrays held Seafeld and lands at Markinch before the middle of the fifteenth century, which were sold in 1631; the representatives of the family possessed Rescobie, near Dunfermline, till after 1800; and about 1676 John Moultrie of Rescobie recorded the arms as given by Sir David Lindsay, altering the boar's head from erased to coupé; crest—a mermaid proper; motto—"Nunquam non fidelis."

A cadet settled in America in 1729, and was ancestor of the Rev. Gerard Moultrie, vicar of South Leigh, co. Oxford, who claims to be heir male of Seafeld.

MURRAY OF BALWAIRD. L., two lions as supporters are added in ink, and a mermaid for crest. Below is a sketch in ink of the same arms and supporters, the only difference being a crescent below the cross patée; crest—a demi-lion holding a battle-axe; motto—" *E auspice plura tentare.*"

BOSWELL OF BALMUTO. L., the arrangement of the quarters reversed; two greyhounds collared added in ink as supporters, and a falcon as crest.

The seal, without date, of Eustace de Boiswel has a saltire and a chief charged with a boar's head couped.

In the older entries the lion and ribbon are said to be for Abernethy, but apparently without reason; Balmuto was acquired about the beginning of the fifteenth century by marriage with Marion Glen, descended from Robert Glen and his wife Margaret, natural daughter of Robert I.; it seems probable that the coat is indicative of this illegitimate descent from royalty.

Robert de Boseuille witnessed a charter of William the Lyon.

In 1296 three persons of the name, all called William, and belonging to the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.

Several of the family represented the burghs of Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy in parliament in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In 1722 Balmuto was sold to a cadet, whose heir, through female descent, possesses it, and has registered the arms as given by Sir David Lyndsay, with a bordure engrailed sable for difference.

David, last of the old Balmuto family, died in 1770, and is represented by William David Reid, Esq.

MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE. L., a savage and a stag are added in ink for supporters.

CHARTREIS OF HEMSFIELD. L., 126.

CHARTRES OF KINFAUNIS. L., 122.

DOUGLAS OF LOCHLEWIN. L., the chief much broader and indented.

*WRYGHT OF LANGSYD. John Wrycht was Constable of Falkland 1407.

Robert Wright, physician in Rome, descended from a Stirlingshire family, obtained a birthbrief in 1732, his arms being the above with a thistle in the centre.

44. *ROGEER OF YT ILKE. William Rogers, a musician, one of the favourites of James III., had a charter of the lands of Traquair 1469, which he sold nine years later to James, Earl of Buchan. The seals of this person, given in Mr Laing's Catalogue of Seals, are not looked upon as authentic.

William Roger sat in parliament for the burgh of Ayr 1593.

The other coat given in this MS. is that which has been borne by various persons of the name without sanction, till granted, with a difference, in 1838 to William Rodger, merchant in Glasgow.

DOUGLAS. A pen and ink sketch of the arms of the Lochleven family, with a crescent in base; motto—" *Ut vita sic mors*;" letters S. G. D., evidently Sir George of Helenhill, who aided Queen Mary to escape from Lochleven.

*CARVOD. Carwood of that Ilk, co. Lanark. Margaret Carwood was of the household of Queen Mary, who bequeathed some of her jewels to her; she married, 11th February 1567, John Stuart of Tullypowries.

45. SKRYMYSCOR OF DAUCHOP. L., these bearings are on the seal, A.D. 1444, of John Scrymgour, with a lion's gamb holding a sword for crest.

In 1298 William Wallace granted a charter to Alexander *dictus* Skirmischur of lands in Dundee, and of the constabulary of the castle, for his services as standard-bearer.

The office of constable was hereditary, and in 1484 its holder sat in parliament, as many of his descendants did later. Dudhope, the family property, was erected into a barony 1527.

The direct line of the family ended in John, Earl of Dundee, and Viscount Dudhope, who died 1668, when the office of heritable standard-bearer was granted to Charles Maitland of Hatton, and has descended to the Earl of Lauderdale. It was granted by charter of Robert I. to Nicoll Skymieschour.

The Scrymgeours of Cartmoir and Bowhill in Fife, although they used the same crest, bore a different coat—gules, two swords in saltire points downward argent, hilted and pomelled or, in base a sinister hand couped pointing downwards proper. See Plate 112.

RAMSAY OF KULLUTHIE. L., the boar's head is or and the other charges mascles; this quarter is for Kinloch.

William Ramsay of Colluthie became Earl of Fife by marriage with the Countess Isabella, *ante* 1357.

The heiress of Colluthie married David Carnegie of Panbride c. 1560.

The seal of William, Earl of Fife, has an eagle displayed surmounted of a bendlet engrailed.

OGILBY OF FINLATER. First and fourth, argent, an eagle displayed sable; second and third, argent, a lion passant gardant gules.

CARNEY OF KINAYRD. L., the field or and the eagle beaked and membered gules; the older coat is given Plate 111. See "History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk," by William Fraser, 1867. Printed for private circulation.

The family take their name from the lands of Carnegie, co. Forfar, held by them from an early period till 1716; they were erected into a barony 1663.

Duthac de Carnegie acquired part of Kinnaird 1401 by wadset, and in 1409 had a Crown charter. Kinnaird was erected into a barony 1542.

David Carnegie of Colluthie sat in parliament 1585.

Seal of John Carnegie of Kinnaird, 1479-89—an eagle standing on a barrel, in chief two mullets; the same were borne on the seals of Sir

Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird 1551, and of Katherine Carnegie 1580. In 1591, the eagle with a covered cup on its breast, as in Sir David Lyndsay's MS., is on the seal of Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird.

The barrel was evidently allusive to the tenure of Kinnaird of the Crown "for the serwise of the kepeing of the Kyngis ale sellar within the Schirefdome of Forfare."

This tenure was altered in 1667, and Kinnaird is still the property of the representative of the family, the Earl of Southesk.

The field is given or by Forman, and in all the entries in the Lyon Register, but nearly all the manuscripts have it argent.

MUMCREIF OF YT ILK. L., the field is or.

Sir John de Moncref did homage to Edward I. at Perth 1296, and two others of his family took the oaths the same year.

In 1456 Malcolm of Moncreiff was a Lord Auditor, and the lairds of Moncreiff sat in parliament 1596, and frequently later.

Sir John, second baronet, sold the barony of Moncreiff to the ancestor of the present proprietor, Thomas Moncreiff, clerk of exchequer, who had a Crown charter 24th May 1667.

The baronetcy and representation vest in the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood-Moncreiff, Bart., elder brother of Lord Moncreiff.

The arms were registered in 1673 by Sir John of that Ilk, Bart., with supporters—two men armed cap-à-pied, bearing pikes on their shoulders proper; and again in 1771, quarterly with Wellwood, by Sir Harry Moncreiff-Wellwood, Bart.

MARTYNE OF MEDOP. L., the chevron between three crescents are on the seal of Mr Andrew Martyn, Canon of Aberdeen A.D. 1481, with an eagle's head for crest(?).

George Martin, bailie of Edinburgh in 1497, uses the same, with a lozenge on the chevron, and as crest a demi-eagle.

Three persons of the name registered these arms with differences 1672-78, one of them being a descendant of Medhope, and another from the family which possessed Gibliston, co. Fife, from about 1500 to 1670.

Henry Martin was a member of the committee for dooms 1469; Andrew sat in parliament for Anstruther-Easter 1641-46; Robert, clerk of justiciary, was forfeited for high treason 1685, but restored after the revolution; and Thomas was keeper of the Privy Seal at the Union.

John Mairtine, burgess of Edinburgh, had two charters from David II.; William Martin was custumar of Edinburgh 1329-32.

46. *HARRATT. Above the shield is sketched a boar's head erased, apparently as crest. The arms differ from those of Heriot, and the name may have been a local one taken from Harwood, co. Roxburgh.

Henry Herwart witnesses two charters to the monks of Dryburgh c. 1330.

In 1454 William Harwode, a churchman, is named in the *Munimenta de Melros*.

KEITH OF CRAIG. A sketch in ink—first and fourth, a lion passant gardant placed upon an embattled base; second and third, Keith.

The arms registered, 1692, by Major Robert Keith of Craig were—argent, on a chief embattled gules three pallets or, a bordure embattled of the second; the chief is plain in the quartered coat registered 1769 by the representative of the family, Robert Keith, envoy to the Empress of Russia, to whom supporters were granted by Royal warrant.

The lion might have been brought in by the marriage of Robert of Craig to Agnes Ogilvie c. 1530.

47. MENZIES OF YT ILK. The last two words scored out and "Enoch" written after in a different hand. L.

Robert de Maneriis, in 1232, witnessed a charter of Alexander II., and in 1248 sat *in curia regis*. Robert de Meyners, 1250, witnessed a charter of Alexander III., to whom he was councillor and guardian.

The barony of Enoch is in Dumfriesshire, and remained in the possession of the family till 1704. Weem in Perthshire became, however, the seat of the head of the family, which latterly has been styled of that Ilk. James of that Ilk was in parliament 1560.

Robert I. granted the barony of Durrisdeer in Dumfriesshire to Sir Alexander de Meyners and Egidia Stewart, his wife.

The arms registered 1672-78 by Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, Bart., are—argent, a chief gules, and in 1734 supporters were granted to his heir Sir Robert—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel. What appears to be the older coat with the field ermine was allowed, 1672-78, to Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels, near Aberdeen, with two greyhounds argent collared gules as supporters.

Thomas de Meineris, who signed the barons' letter in 1320, sealed with a chief indented, and in 1431 the bearing on the seal of Sir David Meneris seems to be a chief fretty.

Similarity of name and arms point to a common origin for the Menzies in Scotland and the Manners of Etal in Northumberland, represented by the Duke of Rutland, who at first bore—or, two bars azure a chief gules.

Robert de Meygneris was sheriff of Edinburgh 1328, and the high office of Great Chamberlain was held by Sir Robert of Meyners 1249-51; he died in 1266.

DURY OF YT ILK. L., azure, a chevron between three crescents argent. Two branches of this family recorded arms 1672-78, and in both cases the blazon is—azure, a chevron argent between three crescents or, with a suitable difference for the cadet. Captain George Durie seems to be recognised as head of the family, as he has the chief coat. In the MS. an eagle's head erased is sketched at the side of the shield, and may be meant for the crest. An old carving in stone of the arms has two savages wreathed with laurel as supporters. Andrew Durie, Abbot of Melrose 1527, Bishop of Galloway 1541, died 1558.

George Durie, Archdeacon of St Andrews, was Abbot or Commendator of Dunfermline 1530-63, and in the latter year is a party to a tack of the office of bailie of the regality of Dunfermline to David Durie of that Ilk.

Sir Malise de Douery lived in the reign of Robert I.

Janet, daughter and heir of Robert Durie of that Ilk, is said to have been forced by James V. to marry his favourite, Henry Kemp of Thomas-toun, who assumed her name; their grandson sold Durie about 1612.

WOD OF BLARTOUN. L., Blairtoun is in Aberdeenshire, and belonged to the Woods of Fettercairn and Balbegno, hereditary ushers of the king's chamber from the reign of James III. These bearings, with a cross crosslet fitchée in chief, appear on seals of 1527-28.

WISHETT OF PETTARRO. L., or, three piles gules. The motto, "Mercy I desyre," and two horses as supporters, are added.

A recently published "Life of George Wishart" contains a genealogy of this family, the best that has appeared.

John Wischard was sheriff of Mearns before 1238.

William was Bishop of Glasgow and afterwards of St Andrews 1270-78, and had been Chancellor of Scotland.

Sir John Wischard, and three others of the name connected with the shires of Kincardine and Forfar, took the oath, A.D. 1296, to Edward I.

Pittarrow was the designation of the family before the end of the fourteenth century, and the laird sat in parliament 1471. James of Pittarrow was Justice-Clerk 1513, and Sir John was Comptroller 1562, both sitting in parliament. James sold Pittarrow in 1631.

The representative of the family, Colonel George Wishart of Clifton-hall, was created a baronet 1707, with an unusual remainder, in terms of which the title vests in the eldest son of the late Lady Clinton. William Thomas Wishart of Foxhall, in 1769, established his right to the chief arms of the family. Argent, three piles in point gules; crest—a demi-eagle, wings expanded proper; motto—"Mercy is my desire;" supporters—two horses argent, saddled and bridled gules.

A branch of the family seated at Logie from an early period, produced Robert, Bishop of Glasgow 1272-1316, and John Wishart was also bishop there; and they called their lands Logie-Wishart, and had a crown charter of erection of the barony of Wishart 1540, which gave them the style of that Ilk. The arms registered by John of Logie-Wishart, or that Ilk, describe the piles as passion nails distilling drops of blood.

A seal, 1463, gives three piles and a canton.

A family of the same name, but of doubtful descent, acquired Logie late in the seventeenth century, and held it for several generations; to it belonged George, Bishop of Edinburgh, and Captain Patrick Wishart, both of whom registered arms.

LUVELL OF BANLUBY. L., the piles are longer and are surmounted of a barrulet wavy.

A detached seal of Richard Lovel bears, crusilly a lion rampant. Henry of Balumbie, 1568, has the three piles surmounted of as many barrulets wavy, but in 1557 his son and heir apparent, John, uses the piles in point, and over them two barrulets wavy.

The Lovels were lords of the barony of Hawick and part of Eskdale, but lost these estates by forfeiture in the reign of David II.; it was

to this family that Richard Lovel, whose seal is described above, belonged. Henry Lovel, their ancestor, lived in the time of William the Lion. Richard was summoned to the English parliament as a baron 1348, and the coat he bore was—or, semée of cross crosslets a lion rampant azure.

In 1267 Thomas of Lovel witnessed a charter to the Maison Dieu of Brechin. Ballumbie was alienated about 1570. James Lovel represented Dundee in parliament 1568.

SCHEEL. The coat given by Sir D. Lyndsay for Rowll, bend in-vecked. In 1296 four persons of the name of Roule, belonging to Roxburghshire, swore fealty to Edward I. Roger de Rwele was killed in 1268.

Nisbet gives some notes on the name. The Rules of Peilwalls, co. Berwick, ended in coheirs about 1665.

48. *FOULER. Mr William Fowler, rector of Hawick 1587, was secretary and master of requests to Queen Anne, Consort of James VI. and I., and in 1611 had a grant of the manor of Moyglasse in Ulster, which he sold in 1615; his sister was mother of William Drummond of Hawthornden, the poet, and he seems to have been of a family of merchant burgesses of Edinburgh.

The Secretary left a son and heir, Captain Ludovick, who inherited Deanhouse and other lands in the barony of Restalrig, which passed by marriage with his daughter to George Logan of Burncastle.

A somewhat fabulous birthbrief was issued in 1759 to Lieutenant-Colonel John Foulter, styled of Follertoun, co. Edinburgh, tracing his descent through John Foulter, called son of the Queen's Secretary, to John, Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, in the reign of James III.

49. *BAUCHQUHANE. It has been alleged that the family of Buchan descended from a younger son of an Earl of Buchan, and retained the garb as their bearing, which theory does not agree with the facts.

1207-28 Richard de Buchan, clerk of the Bishopric of Aberdeen; 1291 Mr Thomas de Boughan, burgess of St John's town, swore fealty to Edward I.; and in 1296 Thomas de Boghan, of the county of Edinburgh, also took the oaths; the seal of the latter has a flower-like ornament not on a shield. 1358 John de Buchan is named in the Exchequer Rolls, and in 1391 Walter de Bochane was Archdeacon of Shetland.

David II. grants a charter of the lands of Rotherstoun and fishings in the Dee, which had belonged to John Buchan.

Andrew de Buchan, *scutifer*, witness to a charter of Sir Alexander Forbes of that Ilk in 1436, is probably the Andrew who, in 1445, was owner of the estate of Auchmacoy, still held by the family.

The shield here represented is the oldest authority for the arms. Sir James Balfour has—argent, a lion's head erased azure, and in an addition to Pont's MS., made probably after the Restoration, there is given for Buchan of Auchmacoy—or, three lions' heads erased sable langued gules. The first appearance of the garb is in the Lyon Register 1694, for Colonel John, a younger son of Auchmacoy—argent, a garb azure banded or between three lions' heads erased sable langued gules, a bordure embattled of the second.

John, advocate, descended of Auchmacoy, in 1720 is allowed to increase the armorial evidence for descent from the Earls of Buchan, by a grant of—azure, a lion's head erased between three garbs, all within a bordure or.

It was not till 1830 that the coat of the head of the house was registered, by James of Auchmacoy, when the garbs are allowed no place—argent, three lions' heads erased sable langued gules, quartering Hamilton of Bargeny; supporters—a heron with an eel in its beak proper, which resembles the supporters of Stewart, Earl of Buchan, and an antelope argent collared gules, the collar charged with three cinquefoils ermine, being one of the supporters of Lord Bargeny.

*CHAPMANE. These bearings are on the seal of David Chepman, appended to a deed, 1480, in the Colstoun charter chest.

The name appears among the burgesses of note, who were burgh magistrates of Aberdeen, Lanark, Stirling, Perth, Haddington, and other places during the fourteenth century.

William was provost and custumar of Aberdeen 1330; and Duncan, burgess of Aberdeen, had a charter of Rotherstoun on the Dee from David II.

Simon, burgess of Lanark 1359, bailie 1369, in 1364 had a wadset of the lands of Baads and Brierybanks from John Livingstone of Drumry, of which David II. granted a charter of confirmation, 22nd August of the thirty-eighth year of his reign.

A charter of confirmation of Robert II., of lands in the burghs of Stirling and Dumbarton, and in the city of Glasgow, in favour of John Palmer, clearly indicates the origin of the name from the occupation of a trader, and in some cases its personal and temporary use, as it narrates that the properties had been disposed to him by his father Gregory, called Chepman.

The name is associated with the introduction of printing into Scotland; in 1507 James IV. granted a licence to Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar to print the Acts of Parliament and Service books, &c. They are both designed burgesses of Edinburgh, but Chepman was a writer to the signet, one of the clerks of the King's Secretary, and proprietor of Everland, in the barony of Cramond-regis, from which he took his designation. He had a charter of Kingsmeadow in Cramond, 8th December 1526.

A charter of foundation of a chaplainry in the Church of St Giles', Edinburgh, by him, 26th August 1513, supplies the names of his deceased wife, Marion Kerketill, and of Agnes Cockburn, then his spouse; another deed of the same nature, 12th August 1528, was witnessed by his nephew, Mr John Chepman, who was a burgess, writer to the signet, and proprietor of the lands of Schelis; David Chepman, and William Chepman. The last is probably son of the granter, and identical with William Chepman, notary and writer to the signet, who, in 1541, presented Thomas Scone to the chaplainry founded by Walter.

Walter, whose name I have not met with before 1496, was dead 20th

November 1537, when his nephew, Mr John, granted a similar charter to the Church of St Giles', in which his wife, Isobel Henderson, is named, and David, Thomas, and Robert Chepman are witnesses. He seems to have hoped to found a family, as he reserves the patronage of the chaplainry to himself, the heirs male of his body, his heirs male whomsoever bearing the name of Chepman, his eldest heir female, &c., the chaplain to be one of his own name, if any should be found fit; if not, a relative not bearing the name to be preferred to a stranger.

HENDERSOUN "of Fordell, a baron," is added; also the crest—a hand holding a mullet surmounted of a crescent; motto—" *Sola virtus nobilitat*;" supporters—two martins; the arms differ from those in L., the crescent being vert, and the charges being three piles issuing from the dexter side of the shield. The arms of this family have never been recorded. Porteus gives the crest as a star or issuing from a crescent argent, and calls the supporters mertriaks proper.

The seal, 1497, of Mr James Henrison, who acquired part of Fordel 1511, has three piles issuing from the sinister side, and a chief ermine charged with a crescent. In the MSS. and funeral escutcheons the variations in this coat are very numerous.

James, first of Fordel, was King's Advocate 1494, Justice-Clerk 1507, sat in parliament, and perished at Flodden; he is stated to have been of a Dumfriesshire family, and in that quarter we find William Henryson, Chamberlain of Lochmaben Castle 1372-76. Fordel remains the property of the heir general of the Hendersons.

Edward Henryson was a Lord of Session 1566, and father of Sir Thomas Henryson or Henderson of Chesters, who sat on the bench of that court 1622-38.

*MAKGILL. These bearings are on the seal, 1569, of Mr Thomas Machill, Canon of Dunkeld; and, with the addition of a mullet for difference, on that of Helen Magil, wife of Simon Currie, 1588.

James Macgill, Provost of Edinburgh 1570-72, was father of Sir James, Lord Clerk Register 1554, and of David of Nisbett and Cranstoun-riddell, King's Advocate and Lord of Session 1582, who died 1596. David, his son, was also a judge, and father of James, afterwards Viscount Oxford, who was raised to the bench 1629. Mr Robert Macgill of Foord was a Lord of Session 1649.

The arms registered 1678 by Robert Viscount Oxford are those here represented. Crest—a phoenix proper; motto—" *Sine fine*;" supporters—a horse at liberty argent, maned and hooped or, gorged with a viscount's coronet, thereto a chain affixed, also or, and a bull sable collared and chained or. David Macgill of Rankeillour registered the same arms 1672-78, with a martlet argent for crest; motto—" *In domino confido*;" and in 1771 Arthur Macgill of Kemback, co. Fife, as heir male of both families, was allowed the arms, crest, and motto of Rankeillour, with the supporters, the horse being collared or. His descendant possesses Kemback, and represents the family.

*ADAMSON. The crest—a crescent or or gules, and motto—" *Virtute*

crescit," are added. The arms are on the seal of John Adamson, appended to a charter 1529.

The family were considerable burgesses of Edinburgh at this time, and William acquired Craigcrook, in the parish of Cramond, 1542, which was held by his descendants till the Restoration. A younger branch held Cowthropple, in the parish of Prestonpans, and added a bordure gules for difference.

The Adamson coat was, in 1765, allowed to John Adam of Maryburgh, who does not appear to be a descendant. Arms entirely different had been granted in 1756 to William Adam of Maryburgh, one of a family of architects—vert, a Corinthian column with capital and base in pale proper between two cross crosslets fitchée in fess or; crest—the original of a Corinthian column proper; motto—" *Divino Palladis arte*."

William and John Adamson of Edinburgh sat in parliament frequently from 1504 to 1571, the former being Depute-Marischal; Henry and James represented the burgh of Perth 1581-1617, and George sat for Dunbar 1640-50; Mr John was principal of the College of Edinburgh 1623, and Patrick, Archbishop of St Andrews 1576-91; John Adamson was Prior Provincial of the preaching Friars in Scotland 1519.

*TROLLOP, probably the same name as Troup, which is local in Banffshire. Hamelin de Troupe was among those accused of high treason in August 1320 at Scone; he was sheriff of Banff 1328.

A family of the name possessed Balnecraig, co. Aberdeen, for several generations till late in the seventeenth century.

John Trollop had a charter from Robert I. of the lands of Forteviot, co. Perth, and David II. granted those of Glenapp in Ayrshire to John Troupe.

Richard Trolhope, claviger, and Katherine Ker, his spouse, had a charter in 1564 of lands in Newbottle.

It is a coincidence worth noting that the family of Trollope, in the north of England, bore stags as their arms at an early date.

50. HAY OF MURY. Added in ink, with the initials J. H., probably Sir John, who died in 1703—a woolpack between three inescutcheons.

HAYE OF BOWME. L.

HAYE OF LEYS. L.

51. *ECFURD, a local name taken from Eckford near Kelso.

Alexander de Hecford witnessed a charter of Alan, son of Roland, Lord of Galloway, and Constable to the Abbey of Kelso A.D. 1206.

Richard le fiz Geffrey de Ekford, of the co. Roxburgh, did homage to Edward I. 1296.

*SLEUMAN. This name became altered to Slowane, or Aslowane, or Sloane, and a family of Slowane possessed Garroch, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Sir Hans Sloane bore arms founded on this coat.

*CRICHE.

*BARD. Sir James Balfour gives—argent, a tiger passant regardant proper; and in another place adds—gazing in a mirror.

William Baird of Auchmedden left a MS. genealogy of his family, dated 1770, which has been published in 1857, and again in 1870.

The seal of Andrew Baird of Laverocklaw, 1533, has a fess between three mullets in chief, and a bear (?) statant in base.

That of George of Ordinhnivas has the mullets on the fess, and a boar statant in base, *ante* 1557, while his son Walter placed them in chief. Sir James of Auchmedden registered 1672-78—gules, a boar passant or.

Posso in Peeblesshire passed by marriage to the family of Naesmyth; and, 1672-78, James Naesmyth of Posso registered arms, quartering Baird. *See L. R.*

Thomas acquired Ordinhnivas in marriage with Janet Maitland probably about 1480, and his descendant, Lillas, heiress of Ordinhnivas, married, in 1578, Gilbert Baird of Auchmedden.

The heir general is Francis Garden Fraser of Findrack, co. Aberdeen; Alexander Baird, resident in New Zealand, is heir male of the older family, while Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., appears to be heir male of Auchmedden.

Richard Bard made a grant to the house of St Machutus c. 1240.

In 1296 Duncan Bard of Stirlingshire, Fergus de Bard, John and Nicol Bard, all of the co. Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I.

Andrew Baird sat in parliament for Banff 1633-40.

CHIRNSYDE (?). A coat much obliterated, apparently argent, three mens' heads erased proper banded.

*ALANE. Sir James Balfour gives—parted per bend indented argent and gules, a crescent counterchanged. Porteus says a crescent and star counterchanged. In the Lyon Register, from 1672 onwards, coats founded on this are met with.

1490, Henry Alane was Clerk of Accounts of the King's Household.

1498, Henry Alane, Archdeacon of Dunblane.

In July 1572, Robert Allane of Corsfurd, co. Lanark, was one of the persons charged with being art and part in the murder of King Henry and the two Regents; the family remained in possession of Corsfurd and Holmfoot for several generations.

52. LESLIE OF GLESCHE. L. Colonel Leslie's "Historical Records of the family" contain no notice of this branch.

HAY OF FUDYE. L.

*PATTOUN. Added in ink, a fleur-de-lis between three crescents. Porteus makes the field azure and the charges argent.

Mr Roger Pattone of Ferrochie, co. Aberdeen, ancestor of the existing family of Paton of Grandholm, registered 1672-78—azure, three crescents argent; and at the same time Mr Alexander of Kinaldie entered the same, with a sword in pale in the centre.

James Paton of Middle Ballilisk, co. Perth, Bishop of Dunkeld 1571, died 1596.

HAY OF DALGATIE. Argent, a fraise azure between three inescutcheons gules; motto—"Subjugo;" initials, D. A. H. Sir Alexander Hay of Dalgatie, co. Aberdeen, was father of Sir William, who was executed in 1650.

After the Restoration orders were given that his body, bones, and

head, along with those of the Marquess of Montrose, be gathered and honourably buried at His Majesty's expense.

To this family belonged William, Bishop of Moray 1688, who left a daughter and heir, Jean, wife of John Cuthbert of Castlehill.

53. NORVELL OF YT ILK. L., Normanvell—sable, on a bend argent three martlets of the field. Seal of John de Normanvill, c. 1220—three birds; of Walran de Normanvill, A.D. 1250—a bird and a chief charged with two birds. The arms registered 1682, for the family of Norvell of Boghall, co. Linlithgow, are—sable, on a bend argent cottised or three martlets azure. George Norvell of Boghall married his cousin Marjory, daughter of David Lord Falconer, and left a daughter and heir, who married Captain Swindell; their son, who assumed his mother's name, sold the estate.

Hugh de Normanville sat *in curia regis* 1208; 1259, Thomas de Normanville, present at an inquest, and owner of Padevinan, co. Lanark, had been removed from the King's Council in 1255. Robert did homage, 1371, to Robert II., and in 1296 no less than four members of this family, one of them a knight, swore fealty to Edward I.

William Norvel represented Stirling in parliament 1568-86. The Normanvilles of Gargunnoch ended in an heiress, Marion, who married Hepburn, and had issue; her seal, 1491, has three martlets on a fess. Sir Robert was Sheriff of Stirling 1391, and probably father of John of Gargunnoch 1408.

Isobel Norvel, lady of Cardonald, widow of William Stewart of Castlemilk, in 1511 seals with three martlets, two and one.

DOUGLAS OF KILSPINNY. The chief coat of Douglas, with the heart uncrowned.

LEVINSTOUN OF MANERSTOUN. L.

TURNOUR. The arms obliterated.

LINDSAY OF COVINTOUN. L., a baronial and knightly family seated at Covington, co. Lanark, from before 1366 till the end of the seventeenth century. The seal, 1519, of John of Covington makes the fess countercompony, and has the addition of a mullet in sinister chief.

MURE OF ROWALLANE. L., the mullets argent, "supported be two moors," added in a different hand.

The seals of Richard and William Mure, appended to their deeds of homage to Edward I., are not armorial, but that of William More, Lord of Abercorn 1357, has a fess charged with three mullets, and for supporters two savages.

Sir William of Rowallan registered, 1672-78, the coat as in L., with a savage's head for crest, the motto, "*Durum patientia frango*," and for supporters, two blackamoors proper. Sir Percy Cunningham Fairlie, Bart., is heir of line of this ancient family, but the estates have passed under a special limitation in an entail to the Earl of Loudoun.

The direct male line became extinct in 1700. An account of the family, compiled about 1657 by Sir William Mure of Rowallane, was published in 1825.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam of Rowallane, was first wife of Robert II.; John of Rowallane sat in parliament 1560.

54. STIRLING OF CAWDER. L.

CALLENDER OF YT ILK. L., Malcolm was thane of Callendar 1238. Sir Alwyn was also thane.

1282, Richard was Constable of Stirling Castle.

In 1296 Sir John and Alwyn swore fealty to Edward I.

Patrick de Callender left a daughter and heir, Christian, who married William de Livingstone, and they had charters from David II. of Callender and Kilsyth, which gave titles of peerage to their descendants and remained in their possession till lost by forfeiture in 1716.

Patrick was Abbot of Cambuskenneth in the early part of the fifteenth century.

Ludovick Callender of Dorrater, co. Stirling, an estate which had been in possession of his ancestors at least from 1480, died in 1695, and was succeeded by his grandson, Ludovick Wilson, who assumed the surname.

The principal family of the name is said by Nisbet to have been Callender of Mainers, traceable to the beginning of the sixteenth century, from which descended John, resident in Kincardine, who registered arms 1672-78—sable, a bend chequy argent and gules between six billets of the second.

Walter, a younger son of Mainers, had a charter of Bordy 1585. It is probably from this line that the Callenders of Bothkennar descended, of whom was Sir John Callender of Westertown, Bart., 1798-1812, whose heir general is the present Henry Callender of Prestonhall, Westertown, Elphinstone, Crichton, &c.

John Callender, blacksmith and locksmith to James VI., was ancestor of John who acquired Craigforth, co. Stirling, about 1685; his descendant, John of Craigforth, advocate, registered arms 1764—sable, a bend chequy or and gules between three billets of the second, and is represented by George Frederick William Callender of Craigforth, and of Ardkinglas in Argyllshire.

55. GLENDONWYNG OF YT ILK. L., Adam de Glendonwyn is stated to have had a charter of lands in Roxburghshire from John Macgill of that Ilk (Maxwell is probably the name, there were no Macgills of that Ilk) in the reign of Alexander III.

Adam of Roxburghshire was forfeited by David II.

Matthew, Bishop of Glasgow, died 1408. Sir Symon sat in parliament 1469. Bartholomew, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire, who was killed by Lindsay of Wauchope before 1505, seems to have been the last styled of that Ilk, but the printed pedigrees of this family are unsatisfactory.

His brother Ninian was of Parton, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, 1512; and in 1587 the Glendinnings are named as one of the unruly clans on the West March.

Agnes, heiress of Parton, married James Murray, who assumed her surname; their son, Robert Glendoning of Parton, took the additional surname of Neilson, having married Mary, daughter and heir of Rober

Neilson of Barncalzie, and their second son and eventual heir assumed the designation of William Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn.

He left three daughters—1. Mary Lady Gordon of Letterfourie; 2. Xaveria Basilia of Parton, died unmarried 1858, having settled the property on her nephew, Frederick James Scott, who assumed the surname of Glendonwyn—Parton has been sold, but Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, Bart., is heir general of the family, and has still the estate of Cowgarth in the stewartry; 3. Ismene Magdalene (Mrs Scott), left issue.

The arms of Glendonwyn have never been registered. Nisbet describes a coat cut in Parton church, with the date 1598, as having the cross as here represented, with a goat's head in the first quarter, a sword bend sinister ways in the second, a boar's head in the third, and a fess checquy in the fourth; supporters were carried—a knight with a lance, and an angel holding a twig of laurel.

CHESEME OF YT ILK. L., an old family, taking its surname from the lands of Chisholme, co. Roxburgh. In 1296 Richard de Chesholme of that county, and John de Chesolm of Berwickshire, swore fealty to Edward I. In 1853 John Scott-Chisholme of Stirches and Whitehaugh, the representative of the family, registered arms—gules, a boar's head and neck coupé argent, quartering Scott, and was allowed supporters—two knights in armour, the one resting on a shield of the arms of Chisholme, the other holding a lance with a pennon of the same arms.

In the fourteenth century a member of this family settled in the north, and by marriage with Margaret del Ard acquired extensive lands in Inverness and Ross-shire.

Weyland Chisholm had his lands of Comer, in Strathglass, erected into a barony 1513. Alexander of Comer registered arms 1760—gules, a boar's head coupé or langued azure; supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding oak batons over their shoulders, all proper. The Comer family latterly styled themselves of that Ilk, or "The Chisholm." The seal of Sir Robert de Chesholme, 1362, has a fess between three boars' heads coupé and charged with as many cushions. That of Richard, A.D. 1292, has one boar's head coupé contournée, and the same appears on the seal of William Chisholme of Kinkell 1592. Muriel Chisholm, wife of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, 1435, bore a boar's head erased and a chief, and her descendants sometimes carried Chisholme as a quartering, sometimes a boar's head erased composed into one coat with the Sutherland mullets and the cross crosslets fitchée of Cheyne. Another eminent northern family, the Roses of Kilravock, carry a boar's head coupé gules between their three water bougets, to indicate descent from the marriage, in 1364, of Hugh de Ros and Janet, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Chesholme, governor of Urquhart Castle.

James and William, both Bishops of Dunblane, and holding the see from 1487 till 1564, carried a boar's head erased. Another William Chisholm succeeded as Bishop of Dunblane 1564.

GLENE OF YT ILK. L., Robert Glen married Margaret, natural

daughter of Robert I. In 1328 a legacy left by the Queen is paid to Colban del Glen, who appears later as holding the multures of Estchel, probably Eshiels, near Peebles, and within a few miles of the lands of Glen, from which the family probably took their name. In 1332 Roger del Glen renders the accounts of the provosts of Peebles at Scone. John del Glan and Sarah of Glen swore fealty to Edward I.

John Glen had a charter of Balmuto, co. Fife, from Robert I., which passed by marriage to the Boswells; he and his wife, Margaret Bruce, had a charter of Nether Pittedie from David II.

Alexander Glen was in parliament as sergeant 1545, and James, George, and Andrew Glen represented the burgh of Linlithgow frequently from 1625 till 1664. From this family probably descended the Glens of Longcroft, co. Linlithgow, whose heiress was Elizabeth, Countess of Dalhousie.

*PEBILLIS OF DUFARMLING. Master John of Peebles was in parliament 1368, William of Peebles sat for that burgh in 1468, and Oliver Peebles for Perth 1572-96.

In 1291 Warin de Pebles, burghess of Berwick, took the oaths to Edward I. Sir Robert of Peebles, a churchman, was Great Chamberlain of Scotland 1327-29.

William Peebles had lands in Forfarshire from David II.

James de Paiblis *de eodem* acts as procurator, in 1437, for Alexander of the Weyndis.

A family of Peebles, designed of Chapelhill, and burgesses of Perth, held lands of the Abbot of Scone in the fifteenth century, and far on in the sixteenth. It was probably to them that Mr Alexander Peebles, advocate, belonged, who acquired Middleton, co. Edinburgh, and Skirling in Peeblesshire, and left an only child, Catherine, who married in 1621 Sir John Hamilton of Trabroun, younger son of the first Earl of Haddington. The coat given in Porteus' MS. for Pebeles is—argent, a chevron engrailed sable between three papingoes vert membered gules; that here represented probably was borne by Mr Alexander, and the cinquefoil may have been taken in memory of his mother, Isabel Balneaves, an heiress.

*TOMSOUN OF YT ILK. Gourlabank is added in a different hand. These were the bearings of Henry Thomson, Lyon King of Arms, 1504-12; he held the lands of Kellar, Farnyslaw, &c., in the barony of Dirleton, and d.s.p., leaving a widow, Christina Douglas, and a nephew and heir, John Thomson. The designation of that Ilk is complimentary, and the Thomsons were one of the clans on the West March described as unruly 1587.

The Thomsons of Gourlabanks, in East Lothian, ended in an heiress, Marion, who married James Millar, and was dead in 1634, leaving a son, James Millar of Gourlabanks, who registered arms 1672-78, quartering for Thomson—argent, a stag's head cabossed attired with ten tynes gules, on a chief azure a cross crosslet fitchée or between two spur rowels of the field.

The numerous Thomson coats in Scotland are all founded on the bearings here represented; the most conspicuous family of the name were the Thomsons who possessed Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, for five generations, till sold by Sir Patrick about 1668; his father had been created a baronet 1636. They bore—argent, a stag's head cabossed gules attired azure, on a chief engrailed of the last a crescent between two mullets.

Sir William Thomson, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, was knighted soon after the Restoration, and left issue.

The seal, 1591, of Alexander, burgess of Edinburgh, gives a stag's head cabossed, and a chief charged with a crescent between two mullets.

Sir James Balfour gives Thomson of Gourlabank with a cross crosslet and no spur rowels.

*SCHEWALL OF YT ILK.

56. AHTERLONYE OF KELLYE. An old Forfarshire family, of which there is a notice by its then representative, John Ochterlony of Guynd, 1682, printed in the "Spottiswood Miscellany." Kelly, sometimes called Ochterlony, was acquired by marriage with a Stewart, hence the quartering; in the genealogy she is said to have been a daughter of Stewart of Rosyth in Fife, but is not to be found in any account of that family, and was more probably heiress of the Stewarts of Kelly.

Sir William sold Kelly in 1614, but his heirs remained seated at Guynd, which, on the death of John Ochterlony 1843, was inherited by his nephew, James Pierson.

Sir Charles Ochterlony, baronet, calls his estate of Balmadies, which was purchased in 1830, Ochterlony.

John Ochterlony of Guynd, and two of his kinsfolk, registered arms 1672-78, when the Stewart quartering was dropped (an arrangement which appears on a seal 1533), and the bordure charged with buckles composed with the paternal coat; in all three cases the bordure is gules, although the field is azure. Guynd has four buckles and as many escallops alternately or.

Between 1226 and 1239 Walter, son of Turpin, exchanged the lands of Othirlony, which had belonged in heritage to his ancestors, for those of Kenny, belonging to the Abbey of Arbroath, and had a charter of them, which in 1351 was confirmed by the Abbot to his descendant, John de Outhirlowny. In 1296 Wautier de Doghterloueny swore fealty to Edward I.

John Ochterlony of Kelly, depute-marischal, sat in parliament 1526.

57. *GULANE. There is added, or Culane of old, sometime an hearalde 1663.

John Cullen was appointed Islay Herald 5th January 1661, and died in or before July 1667.

The seal of John Cullen of Knavane 1517, has—on a bend between two boars' head coupé a cinquefoil (? rose) between two buckles; Knavane is in Aberdeenshire, and was acquired by Andrew Culane, burgess of Aberdeen, who had a charter A.D. 1440. Alexander was Provost of Aberdeen 1590, and represented the city in parliament 1597.

George Cullen in 1652 was deputy from Aberdeen to the English parliament.

The coat recorded, 1763, by William Cullen of Saughs, M.D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, representer of a family of some antiquity in Lanarkshire, is—azure, a close helmet argent (a maternal difference for Robertson) between two boars' heads erased in chief and a cinquefoil in base or. His son, Robert of Ormiston Hill, co. Edinburgh, an estate acquired by the father, was a senator of the College of Justice 1796-1810. A younger branch possessed Parkhead, co. Lanark.

In Linlithgowshire, John Gillon of Wallhouse, descended from a family who held these lands by grant 1572, from James, Lord of Torphichen, registered 1676—gules, on a saltire argent five martlets volant of the field; and in 1824 his descendant, William Downe Gillon of Wallhouse, was allowed supporters—two ravens proper.

*GOURLAY. Sir D. Lyndsay and Sir J. Balfour give argent, three martlets gules, for Gourlay of Kincaig.

The position of this family in the thirteenth century is shown by the fact, that the oaths to Edward I. were taken in 1296 by no less than eight of its members—five in the county of Edinburgh, one in Roxburgh, one in Berwick, and William de Gourlay of Bagally, co. Forfar.

Ingelram de Gourlay is said to have witnessed a charter of William the Lion; Hugh, son and heir of the late Sir Hugh, confirms the gift made by his predecessor, Olyver, son of Kylvert, from his lands of Southhall and Northhall, co. Haddington, to the monastery of Newbottle.

These lands were granted in the reign of David II., on the forfeiture of Hugh Gourlay of Beinston, to Adam Hepburn. In 1293 William, son and heir of the late William Gourlay, makes a gift to the same monastery.

It is stated that lands in Fife, including part of Kincaig, were acquired by the marriage of John Gourlay with a coheiress of Bickerton, but there seems no proof of this.

In the fifth year of the reign of Robert II., William de Gourlay, son and heir of Joanna de Erthe of Walchton, resigns the lands of Drem, inherited from her.

Simon Gourlay had charters from David II. of the coronership of Fife, and of Adomstoun and Caprounflatts, co. Haddington. Alderston remained in possession of the family at the close of the fifteenth century; at that time Lamelathen, near Dundee, was also the property of a Gourlay; at a later period Gourlays of Dargo, co. Forfar, flourished. The name is found among persons of position in Dundee in the seventeenth century. Robert, Provost of Stirling 1330, seems to have left descendants there and in Menteith, where they were landowners in the seventeenth century. But it is in Fife that the head of the family remained, seated at Kincaig, which was a free barony holding of the Crown; Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincaig registered arms 1672-78—sable, an eagle displayed argent armed and beaked gules; and the same coat, with a difference, was allowed to James Gourlay, merchant in Dantzic.

In 1865 supporters—two eagles argent armed and beaked gules—were granted to the Rev. William Austin-Gourlay of Kincaig.

Another coat is found in some MSS.—an eagle surmounted of a bend gules charged with three crescents; but this is the bearing of a branch of the Ramsays.

*DUFF. In 1330 the Abbot of Arbroath confirmed to David *dictus Duffus*, son and heir of John, called Duffus, a charter of lands at Invercullen.

In 1341 Brokynus Duff was on an inquest at Aberdeen, and the next year Machabeus Duff, burgess of Cullen, sat on another at Banff.

In 1404 David Duff and Agnes de Camera, his wife, daughter and heir of Matilda de Maldavate, had a Crown charter of confirmation of the lands of Maldavate and Baldavy in Cullen, resigned by the said Matilda and Agnes.

In 1493 John Duff of Darbruche has a suit against Sir James Ogilvie of Deskford for disturbing his tenure of his lands of Fyndachtyfield, and carrying off his charters, when Andrew Duff became surety for him, and produced a charter of Robert I., granted the second year of his reign. Darbruche remained in the possession of the Duffs of Maldavate till 1627.

These are indications of the origin of the now widespread family of Duff, to which, in recent times, a descent from the Earls of Fife has been ascribed; of this there is no proof, and the arms and locality afford no support to the theory.

In 1676 Alexander Duff of Keithmore, "lineally descended and now representer of the family of Craighead," registered arms—vert, a fess dancetty ermine between a buck's head cabossed in chief and two escallops in base or; no crest; motto—"Virtute et opera." A note is added: "There is good reason to believe that he is not the representer of Craighead." Craighead is said to descend from Muldavit.

Alexander's eldest son, Alexander of Braco, who sat in parliament from 1689 till his death in 1705, is represented as heir general by the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff of Eden, M.P.

William Duff of Braco in 1723 registered the same arms with a hart's head proper for crest, and had a grant of supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding branches of trees in their hands proper.

His uncle and heir male, William, was father of the first Earl Fife.

Duff of Drummuir, co. Banff, according to a funeral escutcheon, bore—a buck's head between three escallops; crest—a heart; mottoes—above the crest, "Kind heart," and below the shield, "Be true and ye shall never rue." Catherine, daughter and heir of Adam of Drummuir, married Alexander Duff, a cadet of Keithmore; and their grandson, Archibald of Drummuir, in 1737 registered—vert, on a fess dancetty argent three mullets gules, in chief a deer's head cabossed surmounted of a pheon, and in base a pheon point upwards between two escallops or; a canton of the second charged with

a lion rampant of the third. This canton is the earliest heraldic indication of the claim to descent from the Earls of Fife. Supporters—a savage holding a club, and a stag proper attired and chained or; crest and mottoes as above.

*DIKESOUN OF YAT ILK. Resembles the coat given in L. for Dickson of Ormiston, co. Peebles.

The seal of Charles Decksoune, 1481, is a lion (? wehr wolf) passant and a chief charged with a crescent between two mullets.

Isabel Dyxcoun, in 1527, has merely three mullets.

Adam Dicson was Sheriff-Depute of Peebles 1388.

The Dicksons of Winkstone, near Peebles, were a family of position in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. John sat in parliament for Peebles 1567-8, and another John 1612-17. John of Winkstone, Provost of Peebles, was assassinated there in 1572.

Robert III. granted a charter to Robert Dyckison of Hethonfields in the same county, and during the Duke of Albany's regency Malcolm Fleming of Biggar gave a wadset of Oliver Castle lands to Robert Dickson. The Dicksons of Smithfield, also close to Peebles, were seated there in the fifteenth century, if not earlier, and ended in an heiress, who married John Lord Hay of Yester as his second wife. Her son, John Hay of Smithfield, was the first of a separate branch of the Hays still represented in Peeblesshire by Sir Robert Hay, Bart., but Smithfield passed by marriage to James, twelfth Earl of Morton.

The arms of the Smithfield Dicksons, as given in a funeral escutcheon of Hay, were—argent, three mullets and a chief gules.

In Berwickshire, Thomas Diksone of the Tour of Eccles, Patrick (called the laird), and others of the name, were charged with treason, along with the Duke of Albany, 1479. The Dicksons of Belchester, Bughtrig, and other families in that district, claim to descend from the Keiths, Earls Marischal, and this was sanctioned by three entries in the Lyon Register between 1672 and 1694—a chief charged with three pallets being added to the Dickson mullets.

LEIRMOUND OF YAT ILK. L., Learmonth of Dairsie, co. Fife.

These arms are on various seals of the early part of the sixteenth century, and one of Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie has also a crest—a hand holding a cornucopia.

The name is derived from the lands of Learmonth in Berwickshire. Ersiltoun remained in the family till the close of the fifteenth century. In 1479 William of Leirmonth of Berwickshire was charged with treason. In Fife, Dairsie and Balcomie were the property of two branches of the Learmonths who attained to distinction; James, afterwards Sir James of Balcomie, sat in parliament 1524 and frequently later, and was ambassador to England 1543; Sir John of Balcomie also had a seat in parliament, and Sir James was a Lord of Session in 1627. Patrick of Dairsie, and his descendants, sat in parliament almost regularly from 1560 till 1600.

The coat was registered 1672-78 by George Learmonth of Balcomie, representer of the family of Dairsie, quartered with—azure, on a bend

argent three roses gules, for Balcomie; it has also been said to be for Dairsie of that Ilk.

Balcomie certainly gave a surname to a family who held it at an early period, but there is no trace of a marriage between them and the Learmonths, and an interval elapsed between the disappearance of the Balcomies and the acquisition of the estate by James Learmonth of Clatto in 1526. The quartering remains unexplained, as there is no known marriage by which it could be introduced. Balcomie passed from the hands of the Learmonths in 1683, the last owner dying in 1696.

The Learmonths of Dairsie held the office of bailie of the regality of St Andrews, north of the Forth, from early in the fifteenth century till 1606; and were also customars and searchers of the port of St Andrews. The Russian family of Lermontoff claims descent from the Learmonths of Scotland.

*KER. This, indistinctly written, has been quoted as Bog.

It seems an early attempt to compose the two Ker coats, and I have failed to discover by what branch of the family it was borne.

The writer may perhaps be allowed to refer to his series of articles on the origin, descent, and arms of this powerful border clan contributed to the "*Herald and Genealogist*," "*Genealogist*," and "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*."

JOHANNES KER, VENATOR APUD SWYNHOPE, near Peebles, c. 1190, is the first of the name found as yet in Scotland.

Richard Ker held lands in Eliston, co. Roxburgh, in the reign of Alexander II., and Thomas Kaurr was Sheriff of that county in 1264. Nicol, Henry, William, and Andrew swore fealty to Edward I. Mr John de Carr was Keeper of the Privy Seal to David II., and in 1357 John Kerr, of the forest of Selkirk, had a charter of part of the lands of Auld-tounburn, which gave a designation to his descendants for a hundred years, till they took that of Cessford.

Andrew Kerr, the first styled of Cessford, was a Warden of the Marches, and sat in parliament 1469; his younger son, Thomas, was of Fernyhirst in 1476, and founded that branch represented by the Marquess of Lothian.

Ker of Samuelston bore a unicorn salient, and unicorns' heads were taken by Cessford about the time that Samuelston passed with Nicholas Ker to her husband, Alexander Lord Home, in 1497. The mascles were apparently added in consequence of marriage with Elizabeth de St Michael, an heiress, and it is probable that the Fernyhirst family added a stag's head in base to the chevron, charged with three mascles, about 1530, in consequence of the marriage of Sir Andrew Kerr with Margaret Colville, coheiress of her family; although there was no issue of this alliance, the Kerrs retained Oxnam and other lands of the Colvilles. The chevron charged with three mullets was first borne in a field azure, and this tincture was retained by the Carre de Luzancey in Brittany, descended from Robert Carre, who was in the military service of the King of France early in the sixteenth century. Probably before 1600 the

Cessford family changed the field to vert, and Fernyhirst made it gules about the time that the stag's head in base, which was afterwards dropped, was added.

The Kerrs at first held most of their lands of the Earls of Douglas; can the mullets be allusive to this tenure?

58. STIRLING OF KEIR. L.

59. *KILGOUR. A local name in Fife; the place is near Falkland, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a family of Kilgour possessed Nuthill.

*MORESOUN OF DARSE; or Prestongrang, 1643, is added.

John Morison, bailie and treasurer of Edinburgh, who died in 1615, was called "the rich;" he married Katherine Preston, daughter of the Lord President of the Court of Session, and had a large family. His grandson, Sir John of Dairsie, co. Fife, was father of Sir George of Dairsie; this family made alliances by marriage with houses of rank.

Mr Alexander, a younger son of the bailie, acquired Prestongrange in East Lothian 1628, and was a Senator of the College of Justice 1626. His son, Sir Alexander of Prestongrange, registered arms 1672-78—argent, three moors' heads coupé proper. Henry, writer to the signet, a cadet of Dairsie, at the same time registered the coat with the three heads on one neck. The last of the Prestongrange family was George of Little Chalfield, Wiltshire, who d.s.p. 1788, his heirs being Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and George, Earl of Glasgow.

In 1673 George Morison of Bognie, co. Banff, founder of a family still existing, was granted arms almost identical with those in this MS.

*HILL. Colonel John Hill, who was concerned in the massacre of Glencoe, and Colonel Scipio Hill of Waughton, who was created a baronet of Scotland in 1707, were both Englishmen. The burgh of Queensferry was represented in parliament by Robert Hill 1643-49, and by James Hill 1681.

A small family, at least as early as 1450, possessed lands at Niddrie, in the county of Edinburgh, and had the designation of Hill of that Ilk; they were seated there after the middle of the seventeenth century. The hill or mount in their arms was vert.

Ninian Hill, a citizen of Glasgow, acquired the lands of Lambhill and Garbraid, co. Lanark, by marriage with Helen, sister and coheir of George and Thomas Hutcheson, who founded the hospital in Glasgow which bears their name by deed dated 16th December 1639.

Ninian Hill of Lambhill, son and heir of Ninian and Helen, in 1676 registered the arms here represented.

Hugh Hill of Lambhill died 1737, leaving a daughter, Mary of Lambhill, who married Robert Graham of Kilmanan, and left issue. In 1819 Laurence Hill, writer in Glasgow, was served heir male of the family, and had a son and heir, Laurence Hill of Barleylawn, New Forest, Hants.

*ARNEILL.

*COKE. A surname which appears pretty early in various parts of

Scotland. Robert I. grants Culmalow, in Aberdeenshire, to Alexander Cook; Michael Cook, in that county, is mentioned in a charter of David II.

It is in the east of Fife that the name seems to have become that of an established family; John Cook of Balcasky, and John and Richard Cook, both of Abercromby, are all witnesses to a charter of John de Dundemor to the Priory of the Isle of May in 1260, and Malcolm Cook gave a charter to that house of his land of Cranebriggis.

James Cook represented Pittenweem in parliament 1649, and he or a namesake again in 1685-86. John Cook, bailie of Pittenweem, registered arms 1675—gules, on a bend or two cinquefoils azure, on a sinister canton argent a crescent surmounted of a cross crosslet fitchée of the field. His descendants possessed the estate of Newburn, and are well known as clergymen of the Church of Scotland and members of the legal profession. The cinquefoils appear to have been taken from the coat of an English family of the same name. A seal in 1601 has a plain cross, and another coat is given from this MS., having unmistakable reference to cooking.

*GAIRDNER. Colonel Gardiner, who was killed at Prestonpans, was of a family seated at Torwoodhead, co. Stirling.

60. FOKARTTE. L., in 1458 Patrick Fokert was ambassador to the King of Castile, and in 1467 Thomas sat in parliament for Edinburgh; he was dean of guild, and others of the name at later dates figure as magistrates of the capital.

Henry, Abbot of Kelso, before 1218 granted to Richard, son of Solph, the lands of Folcariston, in Lesmahago, co. Lanark, as held by his father and ancestors.

Adam de Folkarton, 1240, was probably his son, and his descendants figure as Folkerts or Fokkarts of Fokkartoun, till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Elizabeth, the heiress, was wife of James Carmichael of Balmedie.

CUNYNGHAME OF BELTOUNE. L.

CUNYNGHAME. The pall charged with a mascle or.

CUNYNGHAME OF CUNYNGHAMEHEID. L., an old cadet of Kilmaurs, branching off at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

William of Cunynghameheid sat in parliament 1560, and was father of David, Bishop of Aberdeen, whose seal 1599 has the arms here given, quartering two garbs to indicate descent from the marriage, in 1491, of Robert of Cunynghamehead, to Margaret Mure of Polkelly, an heiress of a family which quartered the garbs of Cumming; supporters—two conies.

This family sometimes bore the shakefork between a mullet in chief for Mure, and two garbs gules in flank for Cumming; then the shakefork alone, quartering Mure and Cumming; and in 1698 Sir William, third baronet, was allowed, Nisbet says, to carry—first and fourth, the shakefork with a mullet in chief; second and third, Mure quartering Cumming; and for supporters, a cony and a falcon proper. On his death, in 1724, the title

became extinct and the estate was sold; the Fullartons of Fullarton, and Hamiltons of Westport, were coheirs.

An attempt has been made to derive the Marquess of Conyngham from Alexander, younger brother of Sir William, the first baronet; the dates render this impossible.

Alexander, the settler in Ireland, was in 1611 a clergyman, with a cure; the first baronet of Cunynghamhead was proved, in a suit as to his liability for debts incurred during his minority, to have been born in November 1601.

61. *ALIZON. William Alison, provost of Jedburgh, represented that burgh in parliament 1542-43, and Robert Alison in 1585.

*LITHCOW OF YAT ILK. In K. this is given for Lithgow of Drygrange, near Melrose. Robert de Lythcw, notary public 1452, occurs in the chartulary of Melrose, and in 1534 James Lithqw was a monk there.

The name, which is of course one of locality, appears in the fourteenth century; John Lithcu 1329, and William de Lythcu witnessed a charter at Perth 1376; in 1341 Richard de Lythqu, clerk, was one of the custumars of Linlithgow.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century, persons of the name held the lands of Weltoun, in West Lothian. In 1582 Patrick Lithgow, sergeant, attended parliament.

The estate of Drygrange seems to have been alienated by the Lithgows early in the eighteenth century, after two hundred years of possession.

OTTERBURN OF REDHALL. L., a seal of Mr John Otterburn has three otters' heads coupéd, and in 1524 Adam of Auldham and Redhall, provost of Edinburgh, afterwards knighted, uses a chevron between three otters' heads erased.

He was King's Advocate, Ambassador to England, a Lord of Session, and a member of the Privy Council. Allan Otterburn was secretary to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Nicholas Otterburn, clerk of the rolls, sat in parliament 1458, and John, official of Edinburgh, 1467-69. Anna, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas of Redhall, in the parish of Colinton, married, in 1614, Sir James Hamilton of Innerwick, and left descendants.

The name is taken from Otterburn, in the parish of Morebattle, co. Roxburgh, and is met with there in 1455, and subsequently.

Mr Nicholas, vicar of St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, and secretary to James II., in 1478 founded masses to be sung there; Gilbert Otterburn of Suthek is one of the witnesses to the deed of gift. Thomas, brother of Mr Nicholas, left issue, from whom Sir Adam probably descended.

CUNYNGHAME OF GLENGARNOCK. L., of this old family Humphrey sat in parliament 1481, and John in 1560.

William, fiar of Glengarnock, married Isobel, only child of Michael Scott of Inverteil, fiar of Balwearie; their son, Sir James, disposed of his Ayrshire estate, arranged in 1615 his claim to inheritance through his mother, and settled in Ireland, where he had a grant of land.

CUNYNGHAME OF POWMAIS. L., Alexander was in parliament 1481, and Robert was knighted six years after. The family retained their barony of Polmaise-Cunyngnam till late in the seventeenth century.

CUNYNGHAME OF BARNES. L., John having erected and maintained a lighthouse on the Isle of May, obtained a charter of his lands of Westbarns, Isle of May, and others erected *de novo* into the barony of Westbarns, which was ratified 1645.

Nicol C. had a charter of Barnes, co. Fife, in 1376, which remained in the possession of his descendants till about 1740.

62. KENNEDY OF BARGANY. L., the motto, "In Gode hope," is added above the shield.

The head of the powerful Ayrshire family to which the Marquess of Ailsa belongs.

The seal of John of Dunure, in 1371, has two lions as supporters. The Lords Kennedy bore two swans, and this family a lady and a wyvern, both proper, which, in 1837, were confirmed to Hew Fergusson Kennedy of Bermane and Finnarts, co. Ayr, the heir male of this baronial house, with the coat here given; crest—a fleur-de-lis issuing from two oak leaves; motto—"Fuimus."

Bargany was alienated, and the elder line failed about 1640. Gilbert Kennedy had a charter of Bennane 1367.

*SCHIL. James Shiell, dempster, sat in parliament 1587, and Archibald Shiels represented the burgh of Peebles in the last Scottish parliament.

63. CRANSTOUN OF YAT ILK. L., motto added, "Yous vant or I vant." A name taken from the property of the family in the county of Edinburgh.

An early seal of Andrew de Cranistoun, probably of the thirteenth century, has a crane passant; that of William de Craniston, 1426, bears three cranes; the heads of the family bore supporters, a lady and a buck, before they were raised to the peerage in 1609.

Thomas de Cranystoun makes a grant to the house of the Holy Trinity at Soltray before 1249, and Aelured de Cranston occurs as a witness 1175-80.

Sir William of that Ilk sat in parliament 1439 and afterwards, as did his successors frequently.

The direct line ended in coheirresses, the eldest of whom, Sarah, married, before 1581, William, younger son of John Cranstoun of Moriston. William, third lord, sold Cranstoun. The title became dormant on the death of Charles Frederick, eleventh lord, in 1869. If a descendant in the male line of the Moriston family exist, he is next heir.

That family had subsisted for several generations before the intermarriage with the elder line; in 1669 Anna, wife of James Pringle of Haltree, was charged to enter heir of line of her father, Alexander of Morriston, and Lord Cranstoun to enter as heir male; three years later the estate was appraised by Mr Mark Ker.

Nisbet says, the seal in 1591, of John of Moriston, was—quarterly, first and fourth, three cranes; second and third, three crosses patée.

DOUGLAS OF DRUMLANRIG. L., the heart is not crowned.

The seal of James of Drumlanrig, 1537, is—first and fourth, three mullets; second and third, a man's heart, and on a chief three crosses patée (? crosslets fitchée). In 1545 he carried Douglas quartered with five cross crosslets fitchée, for Mar.

There is a seal, 1627, of William of Drumlanrig, on which there is Mar first and fourth, Douglas second and third; the bordure is not shown in any of these.

James, Earl of Douglas and Mar, who fell at Otterburn, granted Drumlanrig to his natural son, Sir William, who had a charter of the barony of Hawick, co. Roxburgh, from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, which was confirmed in 1407.

James of Drumlanrig sat in parliament 1543 and subsequently, and many of his descendants sat as free barons.

Sir William was created a peer 1628; William, third Earl of Queensberry, registered arms 1672-78, as given by Sir David Lyndsay—that is, Douglas with the heart crowned gules, quartering Mar, all within a bordure engrailed gules; in 1682 he was created marquess, and had a Royal Warrant for the addition of the Royal tressure on a bordure or to his arms.

PRINGILL OF BURNHOUS. L., the bend is azure, and a buck and a greyhound as supporters are added in ink. Burnhouse and Torsonce were the same family.

On the seal of David Hop Pringille, 1445, is a bend engrailed charged with three escallops, and the same bearings appear in 1537 on the seal of John Hoppringil of Smalhame.

Porteus gives: Hoppringle of that Ilk, argent, on a bend engrailed sable three escallops or; Galashiels, argent, on a saltire engrailed sable five escallops or. (In the account of the family in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, it is stated that the saltire was often carried plain.) Blackwater, argent, a buck's head cabossed azure. The Pringles of Newhall, Stitchill, Greenknow, &c., bore azure, three escallops or, with suitable marks of difference for the cadets.

The Clifton and Haining families placed the three escallops on a chevron, and the bend does not appear in the Lyon Register at all.

Adam Pryngle sat in the general council 1364; William Hoppringle represented Lauder in parliament 1587-1612; George of Torwoodlee sat for Selkirkshire 1617, and James of Whitebank 1633.

In 1673 Alexander of Whytbank registered the arms given by Porteus for Galashiels, and in 1828 his representative, Alexander of Whytbank and Yair, was allowed as supporters, two pilgrims habited proper, which had occasionally been borne, as shown on old family seals; he was representative of Robert Pringle, *scutifer* to the Earl of Douglas 1408. He probably descended from Roger Pringle, who had a charter of the lands of

Whitsome from Robert I. Robert de Hoppryngil witnessed a donation to the House of Soltre before 1270.

The Pringles of Torsonce, who can be traced from A.D. 1407 till their extinction 1769, were styled of that Ilk as early as 1480, and Nisbet gives their arms—argent, on a bend sable three escallops or; with supporters—a deer and a greyhound argent, both collared sable, the collars charged with three escallops or. Pringle of Lees, a cadet of Torsonce, bore a bend between three escallops.

Sir James Pringle of Galashiels is, in the published accounts of the family, said to have had two daughters, coheirs on the death of their brother in 1650; there were four—Jean, wife of Hugh Scott, and ancestress of the Scotts now of Gala; Isabel, wife of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh; Margaret, wife of Mr Thomas Campbell; and Anna, wife of Mr James Hamilton.

The derivation of the name from *pelerin*, or pilgrim, seems fanciful.

Margaret Hop Pringle was prioress of Coldstream 1489, was succeeded by Isabella 1513-38, and she by Janet, the last prioress.

QUHITLAW OF YT ILK. L., the boars' heads are erased, and are so on the seals of John de Quhytlaw 1430, David Quhitlaw 1511, and Marian Quhytlaw 1633; that of Mr Archibald, sub-dean of Glasgow 1494, has one boar's head. Johan de Whitelowe, of the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296.

Mr Archibald, above named, was Secretary of State, Ambassador to Spain, Auditor of Exchequer, &c. As he was one of the king's representatives at a general council of the church at Perth in 1457, his career was long as well as distinguished, and he afterwards sat in parliament.

In 1586 Peter Whitelaw sat for Perth.

Patrick Whitelaw of that Ilk fought on the Queen's side at Langside, was forfeited 1568, and had died before 1579, when the benefit of the pacification was allowed to his three daughters, who were coheirs of their great-grandfather, John Fenton of that Ilk. The history of these ladies is remarkable: Margaret, the eldest, married Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, who divorced her 1589, and she married, three months afterwards, Sir John Ker of Jedburgh, Hirsell, and Littledean, who had just divorced his former wife, Julian Home of the Wedderburn family. Isobel, the second, married Andrew Kerr, brother of the Earl of Lothian, who possessed Fenton *jure uxoris*, and was divorced 1596; she then married William, younger son of James Ker of Corbethouse; in 1603 she granted a charter to her son George, of her third share of the Whitelaw lands. Mary, the youngest daughter, married Hercules Stewart, bastard brother of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, and was charged with adultery with William Home, the king's stabler, whom she married after a divorce had been obtained in 1592.

Hercules was forfeited, but his daughter and heir, Margaret, was restored in 1633, and had a ratification 1641, when Patrick Whitelaw of that Ilk protested that this should not prejudice the right he had purchased and acquired to part of the Whitelaw estates.

Nisbet calls this Patrick heir male of the family, and ancestor of Jean, heiress of Whitelaw, who married Walter Burnside, and bore the Whitelaw arms—sable, a chevron or between three boars' heads coupéd argent; crest—a crescent; motto—"Gradatim plena."

SYMONTOUN OF YT ILK. L.; the sword is sometimes between two mullets, and here the lower mullet, after being drawn, has been painted over. Symington, in Lanarkshire, was granted by Robert I. to Thomas, son of Richard, *i.e.*, Thomas Dickson of Hesilside; the mullets were the bearing of Dickson, and the sword may have been of the nature of an augmentation, allusive to the valour of this founder of the family. They took their surname from the barony. John Symington of that Ilk was Sheriff of Lanarkshire 1476. The Symingtons continued to hold Symington, and their older estate of Hesilside, till the middle of the seventeenth century, and were heritable captains of Douglas Castle, and bailies of the barony of Douglas.

KILPATRIK OF CLOSBURN. L.; the motto, "I mak sure," is added. On the seal of Roger, 1435, are two lions gardant as supporters, and Nisbet says their tincture was gules; a seal of Sir Thomas, in 1498, has also supporters—two lions sejant gardant, and for crest—a swan's head and neck. It is said that a swan used to appear on the loch which surrounds the old castle of Closeburn, before the death of any member of the family.

On an early seal of John de Kirkpatrick are the saltire and chief without the cushions.

Ivone de Kirkpatrick had a charter of Closeburn from Alexander II. in 1232, which was held by his descendants till the sale in 1783.

John and Sir Roger de Kirkepatrik, both of Dumfriesshire, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Sir Thomas in 1319 had a charter of Briddeburg as a free barony. Roger in 1357 engaged to pay the ransom of David II., and his son and heir, Unfred, was one of the hostages. The barons of Closeburn sat in parliament 1481, and frequently afterwards. Sir Roger was one of the witnesses, 1141-71, of a charter of Robert, son of Robert de Brus, lord of Annandale.

In 1673 Thomas of Closeburn registered arms—argent, a St Andrew's cross azure, on a chief of the second three cushions or; crest—a hand holding a dagger distilling drops of blood; motto—"I make sure." There are no supporters recorded, but Stacie, Ross Herald, about the same time gives these bearings with the addition, "supported be two talbots hounds ar, as he was of old a barron." The late Dr Ramage notes a seal of Roger 1445, with two talbots for supporters. An old motto used by the family was "Tich and I perse."

On the 16th May 1791, John Kirkpatrick of Culloch, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, merchant in Ostend, registered arms—argent, a saltire azure between three stars, one in chief and two in flank gules, on a chief of the second three cushions or; crest—a dexter armed hand holding a dagger in pale distilling drops of blood from its point, all proper; motto—"I mak sicker."

His descent is stated for three generations in detail, his great grandfather, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Knok, being said to be paternally descended from the house of Closeburn. Extended researches, both made officially and by private individuals, have as yet failed to establish the alleged descent. William Kirkpatrick of Malaga, younger brother of John of Culloch, was father of the Countess of Montijo, mother of Eugénie, Empress of the French, and of the Duchess of Alva.

It seems not improbable that Thomas Kirkpatrick, who was *in* not *of* Knok, descended from a branch of the Closeburn family seated at Kirkmichael from 1454 till 1621.

The stars added to difference the coat may have been allusive to the marriage of John of Culloch to Janet, daughter of Thomas Stothert of Arkland, heiress of Tarscrechan.

64. *HEWCYSOUNE. These bearings are cut on the monument, 1687, of Alexander Howison, dean of guild, Aberdeen, and have been borne, but not registered, by the Howisons of Braehead, co. Edinburgh, who hold their estate *per servitium lavacri*. Their oldest charter, dated 19th April 1465, is in favour of James, son and heir of John Howison, burgess of Edinburgh, and shows that he previously held lands in the parish of Cramond.

In 1588 Dundee was represented in parliament by a person of the name, and in 1645 Andrew sat for Kilrenny. In Aberdeen the name is found among the burgess families early in the fifteenth century.

HAMILTON (?). Azure, a heart between three cinquefoils argent; initials—G.H.; motto—"Savit throw Cryst."

LEILLEL. An unfinished coat—quarterly, first, blank; second and third, a lily; fourth, an animal passant like a sheep (?).

Adam Lillay or Lily, bailie of Peebles 1369.

In 1327 are mentioned the lands near Peebles, which formerly belonged to Thomas de Lillay.

65. MURRAY OF GASK. L., the chevron between three mullets are the bearings on the seal of William de Moravia of Tullibardine 1292, ancestor of the Duke of Athole.

In 1501 Sir William of Tullibardine used three mullets within the Royal tressure; crest—a peacock's head supported by two arms; and for supporters—two lions.

Sir David of Tullibardine sat in the general council 1442, William of Tullibardine in parliament 1471 and later, and most of their successors, till raised to the peerage 1604.

MAXWELL OF CALDERWOOD. L.; the seal of John of Calderwood, 1470, has a saltire within a bordure, quartering a bend for Dennistoun; that of Robert of Calderwood, 1508, makes the bordure countercompony. This was recorded about 1672, and in 1793 Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, Bart., was allowed, "as lineal heir male of the Maxwells of Pollock," to carry the arms of that family—argent, on a saltire sable an annulet or, in the first and fourth quarters; second, argent, a saltire sable within a bordure countercompony of the second and first; third, argent,

a bend azure; crest—a stag's head proper; mottoes—"I am ready," "Think on;" supporters—an ape chained and a stag proper. The crest formerly used was a man's head.

Calderwood has been the seat of this branch of the Maxwells for nearly five hundred years.

Sir John was a lord auditor 1450, and sat in parliament.

BAILLIE OF LAMENTOUN. L.; Sir James Balfour and Porteus reduce the number of mullets to nine. William Baillie of Lamington registered 1672-78—azure, nine stars (of six points wavy), three, three, two, and one or. Some branches of the family, as Jerviswood, retained the field sable. The seal of Sir John in 1292 has only six stars. The head of the family had assumed as supporters, before Nisbet wrote, two boars' proper.

David II. in 1368 grants a charter of the barony of Lamington to Sir William Baillie; an attempt has been made, without evidence, to trace the Baillies to a son of the Royal Baliols, and, with more probability, to a daughter of Sir William Wallace.

In 1331 the Exchequer Rolls mention the sale of the ward of William de Bailliff, probably the same person.

William of Lamington sat in parliament 1481.

Sir William, last of the direct line, settled his estate on his son-in-law, Edward Maxwell, commendator of Dundrennan, younger son of John Lord Herries, obliging him and the heirs of the marriage to assume the name and arms of Baillie.

This marriage took place 1577, and in a deed 1582, the baron of Lamington designs Maxwell, fiar of Lamington, *dilecto meo filio legali et adoptivo*. In 1581 an act of parliament was passed excusing Maxwell from assuming the surname, but obliging his son and heir to fulfill the condition.

The heir general of the Lamington family is Sir Charles Ross of Balnagowan, but the estate has descended to Alexander Lord Lamington.

On the tombstone of Edward Maxwell, and Margaret Baillie, his wife, in the church of Terregles, are two shields: the first, the Maxwell saltire with nine mullets, three in chief and three in each flank for Baillie, and a hedgehog in base for Herries; the other has the nine mullets, three, three, two, and one, with a plain chief, as the wife's arms.

JARDAN OF APILGIRTH. L.; in Pont's MS. the crest, a heron holding in her beak a laurel, is given; but that usually borne is a spur rowel, with the motto, "*Cave adsum*," which were registered in 1706 by Sir John Jardine, Bart., with supporters—a horse at liberty, and a man in armour with a scymetar at his side, all proper.

Umfrid de Jardyne witnessed a charter of Robert de Brus to the monastery of Arbroath 1178-80.

Umfrey du Gardin, of the county of Dumfries, did homage in 1296 to Edward I.

David II. gives a charter, c. 1330, to William de Gardine, of the barony of Hartside, co. Lanark, which remained in the possession of the Applegirth family till about 1617. Applegirth was erected into a barony in 1672.

Alexander of Applegirth sat in parliament 1572, and in 1503 John was dempster of parliament.

The barony of Kirkanders, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was for a considerable time possessed by the Applegirth Jardines; they sometimes had the designation "of that Ilk," and the family seat is still called Jardine Hall.

MAKCELLENE OF BUMBY. L.; David II. granted a charter to Gilbert M'Lelan of his lands.

The family possessed Bombie in the fifteenth century, and James V. granted a charter of that property as a barony to Thomas Maclellan.

Sir Robert sat in parliament 1621, and was created Lord Kirkcudbright 1633.

RUTHIRFURD OF YT ILK. L.; the inescutcheon seems to be voided or, or charged of another or, and neither in this representation, nor in that given by Sir D. Lindsay, has the charge the proportion of an orle; this, however, is probably due to carelessness as to proportion, as the same is found in the coats of Landale and Baliol.

The seal of William Rothirford (? the parson of Liliesleaf, who swore fealty to Edward I.) has a bull's head cabossed with a man's head affrontée between the horns.

In 1554 David Ruthirfurd uses a fess charged with three martlets, between a mullet in chief and a boar's head erased in base.

In 1296 Sir Nicholas de Rotherford, and three others of the name, all located in the shires of Roxburgh and Berwick, did homage to Edward I.

The surname is taken from a locality near Kelso, and appears as early as the reign of William the Lion, when Gregory de Rutherford witnessed a charter of Roger Burnard to the monastery of Melrose.

Katherine Rutherford, towards the end of the fifteenth century, married James Stewart of Traquair, and became heiress of Rutherford, in consequence of which the Traquair family quartered the arms.

Rutherford of Edgerston, the heir male, is represented by Lord Sinclair and Mr Oliver-Rutherford of that place, as coheirs of line, and by Henry Rutherford of Fairnington, as heir male.

The coat recorded, 1672-78, by John of Edgerston is—argent, an orle gules, in chief three martlets sable beaked of the second.

The inescutcheon voided or, remained the bearing of the family seated at Hundolie, near Jedburgh, from the beginning of the fifteenth century; the heiress married Sir James Ker, and her descendant, the Marquess of Lothian, inherits the estate and representation.

66. COKBURNE OF ORMESTOUNE. Sir D. Lindsay gives—argent, three cocks within a bordure gules; here it is—argent, a fess checquy azure and of the field between three cocks gules, which was registered, 1672-78, by Adam of Ormiston. The fess checquy was undoubtedly borne to indicate descent from the marriage of John de Cockburn with Janet, daughter and heir of Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston, in the reign of David II.

Nisbet says they bore two lions as supporters, and Craufurd gives another variation of the arms—three cocks within a bordure compony azure and argent; while Porteus says a bordure checquy.

William of Ormiston sat in the general council 1440; Sir John was Justice-Clerk 1591, and sat in parliament; Adam was Justice-Clerk 1692, Treasurer-Depute 1699, and again Justice-Clerk 1705-10.

*SETOUN OF TOUCH. Sir Alexander Seton married in 1408 Elizabeth, heiress of the great house of Gordon, and sat in parliament as Lord Gordon in 1437 and subsequently.

Their son and successor, Alexander, Earl of Huntly, resigned his earldom and a great part of his estate, and obtained a charter 20th January 1449, preferring his son by his third wife, Elizabeth Crichton, to his eldest son by Giles, daughter and heir of John Hay of Touch, Tullibody, and Enzie.

This son, Alexander Seton, inherited his mother's property and parts of the original Gordon estate, co. Berwick; he was designed Master of Gordon and Lord Gordon even after his disinheritance in 1449.

The direct male line ended on the death of James Seton of Touch in 1742, but the estate and heritable office of armour-bearer and squire of the body to the King of Scotland have descended to Sir Henry James Seton-Steuart, Bart.

Sir Henry Seton of Abercorn became heir male; and his descendant, Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, Bart., has, in the opinion of the late John Riddell, advocate, a good claim to the barony of Gordon.

Two greyhounds as supporters are on a seal of uncertain date of Seton of Touch, with a boar's head erased as crest, and the motto, "Forwards ours;" the arms are those here represented. These bearings, with the supporters, were used at the funeral of Mrs Seton of Touch 1725, the boar's head being coupé, and the Hay tinctures altered to the usual argent and gules, and were so recorded in 1771.

67. ORMISTOUN OF YATT ILK. L., the seal of John de Ormistun appended to a charter of his lands of Lessedwyn to the Abbey of Melrose in 1306, has an eagle displayed. Alan de Hormiston witnessed a charter in the reign of Alexander II. In 1288 Henry de Ormistoun had been killed and his goods forfeited for felony.

In 1296 John de Ormeston of the county of Roxburgh, Henry of the county of Edinburgh, Alice of the same county, and Alice, wife or widow of Alan de Ormeston, also of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.

Robert II., in the seventh year of his reign, ratified a charter by Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith of part of the lands of Drumcross to Andrew de Ormystoun.

James Ormiston of that Ilk, and several of his kinsfolk, were forfeited as accomplices in the murder of King Henry, and the barony of Ormiston remained in the possession of Ker of Cessford, although claimed by a James Ormiston as late as 1585.

In 1592 several of the Ormistons were forfeited for treason along with Francis, Earl of Bothwell.

Adversity seems to have driven the descendants of this turbulent race to adopt more safe and profitable pursuits; in 1693 arms are registered by Joseph Ormistoun, merchant in Kelso, and then merchant in London, and in 1697 he and William Eliot obtained an Act of the Privy Council for establishing a manufactory of silk.

Henderside, near Kelso, the property of the Ormstones for several generations, passed by marriage into the family of Waldie.

TWEDIE OF DRUMELZIER. L.; the arms are cut in stone at Drumelzier Castle, with a bull's head as crest, and the motto, "Thol and think."

Mr Laing describes the seal used in 1511 by John of Drumelzier as a saltire coupé and a fess (? chief) charged with a mullet; crest—a wolf's head. The Tweedies of Oliver bore the saltire engrailed, but the chief is omitted altogether on stones there where the arms are cut with the dates 1649 and 1734; the crest is a boar's head coupé; motto—"Tholl and think on."

John de Tuedy lived in the reign of Alexander III.; in 1296 Fynlay de Twydyn del counte de Lanark swore fealty to Edward I.; Robert I., in 1326, granted a charter of the barony of Drumelzier to Roger, son of Fynlay, on the resignation of Sir William Fraser. James of Drumelzier married a daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith and Lady Agnes Dunbar. William of Drumelzier sat in parliament 1560; Gilbert Tweedie represented the burgh of Peebles 1579, and James of Drumelzier the county in 1608. The elder line sold their estates and disappeared before 1630.

Oliver was held by a branch of the Tweedies from the Preceptors of Torphichen from 1489, if not earlier, and was granted by charter in 1565 to William Tweedie by James, Lord of Torphichen; on the death, in 1837, of Laurence Tweedie of Oliver, his property was inherited by his nephew, George Tweedie Stodart, father of the present proprietor, and Tweedie of Quarter became heir male.

LOKERTT OF YE LEE, L. Sir James Balfour gives the same, but Porteus says they sometimes bore an engrailed bordure or. The seal of Andrew Loccart, 1410, is a fess between three fetterlocks, and the Lockharts of Barr in Ayrshire carried a bend sable charged with three fetterlocks or. The Cleghorn family, believed to be a branch of Lee, originally bore the three boars' heads with a crescent, but afterwards (Porteus and Lyon Register, 1672-78) dropped the crescent, and carried—azure, three boars' heads erased argent.

Nisbet says the Lockharts of Lee altered their coat either to perpetuate the belief that an ancestor accompanied Sir James Douglas when he left Scotland to take the heart of Robert I. to Jerusalem, "or to make their arms more univocal to the name." This modern coat—argent, a man's heart proper within a fetterlock sable, on a chief azure three boars' heads erased of the field—was registered with supporters by John Lockhart of Lee 1735, and was used on a seal, 1661, by Sir George of Carnwath, but with the heads coupé. In 1798 two wild harts proper as

supporters were granted to Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn, the last heir male of his line, being, perhaps, an attempt at a variation of the pun upon *heart*.

Stephen Lockard witnessed a charter of Richard de Morville before 1153.

Malcolm possessed lands in Ayrshire 1164, and was father of Symon Locarde, who founded Symonstoune, in Lanarkshire.

Sir Symon possessed Symonstoune 1273; Malcolm of the county of Ayr, and Cristin of Peeblesshire, in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I., who restored to the latter lands in that county and in Linlithgowshire, and also lands in Edinburgh to Margaret, widow of Stephen Loccarde.

Adam was Sheriff of Peebles 1359.

The first styled of Lee was Sir Simon, c. 1315-30; transactions with the monks of Newbotle connect him with William, son of Malcolm, who had an annual rent from the lands of Kynnard, and probably also with Sir Stephen, who possessed Craig, now Craiglockhart, in the reign of Alexander III.

Stephen sat in parliament 1485, William in 1505, John in 1567, George of Barr in 1572, and James of Lee 1607; Barr was granted by charter of Robert III. to Andrew, and remained in the family till nearly the end of the seventeenth century.

Cleghorn has been the seat of a separate branch of the family since about 1440.

*MARJORIBANKS. A name taken from their lands in Dumfriesshire. Robert of that Ilk was succeeded by Mr Thomas of Ratho, who was Provost of Edinburgh 1540, sat in parliament, was (1549) a Lord of Session and Lord Clerk Register; he seems to have alienated the old family property. His descendant, Thomas of Balbairdie, co. Linlithgow, registered arms 1672-78, as representative of Marjoribanks of that Ilk—argent, a mullet gules, on a chief sable a cushion or.

He acquired the barony of Bathgate 1664, and lands to which the name of Marjoribanks was given by charter 1696, and they were erected into a barony. Alexander Marjoribanks, Esq., Edinburgh, represents this line. A younger son of the Lord Clerk Register was grandfather of John, bailie of Leith and of Edinburgh, who in 1653 acquired Leuchie, co. Haddington; his son, Joseph of Leuchie, registered arms 1672-78—argent, on a chief gules a cushion between two spur rowels of the field, and in 1819 supporters were granted to Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., as representer of Leuchie.

ELPHINSTOUN OF YT ILK. L., the chevron is engrailed.

The seal of John de Elfrestun, 1292, is a boar's head coupé with a fleur-de-lis in chief. Elphinstone, in East Lothian, gave a name to this family; the original estate having passed to the family of Johnstone by marriage, Petindrich, which had been granted by charter 1397 to William de Elphinstone, and other lands in the county of Stirling, were, by Crown charter 1503, erected into the barony of Elphinstone in favour of Sir John, whose son, Alexander, was created a peer.

Three persons of this name belonging to the counties of Edinburgh and Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. In 1471 William Elphinstone, Chancellor of Scotland, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, sat in parliament.

The first lord had a grant of the lordship of Kildrummie, co. Aberdeen, which was erected into a regality, and the family for a time styled themselves Lords Kildrummie.

The crest on the seal of Robert Lord Elphinstone 1564, was a sword bendways; in several MSS. it is a sword with a hand about to grasp it, or perhaps having dropped it; in the reign of James VI. the present crest was adopted.

*RENTOUN OF YT ILK. A coat entirely different from that given by Sir D. Lyndsay and Sir R. Forman for Renton of Billy.

The seal of John de Renton, 1430, has a lion rampant, and that of John Renton, a year earlier, is described by Mr Laing as "a chevron between three buckles (?);" perhaps the charges may have been towers, as in this representation. The arms registered, 1672-78, by John of Lammerton are—argent, a lion rampant within a bordure azure. Nisbet says the lion was carried with alterations of tincture and additions, to show that they held of the Earls of March.

The name is taken from Renton in the Merse. John de Rainton or Rayneton was custumar of Berwick 1327-32; Robert de Rentun witnessed a charter of Herbert, Abbot of Kelso, c. 1225; Billy was the seat of the family in the fifteenth century, and Lammerton and Mordington still belong to a descendant in the female line.

Sir Thomas, physician to George I., of the Berwickshire family, is said in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry to have carried—azure, a lion rampant argent, on a chief gules (?) three stars; he died in 1740. Agnes, first Countess of Leven, is affiliated by genealogists to the Billy family, but the accounts of her descent are contradictory.

Her lordship's father, William, seems to have been a citizen of Dundee, and is complimentarily designed "of that Ilk," and "of Billy;" her mother's name was Alexander, and she is erroneously called sister of the Earl of Stirling.

The Renton coat assigned to the Countess is—argent, a lion rampant azure charged on the shoulder with a buckle or escallop, a bordure engrailed of the second.

FIERNYE OF YT ILK. L., the fess is sable. A name taken from a locality in Fife. William de Ferny occurs in 1390; his descendants held the various offices of keeper of Falkland forest, constable of Cupar, and mair of fee of Crail. Ferny was alienated early in the seventeenth century, and the heiress married Lovell of Ballumbie.

The arms are cut in stone on a monument at Cupar of the fifteenth century.

The coat given here is exactly that of Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, in England, and a family of Farmer, in England, bore the same, with three anchors or on the fess; anchors are the bearing of Ferme or Fairholme

in Scotland, so it would seem that these southern families, with a surname certainly derived from an occupation, have wished to make out a Scottish descent. Sir George Fermor of Easton Neston, ancestor of the Lords Pomfret, was, in 1591, allowed by Cooke, Clarenceux, to omit the anchors from his shield.

*MEIK. These arms were registered about 1680 by Patrick Meik of Ledcassie, co. Perth, without the water in base, and with the boar's head argent; and in 1693 very nearly the same were allowed to Alexander Mikieson of Hill, also in Perthshire.

Patrick of Ledcassie, now Carsie, was grandson of Thomas of that place, who died in 1654, aged seventy, and grandfather of Patrick, also of Ledcassie, which he sold in 1745.

The Rev. George Meik, minister of Redgorton 1713-56, uncle of the the last laird of Leidcassie, was ancestor of the present James Meik, Esq., his representative, and of Thomas Meik, C.E., Edinburgh.

The family appear as holding lands from the Abbots of Cupar from the middle of the fifteenth century; William Mek, in 1457, had a tack of part of Cowbyr; others of the name of Meik or Meyk held lands continuously in Cupar, Arthurston, &c. In 1521 Patrick Meyk contracted his son Andrew in marriage to the sister of Den John Hugone of Cupar.

William Meek, in 1664, acquired Fortisset, co. Lanark, which remains in the possession of his descendants.

69. TAITE OF PIRN. L.; Thomas *dictus* Tayt occurs in the Exchequer Rolls 1329; Robert III. granted a charter of Pren, co. Peebles, to John Tait; and 1441 George Tayt, in a charter, designs himself *dominus de le Pryne*.

George Tait, last of the direct line, died in or before 1677, leaving two daughters, Margaret and Anne; the elder married Alexander Horsbrugh of that Ilk, and was succeeded in Pirn by her son William, and her daughter Janet. On the death, unmarried, of the latter in 1732, her half-brother, John Horsbrugh, inherited Pirn, which is the property of his descendant, who has no blood of the ancient owners.

William Tait of Pirn, in Mid-Lothian, descends from ancestors seated there for several generations.

A younger son of the old family settled in Sweden. Jacob, Private Secretary to King Eric XIV., having in 1632 made proof of his gentle birth, was recognised as noble. He bore three stars argent on the chief, and for crest, a hart's head with a star between the attires.

HAKKETT OF PETFERRANE. L.; the arms are registered with the chief argent and the lion gules; supporters—two falcons proper. Richard Haket was on an inquest c. 1240, Donald Haket 1328; David possessed Lumfennan in the reign of David II.; Robert was, 1372, appointed Sheriff of Kinross for life; in 1399 Philip acquired Pitferrane, which in 1677 was erected into a free barony. John Halkett sat in parliament for Kirkaldy 1593, and many of the lairds of Pitferrane after 1649.

The family is represented by Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, Bart. (pater-

nally Wedderburn), as heir of line, and by John Cornelius Craigie-Halkett-Inglis of Cramond, apparently as heir male.

The owners of Pitfirrane had, by gift in 1565, the singular privilege of selling and exporting coal free of custom or export duty; this right was ratified in 1706-7, and purchased by government in 1788.

*BLANERNE, the arms of LUMSDAINE of Blenearn, co. Berwick. The seals of Adam de Lumsden, 1430, and of Thomas, 1431, have a bend charged with two mullets, while that of Gilbert de Lumsden, 1430, is a bend sinister engrailed between three mullets, two in chief and one in base. Mr Alexander, parson of Flisk, uses, in 1485, a chevron charged with three mullets, in base a rose; and in 1576 the bearings of Mr Thomas, parson of Kinkell, are a chevron charged with three mullets.

Sir D. Lindsay gives Lumsden of Conland, co. Fife—argent, a chevron sable between two wolves' or hounds' heads coupéd gules in chief, and an escallop vert in base.

Nisbet says, the earn perching on a salmon was added after a marriage with the heiress of Blenearn of that Ilk, but there seems no proof of such a marriage. Thomas de Blanerne of Berwickshire swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

The coat, as painted in 1604 at Falahill, had the two mullets in chief and only a buckle on the chevron.

The family take their name from lands in Berwickshire, which were sold in 1607, but repurchased by a descendant, and are now in the possession of Mr Sandys-Lumsdaine of Lumsdaine, Blenearn, and Innergellie.

In 1296 Adam and Rogier de Lummesden of Berwickshire swore fealty to Edward I.; there was a charter, in 1322, of the lands of Blenearn to Gilbert de Lumesden.

In 1349 an English safe-conduct was granted to Thomas de Lummesden, vallettus comitis de Fife; he was probably founder of the family in Fife which ended in Margaret Lumsden of Conland, who married Robert Lundin of Balgonie about 1544.

Robert, younger son of Thomas of Conland, had a charter of lands in Cushnie, co. Aberdeen, 1472, and founded a family still seated there.

The arms registered by Sir James of Innergellie, co. Fife, 1672-78, are—azure, a chevron or between a wolf's head coupéd and a buckle in chief, and in base an escallop argent; supporters—a lion gules and a boar proper; crest—an earn devouring a salmon. A little later Alexander of Cushnie recorded—azure, a buckle or between two wolves' heads in chief and an escallop in base argent; but on a panel at Cushnie are carved the arms of R. L. and E. R., 1618—a chevron between two wolves' heads coupéd and an escallop; the lady's name was Reith, and her arms are a cross engrailed.

KER OF CESFURD. Vert, on a chevron argent three mullets gules, in base a unicorn's head erased of the second.

CARMICHELL OF YT ILK. L.; the fess wreathed appears on seals of members of this family early in the fifteenth century.

They took their name from Carmichael, co. Lanark, which they held

of the Earls of Douglas. George, Treasurer of Glasgow, sat in parliament 1475-82, and was elected Bishop 1482, but died before consecration. John of that Ilk, and John of Meadowflat, sat in parliament 1560.

In 1647 Sir James was created a peer, and the dormant titles are claimed by Sir James Robert Carmichael, Bart.

*EDINGTOWN OF YT ILK. These arms, with the heads coupé, were registered, 1672-78, by George of Balbarton, the representative of Edington of that Ilk, but the lands had been lost from which the name was taken.

The early seals of the family differ entirely from the coat given here. Adam de Edington used a chief charged with three birds; Richard, c. 1450, a chevron between three birds; and Gilbert, in 1453, a bend charged with three mullets, and in sinister chief a hunting-horn.

70. *BLAKYTAR OF TILLIALANE. Sir D. Lindsay gives Blackadder of that Ilk, co. Berwick; the second and third quarters are for Edmonstone, heiress of Tulliallan, who married Patrick Blackadder c. 1480.

Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, who died in 1508, has the chevron charged with three roses on his seal 1491, 1500; and the same bearings are used in 1519 by Robert, commendator of Coldingham. The Tulliallan branch at first carried a mullet in base as a difference, as shown on the seal of John of Tulliallan 1547, and of Roland, a younger son, who was sub-dean of Glasgow 1529. A representation of the archbishop's arms in the Cathedral of Glasgow gives two animals as supporters, which might be horses or foxes.

Robert of Blackadder was in parliament 1464. Robert, last of Blackadder, fell at Flodden, and left two coheiresses, Beatrix and Margaret, who married John and Robert, younger sons of Sir David Home of Wedderburn; from the former descended the Homes who long possessed Blackadder, and quarter the arms.

Tulliallan became heir male, and in 1529 John Blackadder had a charter of that estate as a barony; in 1626 Sir John was created a baronet with a grant of the barony of Blackadder in Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male whomsoever. Financial embarrassment led to a judicial sale of the property, and his descendants not assuming the title, John Blackadder, tailor in Edinburgh, of illegitimate descent, in 1734 managed to carry through a service as heir to the first baronet, and made an unsuccessful claim to the estate, which ended in his being convicted of perjury.

It is incorrectly stated that Marion Blackadder, wife of Laurence Oliphant of Condrie, was heiress of Tulliallan.

The baronetcy remained dormant, although there seems no doubt that Mr John, minister of Troqueer, who died a prisoner in the Bass 1686, was heir to it, and left a large family, the male line of which is extinct.

*BROUN OF HARTRYK. The Brouns of Hartree, co. Lanark, have been erroneously stated to bear three fleurs-de-lis on the chief, which is in some MSS. made gules; their seals show the charges to be mullets, and Crawford accounts for the change of bearing by saying "the author of

this house being a depender of Douglas, Earle of Morton, obtained both the lands and coat in favour of him." He might have added that there was a connection by alliance as well as by vassalage. In 1424 James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, granted a charter of confirmation of the lands of Hertre to Richard Broun, and his heirs by Elizabeth de Tuede, his spouse, described as grand-daughter of the granter, her father, the Baron of Drumelzier, having married the daughter of the Lord of Dalkeith. The Brouns were seated at Hartree in 1376 or earlier, and retained the property till about 1630.

Roger, younger son of the late Richard of Hartree, had Cultermains from James, Earl of Douglas, in 1440, and that estate descended to John, who sold it in 1817, and left a son, the late John Brown, W.S.

From the Hartree family also descended John Broun of Gorgie Milne, near Edinburgh, who, in 1674, registered arms—azure, a fess vair between three fleurs-de-lis argent, thus reverting to the better-known Broun charge and dropping the Douglas mullets; his descendants for a time possessed the barony of Braid, and the present representative is Archibald Broun of Johnstounburn, co. Haddington, advocate.

71. FOSTER OF CORSTORPHIN. L.; a fess gules is added between the three hunting-horns; a ratchhound and a greyhound, both collared gules, for supporters; a dog's head for crest, and the motto, "Hunter bla vy horn."

Esplin, Marchmont Herald, gives the arms of the first Lord Forrester, making the fess sable, and the crest, a hunting-horn argent stringed gules. Other variations are met with, and the arms of this family have not been registered.

On the seal, 1400, of Adam of Corstorphine are—a chevron and three hunting-horns, but Archibald of Corstorphin has the three horns only, with a dog's head as crest, which were also used by James of Corstorphine 1547. Nisbet says that he saw a seal of Archibald of Corstorphine, 1482, with two dogs as supporters.

Adam *dictus* Forrester, burgess of Edinburgh 1362, was the founder of the family, and acquired a great estate; he was knighted, and held offices of dignity.

His son, Sir John, Master of the King's Household and Great Chamberlain, had Corstorphine, a part of which had been acquired by his father from William More of Abercorn; Sir John founded the collegiate church of Corstorphine. Members of this family, from the founder inclusive, sat in the general councils and in parliament.

Walter was Bishop of Brechin 1401 till about 1421, and was Lord Clerk Register.

The Forresters of Skippnich, Garden, and Torwoodhead were an eminent family, and were hereditary keepers of the forest of Torwood. Sir Duncan was comptroller in the reign of James IV. His daughter Margaret married Alexander of Corstorphine, and in 1636 their descendant, George, first Lord Forrester, had a charter of Torwoodhead and other lands united into a barony; but at this time the original family of Torwood-

head was represented by James Forrester. The printed pedigrees omit the Master of Corstorphine, son of the first Lord who, in 1636, was married to the widow of Mr Alexander Keith; he must have died childless before 1651, when Lord Forrester, on his own resignation, obtained a re-grant of his titles and estates in favour of the heirs male of the marriage of his fourth daughter, Jane, with James Baillie, the heirs male of the marriage of his fifth daughter, Liliass, with William Baillie, &c. The title has descended under this limitation to the Earl of Verulam, but the Earl of Glasgow represents Helen Lady Ross, eldest daughter and co-heir of George, first Lord Forrester.

The burgh of Stirling was often represented in parliament by Matthew, Duncan, and Robert Forrester between 1468 and 1587.

Walter was a member of the King's Council 1398-99.

DALMHOY OF YT ILK. L.; these arms were registered by Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, with two serpents nowed as supporters, which had been long carried. The name is taken from their lands in Mid-Lothian; in 1296 Alexander de Dalmahoy of that county, and Henry de Dalmahoy of Linlithgowshire, swore fealty to Edward I.

Alexander had all his lands united into the free barony of Dalmahoy 1598; Sir John was Sheriff of the county, and sat in parliament, 1639. The baronetcy, conferred in 1679 on John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, became extinct on the death of Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, clerk, fifth baronet 10th October 1800.

Sir John of that Ilk is said to have married a daughter of Sir Bernard Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Crawford. Her father, Bernard Lindsay, was of Lochhill in Mid-Lothian, and his father, Thomas Lindsay, was Snowdon Herald and searcher general of Leith; Thomas seems unaffiliated, and in the funeral escutcheons of the Dalmahoyes two different Lindsay coats are assigned to their ancestress.

In the funeral escutcheons the official baton which the Dalmahoyes bore as under masters of the King's Household is represented, but it is not recorded in the Lyon Register.

Sir Alexander de Dalmahoy, c. 1265, granted permission to the monks of Newbottle to pass freely through his lands of Dalmahoy; he and his son Alexander, about the same date, are witnesses to a charter in favour of that monastery.

SANDELANDIS OF CAULDER. L.; there are added in ink: crest—a (?) boar's head; motto—"I traest a better;" supporters—a lady and a savage. These differ from the entry in the Lyon Register for Walter Lord Torphichen 1672-78, when the crest is an eagle displayed proper; motto—"Spero meliora;" supporters—two lions or. The seal of Sir James, Lord of Torphichen and St John, had a chief charged with a label of three points; but he more generally used the coat of the Lord of St John, as given in this MS., which is quartered by the Lords Torphichen. Two savages have also been used as supporters. The additions here are valuable, as being the only MS. authority found for the old crest and motto of the Calder family, before their succession to Torphichen, when

they took the eagle crest borne by the Lord of St John. Nisbet describes a seal of Sir Alexander of Calder 1466, with the crest, the head and neck of a horse, but here it is a head without neck, and like that of a boar; Mr Riddell calls it a camel's head.

Sir James of Calder sat in parliament 1487, and John of Calder in 1560.

The barony of West-Calder was given to Sir James de Sandilands by William, Earl of Douglas, in free marriage with his sister, Eleanor, Countess of Carrick 1335; it remains the property of Lord Torphichen, heir general of the old Douglasses.

LAUDER OF HALTOUN. L.; there is added as crest, a tower, with the motto, "*Vivit post funera virtus.*" Afterwards the griffin in the arms was borne holding a sword in its fore-paw, supporting a saracen's head proper; crest—a demi-griffin issuing from a tower; motto—"Strike alike."

Alan Lauder possessed Hatton, in the county of Edinburgh, early in the reign of Robert II.; the laird sat in parliament 1471, and subsequently. Mr Richard, last of Hatton, who died 1675, having no male issue, settled that barony and other lands, all *de novo* erected into a free barony 1660, on his younger daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Hon. Charles Maitland, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, they and their successors being bound to take the surname and carry the arms of Lauder of Hatton. The elder daughter, Jean, married in 1650 Sir Thomas Elphinstone of Calderhall, and left issue.

The printed pedigrees of the Lauders are very misleading.

In the remarks on the Ragman Roll in Nisbet's Heraldry, Henry de Laudere is said to have taken the oaths, but this is not so; the name is Henry de Larder.

The name is taken from Lauder in Berwickshire, and a family long remained there with the designation of Lauder of that Ilk; Robert, last of the direct line, was dead in 1658, leaving an only child, Isobel Lauder of that Ilk, wife of Alexander Home, bailie of Lauder; in 1683 she was dead, leaving three daughters, among whom the Lauder property was divided.

William, called "of the Dails," burgess of Lauder, living in 1517, had a charter of some lands in 1542, from Robert Lauder of the Bass, who styles him *dilectus consanguineus*, and was ancestor of John Lauder of Newington, merchant in Edinburgh, who, as "descended of the old family of Lauder of that Ilk," registered arms 1672-78—gules, a griffin salient argent, in dexter canton a tower or; crest—a balance equilibrated or; motto—"Mediocria firma." He acquired Fountainhall 1681, which was erected into a barony the next year, and was created a baronet. In 1699 his son, Sir John, a senator of the College of Justice, had a patent of arms with two lions argent as supporters; in the coat the tower was omitted, and a bordure argent substituted as a mark of difference. The crest and motto were also altered.

The griffin segreant appears on very old seals, and in 1425 Sir

Robert of the Bass bore the Royal tressure with the lions as supporters.

Sir Robert was justiciary in the reign of Robert I.; Alexander, Bishop of Dunkeld, died 1411; Thomas, Bishop of Dunkeld, died 1481; William was Bishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland, and died 1425; Robert was Bishop of Dunblane 1447; and George, Bishop of Argyle 1427-62.

Mr Henry Lauder of St Germain's, King's Advocate and Senator of the College of Justice, who died in 1561, was son of Gilbert, an Edinburgh burgess.

The Lauders of the Bass long held that rocky island and great estates in East-Lothian, including Tynninghame, Balgone, Pencaitland, &c. They seem to have been in financial difficulties early in the seventeenth century, and parted with most of their property; a branch retained Bielmouth. Sir Robert of that place was knighted, and Robert of Bielmouth, who died there 1768, seems to have been the last of his line.

From 1471 till 1600 the barons of Bass sat in almost every parliament.

Alexander, Provost of Edinburgh, sat in parliament 1503-5.

CRAWFURD OF HANYNG. L.; the arms here differ, being—gules, a fess ermine between two mullets in chief argent, and a stag's head in base couped or attired sable; the motto, "*Christus vita*," is added.

Of this family was Archibald, Abbot of Holyrood 1457, Lord High Treasurer 1474, who died before 1486. His seals are apparently indistinct, as Mr Laing describes one of 1465 as having only a fess checquy, (?) ermine; another engraved in the Chartulary of Holyrood, shows three charges (perhaps ermine spots) on the fess, one mullet in dexter and a charge in sinister chief. In the "*Lives of the Officers of State*," a fess ermine and a mullet in dexter chief are the arms assigned to the abbot. Sir William possessed the lands of Haining and barony of Manuel, c. 1400. Agnes, Lady of Haining 1546, daughter and coheir of William Crawford of that place, married Thomas, son of Alexander Lord Livingstone.

MYNTEITH OF KERSS. L.; the second and third quarters, azure, three buckles or. The seal of John Menteith has the Stewart fess checquy surmounted of a bend, and these bearings were afterwards simplified by conversion into a bend checquy. William of Kerse in 1496 uses the bend checquy quartering a bend charged with three buckles for Stirling, and for crest, a swan's head and neck. In 1517 William of Kerse has the same arrangement, but the Stirling bend is engrailed and the crest issues from a coronet.

About 1673 George Monteith, merchant in Edinburgh, representer of Kerse, registered the arms given in this MS.; and James of Auldcathie, a cadet, dropped the Stirling quarter and adopted a canton sable charged with a lion's head erased or.

John, son of Sir Walter de Menteith, married, in 1357, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Stirling of Kerse and Alva; their descendants long held

these baronies with the offices of sheriff and forester of Clackmannan. Sir William sat in parliament 1484-88; and another Sir William in the general council held after Flodden. Robert of Kerse sat in parliament 1560. Sir William sold Kerse in 1631; his descendants and those of his brothers having failed, Sir Robert Dalyell of Binns (paternally, Menteith of Auldcathie) was, in 1772, recognised in the Lyon Court as heir male of this ancient family.

Sir James Stuart-Menteth represents the next branch.

72. HEPBURN OF BEINSTOUNE. Hepburn with a mullet argent in base for difference; crest—a dexter arm vested issuing from clouds, the hand grasping the bridle of a horse's head, which issues from the wreath; motto—"Gratus esto;" a lion gardant gules on the dexter side as supporter. The arms, with a mullet in base, are on the seal of John of Beanston 1538. Nisbet says this family descends from a second son of Hepburn of Smeaton. Sir Patrick of Whitecastle, bailie of the nunnery of Haddington, who was charged with treason 1567, was grandfather of Patrick of Beanston, from whom descended Robert of that place, living in 1725.

73. LOGAN OF RESTALRIG. L.; there are added: crest—a demi-eagle rising; motto—"Luif ane God, under ane King;" supporters—a horse and a man dressed in a short tunic, head bare with a band round it, and hair long and flowing. Porteus, and some other authorities, give the piles meeting in point and piercing a man's heart.

The quartering of the eagle has generally been said to be for Ramsay, but no intermarriage with that family is proved; Mr Riddell, while remarking this, adds, "the bearing of the eagle is not properly explained."

Thomas de Lestalric was Sheriff of Edinburgh in the beginning of thirteenth century, and in 1225 was proprietor of Hailes, which descended to the Logans.

In 1296 Johan de Lastalirik, of the county of Edinburgh, did homage to Edward I. In the Record Office there is a detached seal of Simon de Lasalric with an eagle displayed, so there is hardly room to doubt that the Logans acquired Restalrig or Lestarrick, in the fourteenth century, by marriage with the heiress of the old family, who took their name from it. 1382 is the last notice of the Lestalrics, and in 1398 Sir Robert Logan is lord of Lestalric.

In 1296 Wautier Logan, Thurbrand de Logan, of the county of Dumfries, and Wautier Logan of Lanarkshire, did homage to Edward I.

A detached seal of Walter Logan in the Record Office, probably appended to the deed of homage, has three piles in point.

Hutton gives a seal of Robert Logan of Restalrik, 1279 (?), with the same bearings, which were also used in 1440 by Robert of Restalrig, and 1504-10 by Sir John of Restalrig.

In 1565 John, a cadet, uses the same with a mullet in base. In 1513 John Logan's seal is—first and fourth, three piles; second and third, a boar's head erased. In 1542 the bearings on the seal of Robert, son and apparent heir of Sir Robert of Restalrig, were—first and fourth,

three piles in point ; second, an eagle displayed ; third, three papingoes for Pepdie.

The same bearings are carved at Restalrig on the tombstone of Janet Ker, Lady Restalrig, who died in 1526, impaled with Ker of Ancrum.

It thus seems established that the piles should be in point ; that the heart is a seventeenth century addition, although Nisbet seems to say that it was on a seal of 1398 ; lastly, that the eagle is for Restalrig.

The only entry in the Lyon Register is, Mr George Logan of that Ilk, co. Ayr, 1672-78—or, three passion nails meeting at the points and piercing through a man's heart gules. At a very early period the Logans held lands in Ayrshire ; James was Sheriff-depute 1539, but George, in 1600, is the first met with designed of that Ilk. Hugh, the last of the family, the well-known witty laird of Logan, sold the estate and died unmarried in 1802. His sister, Mrs Goodlet-Campbell, inherited the properties of Burnhead and Hillar.

Adam de Logan witnessed a charter of Alexander II., c. 1235, to the church of Scone. His descendants possessed Malles in Gowrie, and made grants to the monastery of Scone.

Sir Robert is said to have married a daughter of Robert II., and to have had a charter, in 1395, of the barony of Grougar in Ayrshire from Robert III., *dilecto fratri nostro*. "Nisbet's Heraldry."

The Logans held lands in that county as well as in the Carse of Gowrie, in addition to their chief seat of Restalrig, for many generations. Restalrig sat in parliament 1543-60.

Fast Castle, with Gunsgreen, Nether Ayton, &c., was acquired by marriage with a coheiress of Home, and her descent from the heiress of the Pepdies accounts for the arms of the latter family being quartered by Logan of Restalrig.

Sir Robert of Restalrig, Admiral of Scotland, founded the monastery of St Anthony at Leith, and died 6th March 1439, on which day mass was sung there for the souls of himself, dame Katherine, his spouse, their predecessors and successors.

Robert Logan of Restalrig was, by correspondence, implicated in the Gowrie plot, but died before July 1607, and the discovery was only made by the confession of Sprott, the votary, in 1608 ; upon this Logan's body was exhumed, and, after a trial, at which his eldest son Robert, then a minor, was summoned but did not appear, sentence of forfeiture for treason was pronounced ; his "name, memory, and dignitie" were declared to be "extinct and abolisheit, and his armes cancellat, rivine, and deleitt furth of the buikis of armes and nobilitie ;" his goods and lands were forfeited and escheat, and his posterity pronounced unable to possess or enjoy any offices, lands, &c. He had, between 1597 and 1605, sold nearly all his lands.

Nisbet says that the baron of Restalrig left two sons, George and John, who went abroad, that the elder died, the younger returned, possessed part of Restalrig, and was ancestor of the Logans of Burncastle in

Lauderdale. His pedigree seems far wrong; in the first place, Robert was the name of the son and heir. A family in the United States claimed descent from a Patrick Logan, *said* to be son of the traitor.

On the 2nd of April 1616, the forfeiture of Robert of Restalrig was reversed in favour of his lawful children, Alexander, Janet, and Ann, except as regards their claim to the succession of their late father, which seems to show that the eldest son was dead, and that these were the only survivors.

The ancestor of Burncastle was certainly a John Logan, portioner of Restalrig, who in 1613 was dilated for hearing mass in Edinburgh in 1609, the date at which his alleged elder brother was under age. Then this John, the portioner, had a brother Archibald who, in 1645, was served tutor to the three young daughters of George Logan of Burncastle, son of John. As George married in 1640, it seems impossible that he could be son of a younger son of Robert of Restalrig. Nisbet farther makes George, above named, acquire Burncastle by marriage with Isobel, daughter of Ludovick Fowler of that place. The Fowlers do not appear to have owned Burncastle at all; George Logan of Burncastle married the only child who left issue of Captain Ludovick Fowler, "portioner of Restalrig."

When John was in difficulties in 1613, his cautioner was Andrew Logan of Coitfield, son and successor of John of Coitfield, proprietor of lands in the barony of Restalrig, who may have been his brother. The Coitfield family seem to have been an old branch of Restalrig, and among the persons for whom the monks of St Anthony said mass were William of Coitfield and Annabel, his wife, and Patrick of Coitfield and his wife Janet. In 1520 Robert of Coitfield was Provost of Edinburgh. Andrew of Coitfield was, in 1609, found free from all concern in the plot, and from all prejudice that he might suffer by the forfeiture of his chief and superior.

RAMSAY OF DAHOVSE. L.; an eagle displayed is the bearing on a detached seal of William de Rameseye, probably appended to his deed of homage to Edward I. in 1296.

In 1401 James de Ramsay uses the same, with a unicorn's head for crest, and two griffins as supporters.

There are instances of the eagle being two headed. William, Earl of Fife, in 1358 has the eagle surmounted of a bendlet engrailed.

In 1296 no less than eleven persons of the name swore fealty to the King of England—two from the county of Edinburgh, five from Fife, two from Berwick, one from Angus, and one from Argyll.

Simon de Ramsay witnessed charters in the reigns of Malcolm and William the Lyon, and from that time the name is often met with.

Sir Alexander of Dalhousie, Sheriff of Teviotdale and keeper of Roxburghe Castle, was starved to death in Hermitage Castle by the knight of Liddesdale. In 1359 Robert was Sheriff of Forfar, and William Sheriff of Edinburgh. Alexander of Dalhousie sat in the general council 1440, and his grandson, Sir Alexander, in parliament 1471-81. In the begin-

ning of the seventeenth century the family consisted of three brothers,—Sir George of Dalhousie, who was created Lord Ramsay 1618; Sir John, who took a prominent part in the rescue of James VI. from the Gowrie conspirators, and was created, in 1606, Viscount of Haddington, and in 1620 Earl of Holderness in England; and James, who went to Sweden in 1614, with recommendations from James Baron Spens, Swedish Ambassador in London, whose daughter he afterwards married. There was also a daughter, Alice, a legatee under the will of her brother the Earl.

The arms, crest, and supporters, which are on the seal of James Ramsay 1401, continue the bearing of the Earl of Dalhousie. Cuthbert Ramsay, Captain of Crichton Castle, younger son of Nicholas of Dalhousie, married, c. 1552, Agnes Stewart, Countess of Bothwell.

HERRING OF GILMERTON. F.; Walter de Hayeroun was *clericus regis* 1178-80.

John Heryng fought with distinction for David II. The "Memorie of the Somervilles" contains a notice of his descendants, and of a domestic tragedy which brought the family nearly to ruin. He had a Crown charter, forty-first David II., of the barony of Glasclune in Perthshire, and other grants from that king and from Robert II.

Patrick was a hostage in England 1340. Paton was taken prisoner at Neville's Cross. Patrick and John were both of the household of Queen Joan. Giles, daughter of Sir John Herring, is stated to have married Sir Walter Somerville in 1372, bringing him half the lands of Gilmerton.

The other half remained with the male line of the Herrings till the seventeenth century, and they also held Glasclune, Lethendy, Cluny, Tulliebole, Little Blair, Callie, &c., intermarrying with the Earls of Athole, Lords Gray, Crichton of Cairnes, and other families.

David of Lethendy sat in parliament 1607, but soon after this the family declined.

In Northumberland the Herons of Hadston, Bokenfield, Ford, and Chipchase, long held a considerable position; barons by tenure from the reign of John till 1296, barons by writ of summons 1371 and 1393, baronets 1662. Their bearing—three herons, or a chevron between three herons—differs entirely from that of the Herrings of Scotland, but it is from the English family that the Herons in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright claim descent. The coat they carry, however, seems rather to indicate a community of origin with the northern family; it is argent, two lions rampant affrontée, supporting between their forepaws a rose gules stalked and leaved vert. Two herons proper were allowed as supporters, in 1767, to Patrick Heron, styled of that Ilk.

Various and contradictory accounts are given of the origin of the Herons in Scotland, but it is at least certain that their family property of Kirouchtree has been in their possession for upwards of three centuries. About 1700 the designation was changed to, of that Ilk. Stuart Mary, daughter and heir of Patrick of Heron, M.P. for the Stewartry, by Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, his wife, married, in 1802, Sir John Maxwell of

Springkell, Bart., who assumed the additional surname and arms of Heron. Her ladyship, in 1851, executed an entail, under which her second surviving son inherited the estates and took the name and arms of Heron.

A *quasi* recognition of the alleged English origin of the Kirouchtree line took place early in the last century. William, said to be a son of Ford, settled in Lincolnshire, and was father of Sir John of Cressy Hall, Treasurer of the Chamber to Henry VIII., whose descendant, Sir Edward, K.B. 1603, left a son and two daughters, Henry Heron of Cressy, M.P. for the county of Lincoln, who d.s.p. 1730; Anne Lady Fraser of Durris, co. Kincardine, who d.s.p. 1769; and Dorothy, married Francis Fane of Fulbeck, and had one son, who d.s.p.

Mr Henry Heron, having no near relatives of his own name, settled his estates, failing issue of his sister and nephew, on Patrick Heron of Kirouchtree, M.P. for Kirkcudbright, whose grandson, Patrick of Heron above named, succeeded on the death of Lady Fraser.

It was a condition in the will of Mr Henry Heron that his arms should be quartered, and this was repeated in the entail made by the late Lady Heron-Maxwell, but the arms recorded by the Rev. Michael Maxwell-Heron are those of Heron of Heron alone. The Cressy estates are not now in possession of this family.

SINCLAIR OF ROSLIN. L., no mullet. A cross engrailed is the only charge on the seal of Sir William de Sancto Claro 1292, and the same was recorded by James Sinclair of Roslin 1672-78.

Henry de Sancto Clero was present in the court of William the Lyon at Edinburgh, A.D. 1180. Henry and Alan de Sainclair are witnesses to a charter of William de Morville a few years later. Five persons of the name swore fealty to Edward I. Sir Henry of Roslin was one of the barons of Scotland who, in 1320, addressed a letter to the Pope.

Many fables have sprung up in connection with the history of this great and ancient race, such as their possession of Roslin in the reign of David I., their being Dukes of Oldenburgh, and Hereditary Grand Master Masons of Scotland from the reign of James II.

See Father Hay's "Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn," edited by James Maidment, advocate.

The original charter, 14th September, thirty-first Alexander III., of the lands of Roskelyn and Cattekon to Sir William de St Clair, on the resignation of Henry de Roskelyn, is printed in the chartulary of Newbottle.

Sir William was justiciary of Galloway and sheriff of four counties.

Sir Henry of Roslin survived his sons, Sir William and John, who both lost their lives in Spain on the expedition with the heart of Robert Bruce.

His grandson and successor, William, was Earl of Orkney. William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, founder in 1446 of the Collegiate Church of Roslin, resigned the former earldom to the Crown in 1470, and had several sons, of whom the eldest was ancestor of the Lords Sinclair, the

second was Earl of Caithness, and the third Sir Oliver of Roslin, Pentland, and Herbertshire sat in parliament 1485-87. It has been said that Sir Oliver was elder brother of the Earl of Caithness, but the mullet long borne is the mark of cadency of the third son.

Oliver of Roslin sat in parliament 1505, William in 1560, and Sir William in 1584.

A younger son of Roslin was Oliver Sinclair of Pitcarnis and Whytekirk, Captain of Tantallon Castle, the favourite of James V., who, in 1542, gave him a tack of the Crown property in Orkney and Shetland.

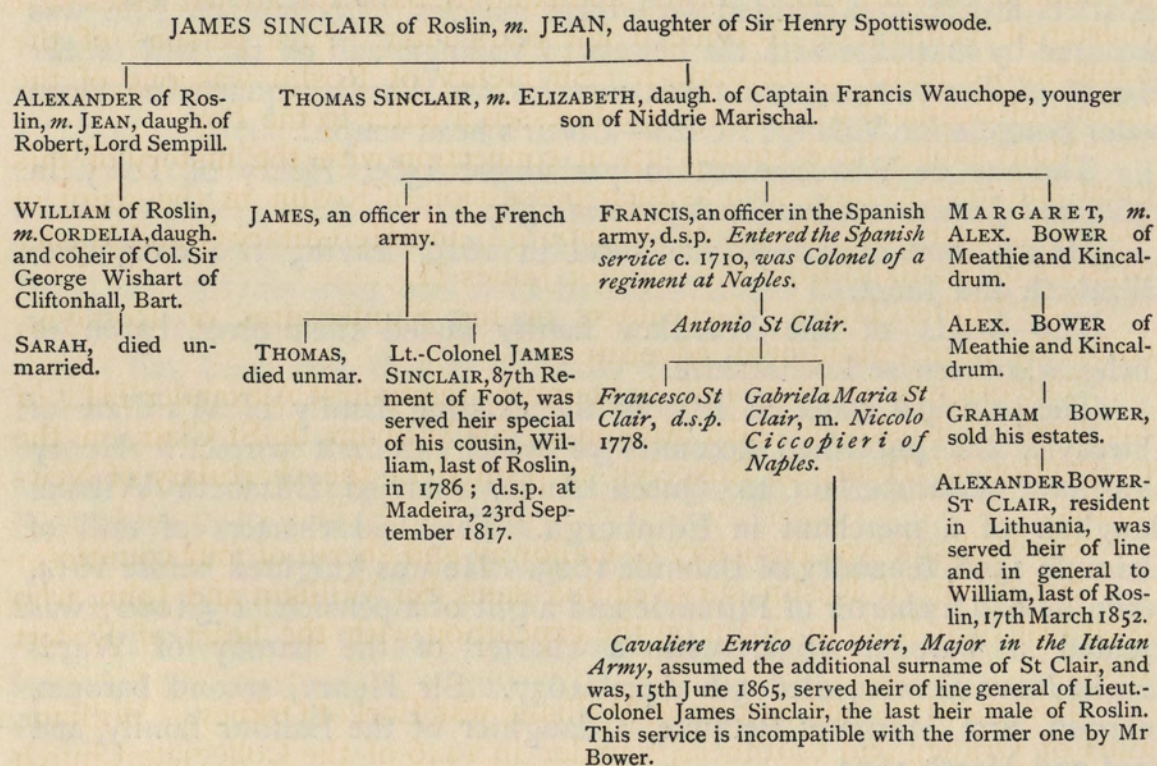
Henry of Whytekirk married Eupheme, daughter and coheir of Eupheme Makcalzean, Lady of Cliftonhall, who was burnt for witchcraft in 1591. The heiress of this branch married Captain Ramsay, and was mother of the sixth Earl of Dalhousie.

John of Roslin defended his castle against General Monk, and after it was much damaged and taken, was kept a prisoner at Tynemouth for a considerable time, and the family was nearly ruined.

Jean Spottiswoode, Lady Roslin, in various petitions to parliament and to the Crown, pathetically sets forth the sales of extensive estates, that the remaining small part of the estate is heavily burdened, that the crops and wood had been cut, and that with her large family she had hardly a bed to lie on.

William, last of Roslin, sold the last fragment of his inheritance, and died in January 1778, leaving an only child, Sarah, who died unmarried.

As the representation has been a matter in dispute, it will be convenient to show the last generations in a tabular form; the statement of the Cavaliere Ciccopieri is printed in italics. Mr Bower, in 1854, obtained the Royal licence to assume the additional surname of St Clair, and in 1852 registered the arms of St Clair and Bower quarterly.



No supporters have been registered, but the barons of Roslin long bore a mermaid holding a trident and a griffin.

PENNYCUIK OF YT ILK. L.; Hughe, Huwe, and Margaret de Penicok, of the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

The same bearings are on a seal of George Pennycuik 1473. As registered, 1672-78, by Alexander of Newhall, the field is or and the horns are stringed and garnished gules. Argent appears thus to have been the original field, as Porteus, in 1662, blazons "argent *aliter* or."

The barony from which this family took its name was in their possession in the reign of Alexander II., when W. de Penycok is one of the persons directed to fix the extent of the lands of Lethenhope, and soon after Sir David de Penicoke is named.

Alexander, named above, sold the estate about 1646, and settled at Newhall, which, on his death at the age of ninety, descended to his son Alexander, who had acquired Romanno in Peeblesshire by marriage with Margaret Murray in 1676. He was author of a "Description of Tweeddale," and of Poems, and died in 1722, leaving two daughters, married to Oliphant of Lanton and Farquharson of Aboyne.

WARDLAW OF YT ILK. L., as Wardlaw of Richartoune.

There are in Scotland several places named Wardlaw, from which this surname may have been derived, but there is no evidence of the existence of Wardlaws of that ilk.

Henry Wardlaw had a charter from Robert I. of half the barony of Wilton, co. Roxburgh, which remained in possession of the family for several generations.

Walter was Bishop of Glasgow 1368, a Cardinal in 1385, and died in 1387. His seal, 1368, has a fess between three mascles and charged with three crosses; supporters—two lions. His nephew, Henry, Bishop of St Andrews 1404-40, had on his seal, 1419, two shields, the one charged with three mascles, the other having a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée, and charged with three mascles. Lochore, co. Fife, was acquired by marriage with the heiress of Valange, and on the seal of Sir Henry of Torry, 1444, are three mascles for Wardlaw quartering three water bougets for Valange; crest—a boar's head coupé.

Thomas de Wardlaw sat in parliament 1369, Henry of Torry in 1560, and James was Justice-depute in 1589.

Henry, last of Torry, was dead in 1619, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Janet.

The heads of the Wardlaw family styled themselves baron of Inchgaw, otherwise Lochorshire.

The principal cadet in Fife is the existing family of Wardlaw of Pitreavie, the published accounts of which are not correct. Henry Wardlaw, Chamberlain to Queen Anne, married Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of a merchant in Edinburgh. They had charters of mill of Balmule 1596, tenandry of Balmule 1603. He was knighted before 1614, when he had a charter of Pitreavie and a gift of a pension of £1000; was created a baronet 1631, with a charter of the barony of Wardlaw in Nova Scotia; died 5th April 1637. Sir Henry, second baronet, married, first, Margaret Bethune, a daughter of the Balfour family, and died 2nd March 1653.

Pitreavie was sold early in last century, but Balmule remained for some time longer in the possession of the family.

The arms registered, 1672-78, by Sir Henry of Pitreavie, baronet, were—first and fourth, azure, three mascles or; second and third, azure, three water bougets or; crest—an estoile or; motto—“*Familias firmat pietas.*”

Sir Archibald died, unmarried, 29th January 1874, and it is understood that the title has devolved on the grandson of his uncle Henry, now Sir Henry Wardlaw, baronet.

The next branch of the family, formerly seated at Abden, co. Fife, descended from John, younger son of the first baronet, is represented by Robert Balfour Wardlaw-Ramsay of Whitehill, co. Edinburgh, who, in 1849, registered the arms of Ramsay, quartering Wardlaw as Pitreavie, with a crescent argent for difference.

The Wardlaws of West Reston, co. Berwick, descended of Torry, bore the mascles within a bordure engrailed or; the coheiresses, about the middle of the seventeenth century, were Alison, wife of Andrew Burnett, advocate; Magdalene, wife of Robert Hamilton, merchant, Edinburgh; and Joanna.

Robert III., in the second year of his reign, granted a charter of Riccarton and Warriston, in the barony of Currie, to Marion Wardlaw, widow of Gilbert Wardlaw, and to Andrew, their son. The male line of this branch ended on the death of Richard of Warriston in 1595, leaving a daughter, Agnes Wardlaw of Warriston, living 1607.

Stacie says Warriston bore the fess argent and charged with one rose.

To this line probably belonged the Wardlaws of Kilbaberton, near Currie; the seal of Henry of Kilbaberton, 1530, has the fess between three mascles and charged with a mullet between two crescents.

74. FAIRLE OF BRAID. L.; instead of a ribbon engrailed there is a ribbon sinister; in dexter chief a mullet gules; added in ink, crest—a unicorn's head erased; motto—“I am redde;” supporter—on the dexter a hound collared. The coat recorded, 1672-78, by Richard of Braid is—or, a lion rampant gules holding a star azure between his forepaws, over all a bendlet gules; crest—a unicorn's head couped; motto—“I am readie;” no supporters entered, but Stacie, about the same date, gives two spaniels. Braid, as early as 1639, was held by Sir William Dick, so this Richard was only representer of the Fairlies.

It has been said that this family descends from a natural son of Robert II., and the arms favour this theory. William Fairlie, who had been one of the custumars of Edinburgh in 1342, had a grant as a reward for his share in taking the Castle of Edinburgh, and is named in the Exchequer Rolls as early as 1329.

William Fairlie had a charter of Innerleith from Robert I., and Braid was held by William Fairlie in the reign of Robert II., when he resigned Bavelaw to his son John upon his marriage. It is plain, therefore, that the royal origin, if true at all, must be thrown back to an earlier date.

Robert of Braid sat in convention 1567, and Alexander in parliament 1597. The Fairlies retained the barony of Braid till the reign of Charles I., when the head of the family was Sir Robert. Alexander, son and apparent heir of Robert of Braid, was contracted in marriage, 7th April 1584, with Martha, daughter of John Knox, the reformer, and had several children.

About the time that the family of Braid declined, an Edinburgh burgess, John Fairlie, probably a descendant, appears as owner of Bruntsfield and of lands in Restalrig; his son William was knighted.

William of Bruntsfield registered arms, 1672-78, resembling those of Braid—or, a lion rampant and in chief three stars gules; crest—a lion's head couped or; motto—"Paratus sum."

He acquired Little Dreghorn, co. Ayr, and Bruntsfield was sold. His son William executed an entail in 1703 of the Ayrshire estate, and had a Crown charter erecting his lands into the barony of Fairlie.

The male line of this family ended in 1803, on the death of Alexander Fairlie of Fairlie, when the estate passed to his sister Margaret, wife of Sir William Cunningham of Robertland, Bart., by whose descendant it has lately been sold.

In the parish of Largs there was another family of Fairlie, taking their surname from their lands, and bearing an entirely different coat—argent, or or, a chevron between three water bougets sable. Rauf Faireye (? Fairleye) of the county of Ayr, who signed the Ragman Roll in 1296, was probably ancestor of this line, which retained its estate till the beginning of last century.

FALCKNER. An addition in ink, a chevron between three falcons' heads erased.

75. CRECHTOUN OF BROUNSTOUN. L.; ermine, a lion rampant azure, which agrees with Forman and Balfour. Porteus gives both coats.

William de Crichton had the lands of Braidwood in Mid-Lothian from David de Pennycuk, and obtained a Crown charter of confirmation fifth Robert II. Margaret, his widow, had a charter of Gilbertoun, in the same county, 1410. After the middle of the fifteenth century these lands were possessed by John of Brunston. Alexander of Brunston was forfeited for treason 1548, but after his death the decree was reduced 1558, at the instance of his son and successor, John of Brunston.

In 1592 John of Brunston, with consent of his spouse, Margaret Adamson of the Craigmook family, and of his son James, and Jean Fairlie his spouse, sold Gilbertoun for 40,000 merks to Jean Fleming, Lady Thirlestane. James was served heir of his father in 1608, and had sold Brunston before his death. In 1637 his son David, then resident in Ireland, was served heir to him in annual-rents over the mills of Musselburgh.

In 1609 Abraham Crichton, brother of the laird of Brunston, had a grant of two thousand acres of land in Ulster, Thomas of Brunston being cautioner for him.

Thomas was certainly not the head of the family at that date, but may

have been a son of the last laird. The Earl of Erne appears to be the descendant of the settler in Ireland. He carries argent, a lion rampant azure, but the arms in the Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office, 1669, of Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of George Creighton, wife of Randall Adams of Ledwichstown, co. West Meath, are those given for Brunston in L.

MOUBRAY OF BARNBougall. L.; the crown is an antique one.

The seals of Geoffrey in 1292, and Sir Roger in the reign of Robert I., are a lion rampant with a label in chief, and in 1564 that of John of Barnbougall is a lion rampant uncrowned. The crown, however, is on those of John 1511 and Barbara 1534, both of Barnbougall; the first has a stork's head as crest.

Philippa, heiress of the family, married Sir Bartholomew de Loen, and they had a charter from David II. of the barony of Dalmeny. A seal of Philippa, in 1395, gives her own arms—a lion rampant, impaled with her husband's, three eagles' heads erased; supporters—two lions sejant gardant.

Robert Barton, who married Barbara Moubray, lady of Barnbougall, and assumed her surname and arms, quartered three bars wavy with the crowned lion of Moubray on his seal 1534. Latterly, the Moubray coat has been alone borne by the family and its cadets, and Nisbet gives as supporters a man and woman.

Cockairny, in Fife, has been the seat of an existing branch, now probably heir male of the marriage of Philippa and Sir Bartholomew de Loen, for nearly four hundred years.

Philip de Moubray sat *in curia regis* 1208, and there seems no doubt that he was a younger son of the great English house of Mowbray, afterwards Dukes of Norfolk. In Charles' Roll of English Arms, the coat of Roger de Mowbray, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, is gules, a lion rampant argent, which is quartered by the Howards, and agrees with the earliest seal of the Moubrays in Scotland.

Roger sat in council c. 1255, and was Sheriff of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Haddington. Sir Geoffrey, in 1294, was Justiciary of Lothian, and owned the manor of Bolton in Northumberland.

For their adherence to the Baliols, a large part of their lands were forfeited.

Moubray of Barnbougall sat in parliament 1484-88.

The elder line parted with their estates early in the seventeenth century, having suffered in various ways. Francis was accused of a plot against James VI., and of counterfeiting Cecil's writing; in trying to escape from Edinburgh Castle he lost his life in 1603, and his body was exposed on the gibbet. Several ladies of the family belonged to the household of Queen Mary, one of them becoming wife of Gilbert Curle, and she and her sister were in receipt of pensions from the King of Spain. Walter had gone to Spain in 1600. Philip was forced to leave Scotland in 1601, and at that time James had been for ten years a prisoner at Westminster.

FAWSYDE OF THAT ILK. L.; seal of Roger de Fausyde, 1326—a

crane within a bordure engrailed. The surname is taken from Fawsyde, co. Haddington, and Alan de Fawsyde is named in the chartulary of Soltre c. 1200. John of Fawsyde sat in parliament 1467.

The heiress of the chief line married Sir William Douglas of Kelhead; George Fawsyde of Cowthropple left three coheiresses in 1624, of whom Janet married John Ker of Lochtour.

MURRAY OF DARNHALL. Blackbarony is added. F.

GIFFORD OF SHERIFFHALL. L.; ermine, three bars gules, a bordure of the second.

STEWART OF CRAIGIEHALL. L.

76. LAWSON. Sable, on a chevron between three garbs argent a crescent.

*ORROK OF THAT ILK. Arms registered 1672-78 by Alexander of that Ilk, co. Fife—sable, on a chevron or between three mullets argent as many chess rooks of the field.

Symon de Oroc witnessed a charter in 1248; in 1296 Symund and Robert de Orrok of the county of Fife swore fealty to Edward I.

The original estate in Fife, which was erected into a barony in the seventeenth century, was sold and lands in Aberdeenshire acquired, to which the name of Orrok was given; they are still in the possession of the family.

M'CULLOCH OF CARDINESS, added in ink. L.

BALFOUR OF MONTQUHANIE. L.; a saltire coupé sable in base.

77. HEPBURN OF RIKERTOUN. Hepburn with a buckle in base.

LYDDELL. L.; the stars are not pierced.

BYNNING OF THAT ILK. L.; seal of Simon de Beny 1399—a bend engrailed between a star of six points in chief and a crescent in base.

James Binning of Carlowrie haugh, advocate, registered arms 1672-78—argent, on a bend engrailed sable a waggon of the first; crest—a horse's head furnished with furniture for a waggon; motto—"Virtute dologue."

The arms entered in 1675 by Sir William of Walliford, Provost of Edinburgh, have the waggon or and a bordure sable.

William de Binin was prior of Newbottle, and afterwards abbot of Cupar.

WAWANE OF STEINSTON. L.

BALFOUR OF CARRISTOUN. L.; the heiress Isabel married John, second son of George Lord Seton, p. 27.

SETON OF TOUCH. The name is in a later hand, and the first entry is obliterated. Arms—vert, a lion rampant with a plumed helmet on his head. This may be a variation of the coat given in L. for Touch of that Ilk.

78. RAMSAY OF EASTBARNES. Arms nearly obliterated.

LINDSAY OF DOWHILL. L.; the base, instead of having two bars wavy or, is nearly covered with a representation of water with waves, and in base a crescent argent; this nearly agrees with the entry in the Lyon Register for John of Dowhill, 1673.

One of the oldest branches of the house of Lindsay, being descended from Sir William of Rossie, Crambeth, and Logie, younger brother of David, first Earl of Crawford; now represented by David Baird Lindsay, Esq.

SLEICH OF SLEICHIS HOUSES (?) Or, three piles sable, and in base two serpents gliding proper.

Seal of Richard Sleich, 1431—a bend, and in sinister chief a buckle; Patrick, in 1473, uses a bend sinister between two fleurs-de-lis, and charged with as many buckles.

Sleichis Houses is in Berwickshire. Sleich of Cumledge, in that county, ended in an heiress in the latter part of the sixteenth century, Jean, wife of Archibald Auchinleck.

John Sleich of Glengelt, Provost of Haddington, who long sat in parliament, left a son, Mr John of Glengelt, who d.s.p., and two daughters, Agnes, who married Mr Henry Cockburn, and her son, in 1695, was served heir of his uncle and grandfather; and Christian, wife of Mr John Robertson.

In 1329 Christian Sleich had a gift from the King.

*M'MORRAN OF GLASPANE. This, with a bordure for difference and the hand a dexter one, was registered 1672-78 by John, late bailie of Edinburgh, whose great-grand father was a son of the above family.

Porteus has two mullets instead of the mullet and crescent.

James of Newhall in Fife died about 1645, leaving a daughter and heir, Anne, who married in 1661 Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, and was mother of Margaret, wife of Alexander, Earl of Marchmont.

In the Funeral Escutcheons of this family the charges in flank are spur rowels, and there is sometimes a plain bordure.

Ninian was a commissioner on the coinage 1599.

John, Bailie of Edinburgh, was killed in 1595 by William Sinclair, afterwards Sir William of Mey, then a boy at the High School of Edinburgh, when trying to suppress a riot there.

Glaspane in Lanarkshire was the property of the family for several generations, and the name occurs in that county in the fifteenth century.

KER OF SAMUELSTON. L.

79. MAKNAUGHT OF THAT ILK. L.; this coat, without the mullet, was registered by John M'Naught of Kilquharitie 1672-78.

Fergus M'Nauch of Culconnady, and John M'Nauch of Craigow, were on an assize 1448; in 1643 Nicolas, wife of Robert Lennox of Dursdow, was heir of line and of provision of her brother, Roger M'Naucht of Kilquhanitie, but the estate remained in the male line of the family for nearly a hundred years longer; there was another sister, Sarah, wife of Samuel Lockhart, merchant burgess of Edinburgh.

Gilberd Makenaght, of the county of Dumfries, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Roger sat in parliament for Edinburgh 1593-98.

In the seventeenth century a family of merchant burgesses of the name of Macmath flourished in Edinburgh, and the arms assigned to them in Funeral Escutcheons—sable, a chevron checquy argent and azure between three lions' heads erased of the second—are certainly founded on M'Naught. They intermarried with the Kinlochs, Trotters, Dicks, and other families of rich merchants in Edinburgh.

Some of the Kilquhanitie family were merchant burgesses and bailies of Edinburgh about the same time.

In 1593 James Makmath graduated at the University there.

OGSTON OF THAT ILK. F.

BALLANDENE. There is added, of Auchnoule. L.; the seal of Sir James of Broughton, 1604, has a thistle as crest; supporters—two female figures emblematical of peace and justice.

To his son William, who was created Lord Bellenden, the arms were confirmed in 1668, with the addition of the Royal tressure; crest—a hart's head couped with a cross between his tynes or; motto—"Sic itur ad astra;" another motto is added in W., "*Ditat servata fides.*"

BALLANTYNE OF THAT ILK, otherwise Bannatyne—azure, a cross between a crescent in the first quarter, and three mullets, one in each of the other quarters, or. On the seal of James, burgess of Edinburgh 1549, the crescent is in the fourth quarter. See L.

John of Corhouse, co. Lanark, registered arms 1672-78—argent, a cross between four mullets azure.

Ninian of Kames, in Bute, at the same time recorded—gules, a chevron argent between three mullets or; supporters; two angels proper winged or.

This family, latterly designed of that Ilk, ended in an heiress, Isabella, who married Roderick M'Leod of Sunbank, and was mother of William M'Leod Bannatyne of Bannatyne, who, in 1795, was allowed to quarter the arms and bear the supporters; he was afterwards a Senator of the College of Justice and was knighted, sold Kames and d.s.p. 1833.

Corhouse was in the possession of John de Bennachtyne about 1360; it was sold by Sir John Ballantyne of Crookdike, in Cumberland, son of John, whose arms are recorded.

Jane, heiress of Crookdike, married Lawson Dykes, Esq., and is represented by L. F. Ballantine-Dykes of Dovenby Hall in Cumberland.

Thomas Bannatyne of Newtyle 1577, and James of Newhall 1626, were Senators of the College of Justice; George Bannatyne was of their family.

PARK OF THAT ILK. L.; the stags' heads are cabossed. George of Foulfurdlees, descended of the family of Parkswells, registered arms 1672-78—or, a fess checquy gules and argent between three bucks' heads cabossed, within a bordure of the second. Arms entered at the same time for James Park, are composed with Fraser seemingly, as the field is azure and three fraises take the place of the bucks' heads. He is probably the Mr James Park *alias* Fraser of Clocharbie, who, in 1671, was served heir general of his daughter Barbara. In a birthbrief granted by Sir Alexander Erskine, Lyon, one of the quarters is—Park, or, a chevron checquy azure and argent between three bucks' heads erased gules.

Sir John de Park was Deputy-Constable in 1264. Robert II., in the fourth year of his reign, confirmed a charter of John, Earl of Carrick, to John de Park, of various lands in the barony of Kilbride. In 1296 Sir John de Park, of the county of Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I.

SPREWLL OF COLDOUN. L.; before 1308 Walter Spreuil witnessed a charter by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox; 1366 Walter Sprovll pays the contribution of the barony of Glasgow.

Walter was steward of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, from whom he had charters of Dalchorne and Dalmore, which remained in possession of his descendants till about 1620.

John sat in parliament for Renfrew 1579.

80. LESLIE OF BALQUHANE. Argent, on a fess azure three buckles or, in base a crescent gules. This coat without the crescent was registered, 1672-78, by Alexander of Balquhain; there are no supporters, but two griffins were borne by the Counts Leslie.

It is remarkable in the Leslie family that the Earls of Rothes, Lords Lindores, and Lords Newark also bore griffins as supporters. The Leslies of Wardes assumed the same, and two griffins appear as supporters on a monument of Leslie of Findrassie, c. 1600.

Porteus gives the arms of Balquhain—Leslie between two fleurs-de-lis azure; and for the Lord of Leslie—Leslie within a double tressure gules. Stacie gives the same for Leslie of that Ilk, with two griffins proper as supporters.

The seal of Sir Norman de Lecelin, 1292, is three buckles on a bend.

CONGELTOUN OF YATT ILK. L.

FORBES OF FETTERQUHARNE. Azure, a fess or between three bears' (?) heads couped.

81. *CORSEIR OF YT ILK. Nicol Cosour of Berwickshire, 1296, swore fealty to Edward I. Adam Cosour was, in 1360, one of the collectors of contributions from that shire.

Adam Cosour sat in parliament 1467-69.

Robert I. granted charters to Henry Cosur, or Henry called Cosure, of lands in Bondington and Lamberton, co. Berwick; David II., in the thirty-second year of his reign, confirmed to his Macer, Adam Cossour, lands in Eyemouth. Robert II., in the third year of his reign, granted to Henry, son of John Cossour, the lands of Otterburn, on his father's resignation.

*LAING OF YT ILK. These bearings supported by two angels are on the seal of John, Bishop of Glasgow 1477.

On the tombstone to Mr John, Keeper of the Signet, who died 1614, in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, is cut this quartered coat, but the piles are in point. Niel was Keeper of the Signet 1581. See Plate 98 for the coat registered, 1672-78, by James, portioner of Morisland. A grant of the present century is—argent, three piles in point sable.

Porteus gives for the name—parted per pale argent and sable a chief indented counterchanged.

1296, William Lang, of the county of Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I.

In 1357 Thomas Laing engages that Dumfries shall pay part of the ransom of David II. Thomas sat in parliament 1463, and Mr John,

rector of Southwick, in 1471; the last was the Bishop, who was also Lord High Treasurer 1470-74.

John, Keeper of the Signet, was proprietor of Spittells or Reid-spittell, afterwards called Reidhouse; he married Robert Dennistoun, and had an only child, Jean, who married, c. 1609, Sir Andrew Hamilton, a Senator of the College of Justice; her lands were erected in his favour into the barony of Reidhouse.

Arms on monument at Cairn in Aberdeenshire, of "Jhone Laing, baron of Noth, who died in March 1624, he was sonne to Jhone Laing in Barflett." Three battle-axes.

*LAITTIES OF YT ILK. This name generally takes the form of Lautie or Lawtie in the MSS.

Another blazon makes the fess gules surmounting the piles and charged with three crescents or.

The burgh of Cullen was represented in parliament by James Lawtie 1633, and by George 1646.

Adam Lautie, writer to the signet, was proprietor of the tenandry of Sauchtonhall, in which he was succeeded by his son, Mr James, advocate, father of Mr Adam, portioner of Sauchtonhall 1633. Mr James Lautie, advocate in Edinburgh, appears a few years later as heir to his cousin in property there.

The lands of Laithis in Ayrshire, from which the surname was taken, were granted to the Fullartons on the resignation of Thomas Laithis of that Ilk, c. 1350.

STRANG OF YT ILK. L.; the chevron is ensigned with a cross patée sable, and this is the bearing on a seal of Robert Strang 1579.

Sir David Lindsay's coat is for Pitcorthy, and has three mascles; between mascles and lozenges there is constant confusion in the MSS., but it would seem that the cross patée was borne by the Balcaskie family, and not by the Strangs of Pitcorthy.

The only early entry in the Lyon Register is, c. 1680, David Strang, merchant in London, descended of Balcaskie—argent, a chevron wavy sable, ensigned with a cross patée azure between three lozenges of the second; crest—a cluster of vine grapes proper; motto—"Dulce quod utile."

The next is, 1791, Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, representative of Balcaskie, descended from a family seated in South Ronaldshay, Orkney—argent, a chevron between three lozenges sable; same crest and motto. In 1798 his eldest son James, banker in London, recorded the same coat, with crest, a castle proper masoned sable; motto above it—"Stet fortuna domus;" below the shield—"Fortes fortuna juvat;" and had a grant of supporters—on the dexter side an ancient Caledonian warrior, and on the sinister an ancient Danish warrior. This gentleman died in 1840, leaving three coheiresses, who married James Wolfe Murray of Cringletie, a Senator of the College of Justice; William Pitt Dundas, C.B., Deputy-Clerk Register; and Archibald Trotter of Dreg-horn.

His younger brother, Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Chief-Justice of Madras, was father of the present Lumisden Strange, Madras Civil Service, who represents this family.

Robert II. granted to William Strang the right to pasture sixty oxen and cows, three hundred sheep, and four horses, belonging to his lands of Kynaldy and Petardy on the moor of Crail, and to cut there forty cart-loads of turf and ten cart-loads of broom.

Richard de Anstruther granted a charter of lands in Anstruther to John Strang and Cecilia, his spouse, sister of the granter, which was confirmed by David II. 1362.

William Strang possessed Balcaskie 1438; John of Balcaskie was killed at Pinkie 1547; the estate was sold, c. 1615, by John elder, and John younger, his son; John, son of the latter, was a Lieutenant in Colonel Cochrane's regiment in Germany, and father of Thomas, representative of the family in 1642.

The coheiresses of the line seated at Pitcorthy for several generations, married Andrew Clephane, David Grundistoun, and Melville of Carnbee.

Alexander, Provost of Forfar, sat in parliament for the burgh 1645-48. His sons, William and Robert, merchants in Stockholm, were benefactors to their native town.

Cadets of the family went to France 1552, to Lewes 1605, to Ireland about the same time, where a funeral entry, 1619, makes the chevron wavy, the lozenges and cross patée azure; to Shetland, where James of Urisgirthe left coheiresses in 1642, one of whom married Mr Thomas Henry.

Younger sons were much connected with Pittenweem. Peter had a salt-house there; Nicholas represented the burgh in parliament 1593. It seems to have been one of this branch that went to Orkney, as in 1670 William was served heir of his father, Andrew Strang, in South Ronaldshay, in a tenement in Pittenweem.

In Lanarkshire there were several families of the name. Dr John was principal of the University of Glasgow 1626, and left a daughter and heir, who married William Ferguson of Caitloch.

Burnhouse was for five generations the property of a family of Strang, now Strange, and was sold by Alexander, an officer in the Thirteenth Light Dragoons at Waterloo. His son Thomas, Captain R.N., left issue.

Stronge, of Tynan Abbey, co. Armagh, baronet, descended from an emigrant from Scotland, carries the chevron wavy sable between three lozenges azure, and in middle chief an estoile gules; the crest and motto of Balcaskie, along with another crest and motto.

*WINDEGAITIS OF YT ILK. Windygates is in Fifeshire.

NAIRNE OF YT ILK. L.; John de Narne in 1414, and Laurence de Nairn 1416, seal with a chaplet, while in 1417 Laurence Narn, bailie of St Andrews, uses three cinquefoils.

The arms registered 1672-78 for Alexander Nairne of Sandfoord are—

parted per pale argent and sable, on a chaplet four mullets all counterchanged. Sir Robert, afterwards Lord Nairne, registered at the same time the coat given in L. and W., with the tinctures reversed.

The estate of Sandfoord and the representation of the family were at this time separated, as Thomas, afterwards of Baldovan, son of William, grandson and only representative of David of Sandfoord, records—parted per pale sable and argent, on a chaplet four cinquefoils counterchanged. This would appear then to have been considered the chief coat, but it is rendered doubtful by the matriculation of the coat with the four mullets with differences by five cadets, while John Nairne of Seggieden, descended of the house of Sandfoord, has assigned to him—parted per pale sable and argent, on a chaplet four quatrefoils all counterchanged, a martlet for difference.

In 1870 the late John Berry of Tayfield, co. Fife, advocate, who possessed part of the old family estate of Sandfoord, was allowed to quarter the coat recorded by Alexander Nairne of Sandfoord, who was son of Sir Thomas of Sandfoord, fourth son of Alexander of Sandfoord, whose lands of Innerdovat were erected into a barony by charter 1627.

Alexander, 1672-78, died about 1705, when the estate was sold; he left two daughters, the elder of whom Mr Berry represented, the younger married Colin Campbell of Smiddiegreen. Alexander had a younger brother, Mr David, resident in France in 1687, when he had a birth-brief.

Sir Thomas, who was a lieut.-colonel of horse, and was fined £1800 after the Restoration, acquired the most of the estate from his elder brother William, father of Thomas, who was of Baldovan, co. Forfar; William of Baldovan, son of Thomas, died 1716, leaving a son, Thomas of Baldovan.

Mr Samuel Nairne, immediate elder brother of Sir Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of Andrew Bruce of Earlshall, and their granddaughter, Margaret Nairne, wife of John Cunningham of Pittarhie, became heir of that branch of the Bruces.

Among the cadets were Nairne of Langsyd, Nairne of Craigtoun, of whom the last was Thomas, who died in 1708, leaving an heiress, Ann, Mrs Duncan; Nairne of Seggieden, whose heiress married Patrick Hay, and was ancestress of the present owner. The surname is no doubt taken from the burgh of Nairn; in 1361 Adam de Narryn was chaplain of the altar of the Blessed Virgin at Inverness; Michael de Nairne witnesses charters of the Duke of Albany 1406-11, being designed successively *armiger*, *scutifer*, and *scutifer noster*; 1448, David is a witness at Stirling, and 1458 Robert sat in parliament for that burgh; Duncan, bailie of Stirling 1649, sat in parliament after the Restoration, was provost of the burgh and d.s.p., his nephew and heir in 1673 being Sir John Paul, H. M. resident at Copenhagen.

Alexander Narne or Nairne was of Sandfoord 1445, sat in parliament 1449, held the offices of Comptroller, Keeper of the Rolls, Lyon King of

Arms, and married one of the four coheiresses of Walter de Fenton of Beaufort and Baky.

Their son, David of Sandfoord, in 1490, was one of the heirs of his aunt, Janet Fenton, widow of William Hacket. Alexander of Sandfoord was Sheriff of Fife 1535.

Adam Nairne was sub-chanter of Elgin 1450; Nairnes of Cromdell, in Inverness-shire, figure 1567-1660; in 1649 Thomas sat in parliament for Forres, and in 1662 Patrick of Alchrosse, in Morayshire, was fined £1200.

Lord Nairne's ancestors were seated at Muckersie, co. Perth, of which Mr John had a charter 1511. The Dowager-Marchioness of Lansdowne inherits the barony of Nairne as heir of Margaret, only child of Robert, first lord, a senator of the College of Justice. His brother, Mr Alexander of Greenyards, co. Stirling, left descendants, of whom John sold Greenyards, and died in 1752; and another succeeded to Drumkilbo on the death of Agnes Nairne, wife of William Blair of Torsappie. She had acquired that estate, which was not long ago sold by the descendant of her heir. Sir David was Secretary of the Order of the Thistle 1704, Under Secretary of State at the time of the Union, and died in 1734.

A baronetcy was conferred in 1704 on Thomas Nairne of Dunsinnane, co. Perth, which became dormant in 1811, on the death of Sir William, fifth baronet, a senator of the College of Justice; the estate is in the possession of the heir of entail, paternally Mellis, who takes the surname of Nairne.

Simon Nairne, portioner of Newton-Rires, co. Fife, 1526, left numerous descendants.

82. BALFOUR OF BURLE. L.; there are added in ink: supporters—an otter and a swan both issuing from water; crest—the half-length figure of a female issuing from a tower with her arms extended, holding in each hand the head of some animal; motto—“*Nichal temere.*”

83. BLAIR OF ANGUS. L.

ALLARDICE OF YT ILK. L.

GRESSONE OF LAGE. Of old, is added. L.

FAIRLIE OF YAT ILK. L.

LECKE OF YAT ILK, or Lecre. L.; the charges are rather cinquefoils than roses.

Malcolm dominus de Leky was father of Murdoch, who had various charters 1390 and later; James of that Ilk 1493; John of that Ilk fell at Pinkie, leaving a son, Walter of that Ilk 1555-77; Alexander of that Ilk died in 1605, leaving a son of his own name, father of John Leckie of that Ilk 1646-63, who seems to have been the last baron of Leckie; the lands were a barony before the middle of the sixteenth century.

There were Leckies of Kipdarroch, of whom Robert, in 1605, was tutor of the young laird of Leckie as next of kin; Leckies of Deshers, for four descents, c. 1620 to 1704; Leckies of Mye, of whom the last, Walter, died in 1736, leaving three grand-daughters his coheirs; Leckies of Greenside; of Croy Leckie, of whom John left his property to his grand-

son, James Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow 1731; Margaret, daughter and heir of Archibald Napier of Ardmore, married a gentleman of the name, and her son, Archibald, inherited Ardmore; William, merchant in Glasgow, was father of Mr Thomas, minister of Kilmaronock 1703-23, whose son, William of Broich, married Janet, daughter of John Buchanan, W.S., and died in 1799; John of Broich died 1814.

*ANNAND OF YAT ILK. In 1812 Alexander, merchant in London, as representative of the ancient family of Auchterellon, in Aberdeenshire, registered—argent, a saltire gules cantonned with two mascles in chief and base azure and two ermine spots in flank, a chief of the second; crest—a griffin segreant proper; motto—“*Sperabo*,” supporters—two griffins proper.

An early seal of William de Anant is a boar's head; seal of David, son of Sir David Anand—a saltire and chief with a label of three points; seal of John 1421—the saltire and chief; an entirely different coat is used by John 1526—on a fess three mullets, and in base a garb.

Pont gives the coat as in W., with crest, a bull's head sable, and the motto, “*Sperabo*.” There are variations as to the tincture and number of the minor charges, the mascles being sometimes gules, and sometimes the field ermine and the mascles or.

This surname would seem to be taken from Annan or Annandale, and the saltire and chief are the arms of the Lords of that valley, but it is not in that quarter that we meet with the name. Adam de Anand, rector of Monimail, and canon of Dunkeld, 1254-66. William de Anaund, of the county of Forfar, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

John de Anand was vicar of Aboyne 1300, and had been chaplain to Alexander III.; 1335, Walter, rector of Dornock. Henry was Sheriff of Clackmannan 1328-42, and had charters of Sauchie, Balquharn, and Auchendrane from Robert I. David was taken prisoner at Neville's Cross; Sir David had many gifts and charters from David II., sat in council 1357 and 1364, and did homage to Robert II. in 1371.

He or another of the same name, in 1375 resigned the lands of Fothnevy and the office of forester of the Royal Forest of Plater.

Sir David, Lord of Myles 1380, had a son Alexander, and a daughter Christina, to whom he gave lands in the barony of Onele in free marriage, her husband being Alexander Strachan of Carmyle.

In the fortieth year of his reign David II. granted a life annuity from the fermes of Aberdeen, to his “cousin,” Robert de Anand.

Auchter Ellon was the property of John de Annand, designed dominus 1424; David of Auchter Ellon 1457-27; Henry, 1491, married Marjory Cullen, and died 1505; Alexander, 1505-27; Thomas, 1537-48; Alexander, 1574-1602, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Fraser of Philorth; Alexander, his son, sold the estate before 1619, married Margaret, daughter of Cheyne of Essilmont, and was grandfather of Robert, who in 1659 is designed sometime in Artrochie; this is perhaps the Robert, whose son, Alexander, merchant in Aberdeen, left issue—Alexander of Haddo, who d.s.p. 1792; William of Haddo, merchant

in London, d.s.p. 1802; and John, father of Alexander of Sutton, co. Surrey, who in 1812 was recognised as head of the family; he left issue.

Henry of Orchardton 1603, was a brother of the last laird; there were Annands of Collihill, of Murrestoun, of Kincary, and of Melgund. The last, a considerable family, intermarried with Lord Gray, Cossins of that Ilk, &c., and ended in Janet, who in 1542, with consent of her husband, Balfour of Baledmonth, sold the estate.

The burgh of Elgin was represented in parliament by John Annand 1579-84, and by Alexander 1593.

William, dean of Edinburgh 1675-89, is said to have been of the Auchter Ellon family.

84. ANDERSOUN OF YAT ILK. Pont and Porteus give the saltire sable with four mullets gules. Sir J. Balfour's blazon is—argent, a saltire engrailed, a crescent with a mullet in each corner.

The saltire or St Andrew's cross, evidently allusive to the name, is the principal charge in eighteen out of the twenty-one entries for the name in the Lyon Register. Of the remaining three one indicates Spanish descent, another personal distinction, the third is the coat of Anderson of Westerton, co. Banff, latterly of Newbigging, Kingask, and Montrave, in Fife, and is as old as the sixteenth century. It is—argent, a chevron gules between three stars in chief and a crescent in base azure.

The estates were sold after Captain Alexander John Anderson was killed at Lucknow, in March 1857; his son, Charles Henry, died unmarried 1876, but there are other descendants.

The following arms, granted in 1669 to William, sometime Provost of Glasgow, and its representative in parliament 1665-73, were not registered—argent, a saltire engrailed between two mullets in chief and base, and as many escallops in flank gules; crest—an elephant's head coupé argent.

Anderson of Chapletown (Funeral Escutcheon)—argent, a saltire sable between four mullets gules.

In 1479 Thomas Anderson was elected for the burghs on the committee of causes, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several burghs were represented in parliament by persons of the name; John was doomster 1524-40.

1424, John de Andirston, prior of Fyvie. 1479, John of Balmaddy; 1490, John of Pitfour; 1576, John of Struthers; 1577, Herbert of Terraughty—are among the earliest landowners of the name.

The Andersons of Dowhill can be traced to 1540; two of them, named John, were provosts of Glasgow, and the younger also represented the city in parliament; coheiresses married Leckie and Moore. The Andersons of Stobcross 1611-1755; Andersons of Linkwood, near Elgin; Andersons of Finzeach, coheiresses married Gregory and Wilson; Andersons of Bourtie 1663-1825, Mary, only sister of Alexander, last of Bourtie, married William Young of Sheddocksley, provost of Aberdeen, and left five coheiresses, who sold the estate; Anderson of Windygoul

and Winterfield; Anderson of Balram; Anderson of Burnemouth; Anderson of Tushielaw; Anderson of Tillilum—are among the principal families of the name.

Anderson of Mill Hill, co. Middlesex, and of Fermoy, co. Cork, extinct baronets, were both of Scotch descent.

Colonel Anderson, a Scot in the Swedish service, maternally descended from Sinclair of Murtle, was ennobled there in 1668.

Candacraig in Strathdon was sold in 1865, after having been, it is said, for ten generations, the seat of a family of Anderson.

There never were Andersons of that Ilk, and certainly the surname does not imply descent from a common ancestor.

DOUGLAS OF QUHITINGHAME. L.; an addition in ink.

GOURLAWBANKS (?). Argent, a tree issuing from a mount in base vert, on the upper part of the foliage a besant (?) charged with a mullet gules; in the background low hills of a blue colour.

85. COCKBURN OF NEWHALL. L.

COCKBURN OF ORMISTOUN. L.

COCKBURN OF HENDERLAND. L.; argent, a crescent sable between three cocks' gules.

COCKBURN OF SKIRLING. L.

FOULIS OF COLINTOUN. L.; both here and in L. the leaves are broad and resemble edock leaves; a note in W. says, edock or bay leaves. In the chartulary of Cambuskenneth are illuminated the arms of Mr James Foulis, Clerk Register 1535, with the motto, "*Ne quid nimis*;" the leaves are shorter and rounder, not in the least like bay or laurel leaves. Balfour says laurel leaves vert, and Porteus laurel leaves proper. Pont, on the other hand, gives edock leaves vert; crest—a crescent; and the above motto. This is probably the original bearing of the family; the Lord Clerk Register, who acquired Colinton and founded the existing family, was son of James Foulis, skinner, burgess of Edinburgh, and may have taken the leaves, *feuilles*, as allusive to his name.

There are seals, 1429, of William Foulis, a wheat sheaf, and Philip Foulis a mullet pierced but neither is on a shield; in 1450 Henry Foulis, a priest, uses a chevron between two mascles and a mullet.

The coat confirmed, 1671, to Sir John of Ravelston, baronet, is—argent, on a fess between three bay leaves vert a primrose or; the primrose indicates his connection with the family of Primrose. A little later Mr Alexander Foulis of Ratho recorded—argent, on a chevron between three laurel leaves vert as many plates; the plates allusive to the office of General of the Mint, held by the first of this branch. John, merchant in Edinburgh, 1672-78, has a holly branch between three bay leaves slipped vert.

It was not till 1790 that the coat of the Colinton family was recorded—argent, three laurel leaves slipped vert.

In 1818 the Ratho coat was recorded as a quartering by the heir general of the family, Archibald, afterwards Sir Archibald Christie of Riddry. The Hopes of Hopetoun added a bay leaf slipped vert on the

chevron in their paternal shield, to indicate descent from the heiress of a younger branch of Colinton, which was seated at Leadhills, co. Lanark, and bore a bordure gules for difference. Ravelstoun, before the intermarriage with Primrose, bore a bordure indented vert, and Woodhall, whose representative succeeded to the Colinton baronetcy, had a bordure ermine.

The surname is doubtless taken from a locality, and may have arisen in the neighbourhood of any or each of the half dozen places in Scotland called Foulis or Fowlis.

Thor de Foules witnessed a charter of William Maule of Foulis *ante* 1260.

Mr William Foulis, a churchman, c. 1290; Mr William, Archdeacon of St Andrews, was Keeper of the Privy Seal, c. 1430; Patrick, bailie of Edinburgh 1432; Alexander, a lord auditor 1471-89, and sat in parliament for Linlithgow. Henry was depute-marischal 1545-48. The last of the Ratho family was Alexander, advocate, who died 1772.

Sir Archibald Foulis-Primrose of Dunipace, baronet, sold Ravelston 1726, was executed for treason at Carlisle 1746; left a son Archibald, who died in 1747, and several daughters, of whom Elphinstone married James Rollo of Powhouse, and another was wife of Robert Peek, silk-mercer in London. The surviving children had a pension from the Crown of £200 per annum, and the estate of Dunipace was claimed unsuccessfully by John, brother and heir male of Sir Archibald 1751.

Two of the descendants of James, first of Colinton, Lord Clerk Register 1531-48, were Senators of the College of Justice; Sir James of Colinton 1661, Lord Justice-Clerk 1684, and his son Sir James of Reidfurd 1674.

Colinton was sold by Sir James, the last baronet of the elder line.

TULLAS. L.; or, on a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée gules as many mullets argent; this was recorded, c. 1750, by Alexander Tulloch of Tanachie, heir male of William, Bishop of Moray, 1481; crest—a mitre proper; motto—“*Pietate parentum.*”

The Bishop's seal, 1480, has the same bearings; that of Thomas, Bishop of Orkney 1422, has no shield, but the cross crosslet appears on it, perhaps as a device, and the complete coat is cut on his monument at Kirkwall, but without date; he probably died in 1460.

In 1541 Arthur Tulloch uses a boar's head erased, and in chief two mullets.

In 1360 Alexander de Tullech was connected with Forfarshire. Walter had a charter of Bonnington from Robert II. Dorothea, heiress of Bonnington in 1491 was wife of Walter Wood, and on the monument of their son, William Wood of Bonnington, the cross crosslets of Tulloch are added to the coat of his paternal family.

In 1399 Robert III. granted to John, son of William Toullocht, the keepership of Montremonth Moor, and this remained with his descendants, the Tullochs of Hillcairnie, for nearly two centuries.

Tannochy was the property of Robert Tulloch 1578, and descended to Alexander, who sold it in 1772.

86. KER (?). Azure, on a chevron argent three mullets gules.

MACKENZIE. Gules, a stag's head cabossed or, between the attires a mullet.

HAMILTON OF FINGALTOUN and HAMILTON OF PRESTOUN.

The former as L.; the latter gules, three cinquefoils argent within a bordure compony sable and of the second. The coat recorded, 1672, by Sir Thomas of Preston, "the eldest cadet of the familie of Hamiltone," is—gules, three cinquefoils within a bordure argent; no supporters.

David of Fingalton sat in parliament 1560. These lands had been the property of his ancestors early in the fourteenth century. Preston, in East-Lothian, a later acquisition, was erected into a burgh of barony 1552.

87. *LOCH. Arms registered, 1672-78, by James of Drylaw—or, a saltire engrailed sable between two swans naiant in fess undée or in a loch proper.

Drylaw, co. Edinburgh, was acquired in 1641 by his father, James, merchant in Edinburgh, and sold in 1786 by their descendant, George Loch of Drylaw.

SYMSOUN. L.; argent, on a chief vert three crescents of the field.

The coat with the chief azure, as in L., occurs in 1508.

Seal of George, 1561—a fess between three crescents.

George Simpson of Udoch, co. Aberdeen, 1672-78, was allowed the coat as in W.

1593, William represented Pittenweem in parliament.

*LOWRIE. Pont and Porteus give—sable, an orle or garland, on the top thereof a drinking bowl, bottle, or cup argent.

The arms of Laurie of Maxwellton are not registered, but in 1722 Mr Walter of Redcastle, minister of Stranraer, entered—sable, a cup argent with a garland between two laurel branches issuing out of the same vert, a bordure argent charged with eight boars' heads erased gules; the bordure is probably indicative of his marriage to Margaret Gordon.

Redcastle, which was acquired by Stephen, first of Maxwellton, has passed through female descent to the present owner.

In 1857 the arms were registered, quartered with his paternal coat, by Rowland Craig-Laurie, then of Redcastle.

The oldest matriculation for the name is 1674, Francis Lowrie of Plainstones, bailie of Portsburgh—parted per fess gules and sable, a cup, &c., as in 1722.

Mr William was Archdean of Brechin 1488; there were landowners of the name in Coldingham 1490; Hector belonged to the King's Household 1494; Matthew of Cairnhill 1577; a burgess family in Edinburgh, to which Francis above-named belonged, was from Dumfriesshire; David was, in 1544, *judicator parliamenti*; William married, about 1650, Marion Weir, heiress of Blackwood, and was ancestor of the Weirs of that place, baronets.

Stephen Lawrie, merchant burghess of Dumfries, and a bailie of the burgh, acquired Redcastle and Maxwellton, married about 1605 Marion Corsan, daughter of John, Provost of Dumfries, and died in 1638; the Funeral Escutcheon, conform to Lyon's Warrant 26th April 1698, of Sir Robert Laurie, shows that Stephen's mother's name was Ferguson. Sir Robert was created a baronet 1685; on the death, in 1848, of Sir Robert Laurie, the title became dormant or extinct, and his nephew, John Minet Fector, succeeded to Maxwellton, and assumed the surname of Laurie.

*ACHESOUN. There is added, "Knight barronet 1631."

The seal of Mark, portioner of Ballencrieff 1606, is an eagle displayed. Sir J. Balfour gives for Achesone—argent, an eagle displayed sable between a crescent and a mullet in chief gules; the coat of the Gosford family is given by him and Pont, and has a chief vert charged with two mullets or spur rowels or.

Sir Archibald of Glencairny, in Ulster, Secretary of State in Scotland, the same within a bordure azure charged with three cinquefoils and as many mullets argent or or; crest—a cock standing on a trumpet; motto—"Vigilantibus." The Earls of Gosford have ceased to carry the bordure.

This family belonged to Edinburgh, and were long connected with the Mint. 1483, Henry in Edinburgh; 1526, James, goldsmith, master coiner and burghess of the Canongate; 1536, William, chaplain of St Giles'. John, burghess of Edinburgh, and one of the collectors of taxes, married Janet Fisher, was killed at Pinkie 1547, and left a son and heir, John; 1553, James, master coiner; 1565, John, master coiner; 1585, John, master of the Mint, was ruined by making advances for the Earl of Gowrie, and died soon after, leaving a son and heir, John, designed portioner of Inveresk; Thomas, master of the Mint 1587; John, general of the Mint 1632; 1592, Mark, of Acheson's Haven.

Dunbar was represented in parliament by John 1584, and Mr John 1612-17; Mr John, advocate, was portioner of Newtonlees, and died in 1662; he was son of Thomas, burghess of Edinburgh, and Margaret Fraser, his wife.

Gosford, in East-Lothian, was the property of Alexander in 1577, and was sold in 1629, by Alexander, who married Elizabeth Douglas of the Bonjedward family, and left three sons.

In 1577 an act was passed to enable Captains Henry and Patrick to levy troops for service in the low countries; Patrick died in 1584, leaving two sons, Henry and Archibald, the latter a minor, to whom Alexander of Gosford was served tutor as next of kin. These brothers both acquired property in Ulster, and Henry d.s.p. Sir Archibald was a Senator of the College of Justice, Secretary of State, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, which title has descended to the present Earl of Gosford.

When Sir Archibald was created a peer in 1776, he took his title from the estate in Scotland, which had formerly belonged to the family.

John, bailie of Edinburgh 1576, was father of John, M.D., who acquired Sydserf, in Haddingtonshire, and d.s.p.; his brother and heir,

Robert of Sydserf, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, left, with other issue, Robert of Sydserf, who registered arms 1672-78 as Gosford, with a bordure invecked sable for difference.

Rochsolloch, co. Lanark, belonged for several generations to Aitchisons, of whom John, then proprietor, recorded arms 1771, with a crescent between the two spur rowels on the chief.

*FIN OF YT ILK. This coat was registered by James Phine of Whytehill, 1672-78; William Finnie of Hillbrae, co. Aberdeen, in 1765 had a grant of—gules, a crane without a head argent, and in 1692 a grant to Robert Fennison, merchant in Edinburgh, is founded on the same; the blazon is—gules, a fess between three besants in chief and a crane in base.

Soon after the Reformation several persons of the name of Fin or Phin became possessed of parts of the lands of the Abbey of Dunfermline; Mr John of Whitehill, co. Fife, 1634; Mr George, last of Whitehill, minister of St Laurence, died in 1689, leaving a daughter and heir, Henrietta.

In 1296 William Fin of Lanarkshire swore fealty to Edward I.

*FYNWYK or FYNWECK. This is given by Pont for Finnie, with the motto, "*Ex igne resurgit virtus.*"

Reginald de Fynwyk was bailie of Ayr 1387.

Fenwick or Finnick is the name of a parish in Ayrshire.

A phoenix is the crest of the Northumbrian family of Fenwick.

88. *TROTTER. Sir James Balfour gives—argent, a chevron gules charged with a mullet of the first, in base a boar's head of the second. Porteus says the chevron is sometimes between three boars' heads.

Stacie supplies the arms of "Master George Trotter of Charterhall in the Merse"—argent, a chevron gules between three boars' heads sable, armed and langued of the second, the chevron charged with a mullet of the field for difference; crest—a star gules; motto—"Deo dante floreo." There is added, in a different hand, "he dyed without heires 1671." He gives also Trotter of old—argent, a horse trotting sable bridled and saddled gules, and in chief three stars of the third.

In 1676 Henry Trotter of Mortonhall, co. Edinburgh, had a certificate of arms, but it was not entered in the register; a few years later, when he is described as "heretor also of the baronie of Charterhall, whereof Foggohill, Foggomill, and Chatterraw are parts and pendicles," he registered—quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a fess gules between three mullets in chief sable, and a crescent in base azure, as his own paternal coat for Trotter of Mortonhall; second and third, argent, a chevron gules between three boars' heads coupé sable, for Trotter of Charterhall (*see F. E.*); crest—a groom holding a horse proper furnished gules; motto—"In promptu." In 1792 his descendant, John of Mortonhall, had a grant of supporters as "representative of the families of Catchelraw and Charterhall, and chief of the sirname of Trotter in Scotland"—a lion gules armed and langued azure, and a horse argent

maned and hooped or. The crest was altered to a knight in armour proper holding his courser argent caparisoned gules.

In Douglas's Baronage there is a genealogy of this family which contains many errors.

Thomas Trotter is stated to have married in 1490. His son and heir Robert, born twenty-eight years after, is made father of Thomas, who had a Crown charter in 1553, at which date he could hardly be more than twelve years of age. William, brother of this Thomas, is identified with a William Trotter, treasurer of the city of Edinburgh 1640-41. John, the purchaser of Mortonhall, born in 1553, is placed in the pedigree as nephew of the treasurer, that is to say, the nephew was born ninety years before the period when the uncle was in office.

Sir Robert Douglas calls John, founder of Mortonhall, son of Thomas of Catchelraw, but the Funeral Escutcheons make his father's name John, and call his mother Ferguson.

The Lyon Register, about 1672, gives the arms of William Trotter, representer of Catchelraw, who does not appear in the Mortonhall genealogy at all; the coat is that quartered by Mortonhall, and the crest—a horse passant argent furnished gules. At the same time are entered the arms of a cadet of Catchelraw, David, Captain of one of His Majesty's frigates.

Robert Trotter appears in Winton Domesday, 1148, as holding land at Winchester. In the north of England, particularly in the county of Durham, the name is common. Johan Trot, burgess of Montrose, signed the Ragman Roll 1296.

In 1413 William Trotter, *capellanus*, witnesses a charter. 1479, John, Alexander, and Adam Trotter are summoned, along with Patrick Home of Polwarth, as rebels. 1494, George held lands in Dunse. 1512, charter of Waringzesland, in Coldingham, to John, son and heir of the late Ninian Trotter and Alison Lumsden, on the resignation of John Lumsden. 1523, Sir William Bulmer writes to the Earl of Surrey, that Sandy Trotter and another Trotter, who are coming to him, are spies of the Duke, and not to be trusted. In 1570 William Trotter was Captain of Home Castle, and had to surrender to the English. Prentonan, in the parish of Eccles, was the seat of the principal family of the name from the middle of the sixteenth century till nearly the end of the seventeenth.

Nisbet gives their arms—argent, a crescent gules, on a chief azure three stars of the first. About the time when the Prentonan family failed, a cadet, Alexander Trotter, was, 1671, proprietor of Kettleshiel in the same part of the Merse; the arms of this line are recorded with the chief indented for difference, and the same crest and motto—a horse trotting proper, "*Festina lente*."

From Kettleshiel descended the Trotters of Horton, Shudy Camps, Dyrham, The Bush and Castlelaw, Dreghorn, and Sir Coutts Trotter, baronet, to whom supporters were granted—a white horse proper and a lion argent, which are borne by his heir, Sir Coutts Lindsay, baronet.

The family formed a small clan in Berwickshire, their various pro-

perties all lying near one another. In January 1573-74, Cuthbert in Fogo, Thomas in the Hill, Thomas in Netherhall, William in Foulschedlaw, Thomas of Prentonen, and Charles in Catchelraw, subscribed a bond, as principals and representatives of the whole surname of Trotter, obliging themselves and all of their name, under penalty of £5000, to behave as dutiful subjects to the king and obey the warden.

TURNER. An addition in ink—a baton (?) in pale between a sword in pale point downwards on the dexter, and a dexter hand couped at the wrist on the sinister side, on a chief a mullet on the dexter side, and a crescent on the sinister.

89. *CRAIG. L. Cragye; seal of Margaret Cragy of that Ilk 1377—ermine, on a fess three crescents; seal of Mr John 1584 has a fleur-de-lis between two crescents on the fess.

At Tarves, in Aberdeenshire, are monuments of Thomas Craig, pursuivant, who died 1584, and Marjory Riddell, his wife; and of William Craig, Rothesay Herald, and Marjory Reith, his spouse, built by themselves 1617; the Craig arms are as in W. The herald d.s.p.; his nephew, Mr Alexander Randell, being his heir 1632.

Arms of W. Craige, on a panel at Kirkwall 1620—impaling a lion rampant on a mount in base, a chief charged with three mullets (?); the initials of the wife are M. H. The coat is rudely cut, the fess between very broad, the boar's head large, and the crescents very small; there are only six ermine spots, three in chief and three in base, disposed in fess. Another carving there, 1694, of D. Craige has no fess at all, but the head and crescents are in fess, and there is a fourth ermine spot in middle base; this impales Graham, J. G., a lion rampant between three roses, and in chief three escallops.

The coat registered 1672-78 for William Craigge of Gairsay, in Orkney, was simplified to—ermine, a boar's head couped gules armed or.

Ludovick Craig of Riccarton, in Mid-Lothian, at the same time has the original coat—ermine on a fess sable three crescents argent—as quartered by the Stewarts of Craigie Hall and Newhalls, and given in L.

Laurence Craigie of Kilgraston, co. Perth, 1672-78, recorded a coat greatly differenced from Craig—parted per pale azure and sable, a chevron argent between three crescents or.

Porteus gives Craig of Craigfintray, the original coat, otherwise—ermine, on a fess sable two crescents and a boar's head or.

The surname has been taken from some of the numerous places called Craig or Craigie.

In the Chartulary of Glasgow Robert de Crag and John del Crag witness charters in the reign of William the Lion; 1232, Robert de Crag, canon of Glasgow; in 1296 fealty was sworn to Edward I. by Johan de Cragyn of the county of Linlithgow, Johan Cragi of the same shire, Agneys del Crag and Johan de Crak of the county of Edinburgh, Johan de la Cragg of Lanarkshire, Thomas de Cregayn of the county of Ayr, Henry Crake of the county of Dumfries, and James de Crake of Selkirkshire.

Alexander de Cragy was forfeited in 1334, and pardoned the following year.

John de Craigie, 1371, did homage to Robert II.; married Margaret Montfode, Lady of Skirling, and had two (or three) sons, who d.s.p., and a daughter Margaret, heiress of Craigie, co. Linlithgow, who married, first, Sir John Stewart, second, Sir Herbert Maxwell; in or before the tenth year of Robert II. she resigned her rights over the barony of Skirling and her mother's Lanarkshire lands to her half-brother, William de Cockburn.

In Aberdeenshire we find Bryce de Craig, burgess of Aberdeen *ante* 1317; John de Crage in the reign of David II.; and there were Craigs of Craigsfintry or Craigston who figured for several generations, 1500-1620.

In Dumfries and Kirkcudbright shires the name took the form of Craik, and a coat, also given from W., was borne entirely differing from that of Craig.

In 1422 the Lawman of Orkney and others grant an attestation in favour of James of Cragy, *dominus de Hupe*, husband of Margaret Sinclair, daughter of Henry, Earl of Orkney, by Elizabeth, daughter of Malise, Earl of Orkney, Caithness, and Strathern. Several families in Orkney, probably descended from this marriage, were seated at Brugh, Banks, Skaill, Weaton, &c.; John was lawman in 1497; George represented the county in parliament 1652.

William of Gairsay (whose mother's name was Paplay) married a natural daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, and died in 1657, leaving, with a younger son, David of Over Sanday, who is probably the David who represented Kirkwall in parliament 1681-86, Hugh of Gairsay, who married a Crichton of the Cluny family, was member for the shire 1661-61, and died in 1663.

His eldest son Sir William also represented the county for many years till 1703; was steward of Orkney, and tacksman of the Crown rents, customs, and excise; registered arms; married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill; died in Edinburgh 9th April 1712, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, sixteen quarters being displayed at his funeral.

His son, David of Gairsay, was succeeded by William Honyman, who took the surname of Craigie; he was son of James, younger son of Robert Honyman of Graemsay.

Alexander Craigie, in Kilgrastoun, was dead in 1610, leaving issue; among his descendants were Hugh of Dumbarnie, who sat in parliament 1698-1701; Robert of Glendoick, Lord President of the Court of Session 1754-60; Robert, a senator of the College of Justice 1776; George Clerk Craigie of Dumbarnie, Lyon Depute 1823-45.

In 1763 John Craigie of Hallhill in Fife, but also designed of Dumbarnie, registered a different coat—ermine, on a fess gules three crescents or; his father had acquired Hallhill or Lawhill c. 1700, and it passed by marriage into the family of Halkett.

The Craigs of Dalnair, co. Dumbarton, intermarried with Colquhoun

of Camstroddan, Govane of Drumquassel, Chaplin of Colliston, &c., and expired in 1812, on the death of General Sir James Henry Craig, K.B., Governor of the Cape and of British North America; his cousins and heirs were Tytler of Woodhouselee and Ker of Blackshiels. Arms—ermine, on a fess per fess embattled gules and azure three crescents argent.

Robert Craig, burgess of Edinburgh, said to be of the Craighfintry family, married Katherine Bellenden, of the family of Auchinoule, and had, with other issue, Mr Thomas, advocate, the great feudal lawyer, who acquired Riccarton, and died in 1608; of his sons, Sir James went to England in 1603, had grants of the reversion of the clerkship of the Wardrobe, and of the office of assistant-clerk in the King's Great Wardrobe, 1611 of the manor of Magheryentrim in Ulster, and also of the manor of Castle Craig, d.s.p.; Robert, advocate, was father of John, advocate, who having, in 1667, married Janet Heriot, heiress of Ramornie, co. Fife, assumed her surname, and left descendants; Sir Lewis was a senator of the College of Justice, as Lord Wrightslands, 1604-22. Robert of Riccarton, advocate, the last of the family, died in 1823, having settled his estate on James Gibson, writer to His Majesty's Signet, descended from the marriage in 1709 of Helen, only child of Thomas Craig of Riccarton, and Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling. Mr Gibson assumed the surname of Craig, and was allowed the arms as a quartering, with a grant of supporters the same year; he was afterwards created a baronet.

His cousin, Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael of Skirling, baronet, registered arms, at the same time quartering Craig of Riccarton as heir general of the family. It is curious that Skirling, which was brought by marriage with Margaret Montfode to the Craighies of that Ilk in the fourteenth century, should now be the property of the representative of Craig of Riccarton, whose residence is called Castle Craig.

In the fifteenth century there were Craigs of East Craig or of that Ilk in East Lothian, of Craigsland or of that Ilk in Ayrshire, and apparently a fourth family of that Ilk in Angusshire. (?)

*WADDELL. Pont makes the saltire checquy or and gules, and says the buckles are sometimes or.

On this was founded the composed coat granted, in 1858, to Captain James Waddell, on his assumption of the additional surname of Boyd, at the desire of his cousin-german, Mrs Catherine Waddell Boyd of Nellfield, co. Fife—azure, a fess checquy argent and gules (Boyd) between two buckles of the second in chief, and a saltire coupé in base checquy or and of the third. 1296, Laurence de Wedale, of the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.; 1329, John de Wedal, bursar, connected with Melrose; 1343, John, a monk there; 1416, Nicholas of Edinburgh seals with his own seal an indenture with the Abbot of Melrose. Mr John, parson of Flisk, was a senator of the College of Justice 1534. Burgess families of the name were long connected with Edinburgh and Jedburgh; a family, for at least four generations, were portioners of Thorniedykes in

the barony of Crichton, viz.: Captain William, who was dead 1607; Archibald, who was dead 1647; Major Archibald, father of Archibald, writer in Edinburgh 1676.

Dr Richard, Archdeacon of St Andrews, was deprived 1689.

There were Waddells of Crawhill, Hillhead, Muirhouse, Balquhatston, &c. In 1789 George of Balquhatston was heir of his uncle, Robert Colt of Garturk, co. Lanark.

The heiress of Balquhatston, co. Stirling, married Alexander Peddie, Writer to the Signet, who has assumed her surname, and her cousin Christian Margaret, daughter and heir of William Waddell of Easter Moffat, co. Lanark, married Thomas Fenton-Livingstone of Westquarter and Bedlormie.

*HUCHESOUN. This coat is given variously, sometimes with three boars' heads, sometimes three pheons' on the fess, instead of the arrows; it does not appear at all in the Lyon Register till 1856.

The name is met with chiefly in the shires of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr; John represented Arbroath in the last parliament of Scotland.

George and Thomas Hutcheson, brothers, founded the Hospital in Glasgow which bears their name 1639-41; they were sons of Thomas of Lambhill, co. Lanark, and both writers in Glasgow.

Hutchison of Scotstoun, co. Renfrew, whose heiress married a younger son of Stewart of Blackhall, bore as in W., but with the fess azure and the boar's head erased.

*OUSTIN. The name appears as Ostiane, Oustiane, Austiane, Austin, and is probably son of Augustine. 1368, Andrew and Walter Augustine, burgesses of Edinburgh; 1503-15, Dominus David Ostian, prebendary of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh; 1574-85, Thomas Austiane, vicar of Advie and Cromdale; 1586-96, Alexander Oustean represented Edinburgh in parliament.

Thomas Austin, who is said to have been a native of Kent, came to Scotland with Oliver Cromwell, settled in Perth, and became a prosperous trader there; several of his descendants were magistrates of the burgh, William being provost in 1722.

Joseph acquired the estate of Kilspindie towards the close of the seventeenth century; Captain Joseph of Kilspindie left with sons, who died unmarried, Cecilia, who married John Gloag of Greenhill, co. Perth, and was mother of William Gloag of Greenhill, whose eldest son, John Austin Lake-Gloag, Esq., in 1866 assumed the additional surname of Lake, on his marriage to Elizabeth Georgiana, daughter and coheir of Warwick, last Viscount Lake; on this occasion the following coat for Austin was confirmed to him as a quartering—or, a chevron gules between three lions' gambes erect and erased azure armed of the second. Mr Lake-Gloag's younger brother is William Ellis Gloag of Kincairney, co. Perth, Sheriff of Stirling and Dumbarton shires.

Adam Austin, M.D., uncle of Mrs Cecilia Gloag, married in 1754 Anne, daughter of Hugh Lord Sempill, and left issue.

The Irish coat of Austin was entered in the Register as a quartering

in 1865, by the Rev. William Austin-Gourlay of Kincaig. The coat in the MS. is not recorded.

*SANKS OF YT ILK. In 1732 Alexander Schank of Castleriggs, co. Fife, registered—gules, on a fess argent between a cinquefoil in chief and a falcon's leg jessed and belled in base of the second, a hawk's lure of the first. Critical notices of the published pedigrees of Shank of Castlerig, are to be found in Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," and in the "Genealogist," Vol. I.

The Castlerig family are descended from burgesses of Kinghorn, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; Henry represented the burgh in parliament 1643; they held part of the land adjacent to the castle, as tenants of the family of Lyon, Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and afterwards acquired the property which remains in their possession.

Ninian Shank was Provincial of the Dominicans in Scotland 1497. About the arms there is some confusion. Pont gives them for Sauchie; they are carved in stone on a house at Kinghorn, with the date 1638, and the initials H.S., B. B. The pedigree calls the wife of Henry Shank, then living, Janet Cunningham, and Mr Jervise is of opinion, that the style of the work rather belongs to the time of Henry Shank and Agnes Balfour, say 1683.

*COWPER. Another coat is given for this name farther on.

This was registered in 1737 for David Cowper of Balleny, writer in Edinburgh, who d.s.p. before 1749.

90. CHEINE OF ESSILMONT. L.

BUTLAR. L.; azure, a bar engrailed argent, or or, between three covered cups or.

91. MENTEITH OF CARSS. L.

SETTOUN OF TULIBODY. L.

DOWGLAS OF LANGNUDRYE. L.

DOWGLAS OF MOFFETH. L.

CRECHTOUN OF BROUNSTOUNE. L.; the lion is sable.

CORSBE OF YAT ILK. L. This coat was quartered by the Lords Carlyle, and in 1766 was registered for Andrew Crosbie of Holm, advocate; he was son of Andrew of Holm, Provost of Dumfries, and grandson of John of Holm, merchant, also provost of that burgh 1708, and afterwards.

In the shires of Ayr, Kirkcudbright, and Berwick are places called Crosbie or Corsbie, from which the surname may have been taken.

1296, Sir Reginald de Crosbie; 1298, John de Crosseby, clerk, was presented to the church of St Mary, in the Forest, and is named in the "Rotuli Scotie" 1319; 1358, protection from the King of England, in favour of John de Crosbie of the parish of Ligertwood; 1330, Stephen, son of Symon de Crosby of Ayrshire; 1409, Crown charter of the barony of Bowne, co. Berwick, to Thomas, on the resignation of his father, Thomas.

John Corsbie, in 1644, represented Kirkcudbright in parliament.

92. *WAKAR. This very remarkable coat seems to have been dis-

used, or at least to have been greatly modified. Pont blazons for the name—or, three pallets gules surmounted of a saltire argent, on a chief azure a crescent of the third between two spur rowels of the first. This is also given by Porteus.

Another given by Pont, but seemingly added after his time, is—argent, a saltire between a mullet and a martlet azure.

See G.

The Lyon Register contains nine entries of arms for the name of which six closely resemble the bearing given by Pont and Porteus; another, a modern grant, has the saltire and chief without the pallets.

About 1680 a coat allusive to the office of Keeper of His Majesty's Buckhounds, then held by him, was granted to Robert Walker—argent, an oak-tree growing out of the base vert, betwixt a stag on the dexter and a buckhound on the sinister side, both in fall course gules; crest—a stag standing at gaze under a nut-tree proper; motto—"In omnes casus."

About the same time Mr William, minister of the English church in Barbadoes, was granted—vert, on a canton argent an eye proper; crest—a rock in the sea the waves beating on it; motto—"Per varios casus."

The surname is derived from the occupation of fuller or walker, but may also in some instances be indicative of pedestrian power.

The Chartulary of Dunfermline affords an instance of the name and occupation going together as late as c. 1560; charter of feu-farm of the fuller's mill in Burnemouth in favour of Alexander Walker. About the same time John had sasine of a house and land in Dunfermline.

Between 1644 and 1673 that burgh was several times represented in parliament by William and Peter Walker.

Persons of the name held land at Dron, in Fife, for several generations. From the family of St Fort, in the same county, whose representative registered arms in 1759, descends William Stuart Walker of Bowland, co. Edinburgh, C.B.

1341, Adam Walker, bailie of Inverness; 1365, English safe-conduct for Thomas Walkare, merchant of Scotland.

*TULLUS OF THAT ILK. This name is added at the side in a different hand; the name originally above the shield, and much obliterated, seems to begin with A and end in one.

A coat, closely resembling this, is given in K. for Pere.

*HISLOP. Archibald Hyslop, stationer, burgess of Edinburgh, recorded arms 1672-78, when the chief is made vert and charged with a book bound or between two stars argent.

In the arms granted, 1813, to General Sir Thomas Hislop, baronet, G.C.B., the chief is omitted altogether, but is vert and charged with three mullets argent in the grant to a member of the family of Hyslop of Lotus or Lochend, co. Kirkcudbright, where they have been seated for two hundred years.

The surname is to be met with in that quarter in the fifteenth century. William Heslop was a canon of Holyrood at the Reformation.

93. *SKEINE. *See L. II. and F. E. for two other representations.*

The arms as entered, 1672-78, by John Skene of that Ilk are—gules, three dirks paleways argent hefted and pommelled or, surmounted of as many wolves' heads coupé of the third; his supporters are—on the dexter a highlandman in his proper garb, holding a skene with his right hand in a guarding posture, and on the sinister another in a servile habit, a target on his left arm and the darlach at his side.

Skene, in Aberdeenshire, was erected into a barony by Crown charter 1317, in favour of Robert de Skene, and remained with his descendants in the male line till the death of Alexander of that Ilk in 1827, when his nephew, James Earl Fife, succeeded; it was sold in 1880.

Sir John of Curriehill, co. Edinburgh, Lord Clerk Register and Senator of the College of Justice, author of the "*Regiam Majestatem*," was father of Sir James, baronet, Lord President of the Court of Session 1626-33. His son, Sir John, d.s.p., and the present heir male of the family is William Forbes Skene, LL.D., author of "*Celtic Scotland*," and other works.

The coat of the Curriehill line, with the two skenes in saltire, is not registered, but is cut on the monument, in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, of Sir James, who died in 1633.

GLADURE. The coat given in K. for Gulane—parted per fess argent and sable, a dexter hand holding a flaming sword erect, parted per fess gules and of the first.

RATE or RAET. Quarterly, sable and azure, a crescent argent.

*QUHITE. Porteus blazons this with the martlet displayed between three quatrefoils, and reverses the tinctures. Stacie has the same, and has another entry, which is one of the few authorities which show that visitations of arms really took place in Scotland, so I quote it in full:—"Quhit or Whyt of Kirckaldie, the Whytes above writen, collar altered; done after Mr Skene his visitatione—1670, lyon-deput then."

There are four matriculations for the name 1672-80; John of Bennochty having exactly the coat given by Porteus. In two the bird is described as an eagle, and the other, Major Andrew Whyte, representer of Whyte of Markle, has an eagle volant.

The subsequent grants all found on the old arms, but the coat of James of Stockbrigs, co. Lanark, 1754, is rather peculiar—argent, a lymphad her oars in saltire sable, in the sinister chief point a martlet volant of the second with a small chain about its neck azure, to which is appended a plain cross gules.

In 1770 Janet White, wife of Cosimo Count Conti, registered her pedigree and arms, when the chief was altered to purpure and charged with three garbs or; she was only child of Robert White, Consul at Tripoli, and maternally her descent is stated from Mackenzie of Sandyland, Ross of Easter Fearn, and Gordon of Embo. On the father's side there seems little to be said; he was a native of Fife, and vaguely said to be of the Bennochty family.

Robert I. granted to Adam Quhyt a charter of the lands of Stayhar,

afterwards called Stairquhit or Barskimming, co. Ayr. There are English safe-conducts 1363-68 for John Whit, a Scottish merchant.

Gilbert Qwhyte was bailie of Rutherglen 1375; George White of Bankhead, who matriculated arms in 1786, was provost of that burgh, and died soon after, leaving a son and heir, Walter.

In the reign of Robert II. Adam Albus held lands in Kincardineshire.

In 1479 William was forfeited for holding out the Castle of Dumbarton against the King.

Henry Whyte, Dean of Brechin, sat in parliament 1535; Sir John was long deputy-director of Chancery about this time.

Between 1605 and 1641 James, Andrew, and John White were doomsters of parliament. Robert sat in parliament for Kirkcaldy 1645-65, and John 1669-73. Robert Whyte was the first provost of Kirkcaldy 1658, and died in August 1666; in the pedigree of Whyte of Bennoch, in Douglas' "Baronage," he seems to be identified with Robert of Powran, who died in 1667, aged sixty-eight, leaving a widow, Janet Tennant, so that the statement that he married, secondly, a daughter of Law of Dunikier, must be a mistake.

In 1799 John White of Bennoch having inherited the property of his kinsman, General Robert Melville of Strathkinness, was allowed to quarter the arms of that family, and to carry as supporters two eagles with wings expanded sable, beaked, membered, collared, and chained or, the collars charged with three quatrefoils sable.

There is a funeral escutcheon of Major Andrew above named, who was Governor of Edinburgh Castle, married Katherine Skene of the Halyards family, widow of Sir James Anstruther of Airdrie, and died in 1686, leaving issue; Markle is in Haddingtonshire, and his family intermarried with Hepburn of Alderston, Crichton of Hill, &c.

Martha Whyte, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, governess to the Princess Charlotte, descended from a family of merchants in Kirkcaldy; her ladyship inherited the estate of Kingsmill, co. Fife, acquired by the marriage of John Whyte, bailie of Kirkcaldy, with Janet Boswell, the heiress.

*ALSCHONER. Alexander, Lord of Sterling, is added.

Dr Rogers, in 1877, published two very interesting volumes on the family of Alexander and the first Earl of Stirling, showing the various claims that have been unsuccessfully made to the titles. The early genealogy, however, seems not yet satisfactorily proved; it is hardly possible that the Earl, who is considered by Dr Rogers to have been born about 1567, was *fifth* in descent from Thomas Alexander of Menstrie, 1505.

In all the funeral escutcheons of Lord Stirling's descendants his mother is called Marjory or Margaret Campbell of the Glenorchy family, while Dr Rogers calls her Marion Coutts; the Earl's father, Alexander Alschinder of Menstrie, made his will 5th February 1580, and appoints as

oversmen his "gude lord and maister, Colin, Earl of Argyl, &c., and Alain Cutis, his gudescyr," *i.e.*, grandfather, not father-in-law.

But the will of this Alexander shows that he had another wife, Marion, sister of William Graham of Gartavertan.

In 1625 the Earl sealed with the coat here represented, but after his rise in the world he laid claim to descent from the MacAlisters or Mac-Alexanders of Kintyre, and in 1631 Archibald of Tarbert, then the head of that family, resigned to him the chiefship, and a letter was written by the King in March 1632, directing Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, to exemplify to him the Alexander coat, "quartered with the armes of clan Allaster, who hath acknowledged him for chief of their familie." This was accordingly done, the blazon being—or, a lymphad her oars in saltire sable between three cross crosslets fitchée gules; and his lordship also bore—in an escutcheon over all, the arms of Nova Scotia.

In Wood's "East Neuk of Fife" there is a pedigree of the family of Alexander of Skeddoway and Drumeldrie, who are traced back to 1457, and it seems more probable that the Menstrie Alexanders were of this stock than that they came from Kintyre to Clackmannanshire.

Robert sat in parliament for Stirling 1579-94, and the burgh of Easter-Anstruther was several times represented by persons of the name 1612-45.

All the arms recorded are variations of those in W., and none of them quarter Macalister.

Several of the MSS. give three crescents instead of one, two being in chief, and all counterchanged.

*GLEDSTAINIS OF YT ILK. The seal of George Gladstanes, Archbishop of St Andrews 1606-15, is a saltire with a rose in chief; an early seal of Herbert de Gledstan is not heraldic, having a flower ornament; that of John of Cocklaw, 1509, is a lion rampant.

James Gladstains of that Ilk registered arms 1672-78—argent, a savage's head coupéd distilling drops of blood, and thereupon a bonnet composed of bay and holly leaves all proper, within an orle of eight martlets sable. Two cadets entered arms at the same time; Francis of Whytlaw has the head full faced and without the bonnet.

The arms as borne by James of that Ilk were registered as a quartering in 1720, by William Hairstons of Craigs, co. Dumfries.

Arms borne by the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone—argent, a savage's head affrontée distilling drops of blood, about the temples a wreath of holly vert, within an orle flory gules, all within eight martlets sable; his father, Sir John Gladstone, originally Gladstones, descended from a family resident in Lanarkshire, in the neighbourhood of the lands, in the barony of Carnwath, from which the surname was taken.

In 1296 Herbert de Gledestan of Lanarkshire swore fealty to Edward I.; Sir William was a prisoner in England 1357, when his wife, Alice, had a safe-conduct to visit him; he was released soon after, and died about 1364; a protection was granted in 1363 to his wife and children, and in 1365 his son and heir, William, had a Crown charter of lands near

Peebles. John of Gledstains had a charter of Hundleshope, Peebles, from Robert III., on the resignation of his mother, Margaret, and this property was still in the possession of John of Cocklaw in 1519, when his grandson John was contracted in marriage to Janet, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Braxholm.

The Cocklaw family retained the designation of that Ilk after their Lanarkshire estate passed from them in the sixteenth century, and sometimes are designed barons of Gledstaines.

They figure in the history of the Borders, sometimes as disturbers of the peace, sometimes as consulted by the privy council as to the preservation of order; in the ballad of the Raid of Reidswire is mentioned "Gledstone good at need."

Cocklaw was besieged, without success, by the English in 1403.

In 1561 Mr John, who possessed land in Quothquan, was a member of the privy council; the end of his nephew and heir, John, Ormond Pursuivant, happened thus in 1596; "Four heraldis sitting drinking, twa of them fell in words, viz., John Purdie and John Glaidstainis, the said John Glaidstainis stikit John Purdie at the table; and the said Glaidstainis being apprehendit, he was beheidit upone the 25th day of the same moneth of November, for the same slauchter." He left a son, George, living 1621, and then in possession of his patrimony in Lanarkshire.

Craigs was in 1440 the property of John Gledstanes; his descendant, John, was dead in 1619, leaving two coheiresses, of whom Elizabeth married Matthew Hairstons.

From this branch came Herbert, a colonel in the Swedish service, who was recognised as noble in that country in 1647; his son married Brita Natt ach Dag, a maid of honour; Adam, the last male of the family, was taken prisoner at Pultowa, and died in Siberia. Herbert sat in parliament for Kirkcudbright 1579.

94. *VILLMURE.

*SERES.

95. *HALYDAY. There is an official entry of the funeral of Sir John Halliday of Tulliebole, advocate, 8th March 1619, when four quarters only were displayed; crest—a boar's head argent. He married Helen Oliphant, and their initials are cut over the entrance door of Tulliebole Castle, with the date, 2nd April 1608, and the motto (?)—"The Lord is my defence;" his arms are a chevron between three cinquefoils, and on it a crescent.

In 1775 Robert Douglas Halliday of Coldbrook, in the island of St Croix, was recognised as heir male of the family, and registered arms—argent, a sword erect proper hilted and pommelled or, the pommel within a crescent gules, on a canton azure a saltire of the field; motto—"Virtute parata."

This motto is given by Stacie, and he adds the canton with the saltire is "for ane reward;" Porteus gives the sword and crescent for the name, and mentions the canton as an addition for the Tulliebole family;

it must then have been granted after 1608, and at the same time probably the arms altered.

In the churchyard of Canonbie there is a Halliday coat cut in stone—a sword erect and in chief three crescents.

*MAKBETH. In 1678 arms founded on this coat were allowed to Abraham M'Beth, merchant in London.

*MAKDUF. *See* Mackay.

*ELEIS. Seal of Robert Ellous 1359—a lion rampant debriused of a bend, in sinister chief a mullet; these bearings are nearly identical with those of Fairlie.

Another coat is given in F. E. Mr James Ellis of Saughton Mills, near Edinburgh, registered 1672-78—gules, a sword in bend argent between two helmets or. At the same time James Ellies of Southside registered—or, three helmets beavers open proper, with a crest which rather belongs to the other coat, a hand gauntleted grasping an adder (? eel) proper.

Mr John Ellies of Ellistoun, advocate, 1672-78—azure, three eels naiant fessways in pale argent; Ellistoun is in West Lothian, and this family is said to be of English origin.

BAKASKE, or Balcaskie of that Ilk, co. Fife. Vert, on a chevron argent three treefoils slipped of the field.

*FISHER. Porteus has—azure, a chevron between three salmon argent, and this is the coat quartered by Forman for Fisher, it is said.

Seal of William Fisher, burgess of Edinburgh 1567—three fishes naiant in pale.

Arms granted, c. 1740, to Robert of Newhall—azure, on a chevron argent between two otters' heads erased in chief and a salmon naiant in base proper, three stars gules.

Thomas represented Edinburgh in parliament 1600.

John Fisher in Drygrange acquired Housebyres 1642; Marion, daughter and heir of Andrew of Housebyres, married, in 1783, Archibald Dickson, and left issue.

96. *COCHRAN. *See* A.

TEMPILTOUN. Gules, a temple or church argent, on a chief sable a mullet or.

Name illegible—gules, a bird wings expanded drinking out of a well, in dexter chief a garb or.

CUMYNG. Azure, three garbs or.

*LETHE. *See* G.

HARCAS OF YT ILK. *See* A.; sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or.

MYCHELL. *See* F. Seal, 1455, of Thomas Mychal, bailie of St Andrews—an eagle displayed.

The coat here and in F. is one of the bearings of the old family of St Michael, whose heiress seems to have married Henry Kerr, Sheriff of Roxburghshire 1359, and secondly, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok. The Kerrs have since borne the mascles as a quartering or composed with

their own arms. Porteus gives for Mitchael—sable, a fess between three mascles or; and also—parted per pale or and gules, a fess and three mascles counterchanged.

In the various matriculations for Mitchell the coat is almost always sable, a fess between three mascles or, with additions or variations; one has a chevron in place of the fess.

The baronetcy, which was conferred in 1724 on John Mitchell of Westshore, in Shetland, is claimed by James William Mitchell, Rothesay Herald, as descended from his youngest son, John Charles. To this family belonged Sir Charles, Commander in the Naval Service of the East India Company, who died in 1808, and his brother Sir Andrew, K.B., who died in 1806, Admiral of the Blue.

David Mitchell was Bishop of Aberdeen 1662-63; Sir Andrew of Thainston, co. Aberdeen, K.B., was Envoy at the Court of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

John Mitchell of Craigend, co. Stirling, who died in 1711, left a son, Alexander, Writer to the Signet, designed of Mitchell, when he recorded arms 1719; his son by Alison, daughter and coheir of Alexander Livingstone of Parkhall, assumed his mother's surname and arms, and is recorded, 1766, as William Livingstone of Parkhall.

St Michael, the archangel, is the crest of some branches of the Mitchells.

SPITTELL. L.; seal of Alexander, parson of Liberton 1598—a fess between two boars' heads erased in chief and an eagle displayed in base, a crescent in the honour point.

Arms in Balfour's MS. for the old family of Spittal of Leuchat, in Fife—argent, an eagle displayed sable in chief three crescents gules.

Edward sat in parliament 1503-25.

Leuchat was erected into a barony in 1695 for Alexander Spittal; his descendant, James, died in 1796, leaving a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair. Leuchat was the seat of William Spetell in 1457, and John de Spitale held lands in Kinross-shire 1395, granted by David II. to Walter de Spittall in the thirty-sixth year of his reign.

Robert Spittel, tailor to Margaret, Queen consort of James IV., founded the bridge at Doune, co. Perth, in 1585, and placed on it a stone with an inscription, and his arms—an eagle displayed between two (perhaps three, the stone being much worn) crescents in chief and a pair of tailor's shears open in base.

QUHITFURDE. L.; one garb in chief only.

In 1704 Sir Adam Whytefoord of Blairquhan registered—argent, a bend cottised sable between two garbs gules, that in base being added for difference.

Colonel Walter had recorded the same 1672-78, three crosses patée of the field on the bend "being added at his Majesties speciall command;" his father had been Bishop of Brechin.

The surname is taken from lands near Paisley. Walter witnessed a

charter of Alexander III. in 1263; the elder line failed in Sir John of that Ilk and Milton c. 1688.

Robert was Abbot of Crossraguel 1491, which led to the settlement of some of his kinsfolk in Ayrshire; John sat in parliament for Irvine 1586. John, son of David in Balloch, acquired the barony of Blairquhan 1622, which descended to Sir Adam above named, who was created a baronet 1701; Sir John, third baronet, sold all the estates, and died before November 1803, leaving coheirs, who married Henry Cranstoun, Esq., Henry Lord Vernon, David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, and Colonel Francis Cunynghame. He and his father were styled of Whytefoord.

98. BORNETT in Lidesdale (?). Added in ink—argent, a naked man cutting a tree growing from a mount in base vert with a long sword, on a chief azure a crescent between two mullets argent.

NICOLSONE. Sir John has been added, then scored out, and of Carnock written.

Gules, a lion's head erased between three hawks' heads erased, a bordure engrailed or.

99. *BARRAMAN. There seems to be some confusion between this name, which is sometimes spelt Barram (? Balram) and Baron.

Sir J. Balfour gives, Barrame—sable, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis or; Barrone—or, three martlets sable; Barone—gules, a chevron azure fretty argent between three garbs or; Barrone of Kynaird, in Fyfeshire, 1559—or, a chevron sable degoutted argent between three merles gules. Porteus adds a double tressure and omits "degoutted."

In 1788 Alexander Baron of Preston, co. Linlithgow, registered arms—argent, a chevron gules between three martlets sable; evidently taken from the coat here represented, although he is said to be descended from Jean Baron, who accompanied Mary of Guise to Scotland.

There are in France several families of Baron, le Baron, Baronnie, &c., but their arms do not resemble the Scotch coat at all. The Barons of Preston are represented in the male line by Alexander Seton of Preston, and of Ekolsund in Sweden.

John Borrowman or Barrowman of Nether Stewartoun left a daughter and heir, Margaret, 1687.

In 1296 Matheu de Balran of Fife swore fealty to Edward I.; Patrick Barroun, burgess of Edinburgh, and Margaret Liddale, his spouse, had a charter of Spittalfield, co. Fife, 1477; he was Provost of Edinburgh, long sat in parliament, was knighted, and died c. 1488; Patrick of Spittalfield represented Edinburgh, and was depute-constable 1526-48; John of Spittalfield c. 1560; James was Provost of Edinburgh, and sat in parliament 1567-68; others of the name held the offices of depute-constable and depute-marischal. James of Pitteuchar left two coheirs in 1610.

James Baron, merchant in Edinburgh, married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Mr Robert Leslie of Innerpeffer, advocate, who had acquired Kinnaird about 1535; their son, George of Kinnaird 1587-1606, sold the estate to Sir Michael Balfour.

Sir Patrick, in 1478, founded a chaplainry in the church of St Giles', Edinburgh, reserving the patronage to himself and his heirs, and providing *quod cum fuerit capellanus ydoneus parentele mee vel hoc cognomen Baroun gerens ante alias presentetur.*

LYNTOUN. L. There was a family of Linton of Pittendreich, co. Perth.

Porteus gives for Linton of Drumcreich this and another coat—gules, a cross crosslet argent, two stars of the same under each of the upper nooks, and a crescent under each nook thereof or (?).

Balfour has a blazon nearly the same, but in his drawing the stars are omitted altogether, and the cross is between four crescents.

HANNAY. Argent, a cross crosslet fitchée sable issuing from a crescent gules, between three stags' heads cabossed. This is much defaced, and the name originally was Livingston of East Wemyss.

CADER. Given in L. for Kedzo.

1255, William de Cadyow was removed from the King's Council. 1296, Adam de Cadiou, of Lanarkshire, swore fealty to Edward I. John sat in parliament 1440.

*EWING. A chevron between three stars are the arms on a tombstone in Bonhill churchyard, with the date 1600.

Nisbet gives as W. for Ewing of Keppoch and Craigtoun, with the sun in base.

Robert, last of Craigtoun, was dead in 1781, when his heirs were his sisters—Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Bell, and Agnes, wife of Edward Inglis, Edinburgh.

James Ewing of Keppoch sold the estate, and d.s.p. 1824; his nephew and heir, Alexander, merchant in Glasgow, registered arms 1869, quartering Bontine of Ardoch as heir general of that family. The blazon is—argent, a chevron embattled azure ensigned with a banner gules, charged with a canton of the second, thereon a saltire of the first, all between two mullets in chief and the sun in his splendour in base of the third, a bordure of the second.

YOUNG. L.; see also B. Seal of William, 1521—three piles each charged with an annulet, in base an escallop. John, bailie of Edinburgh 1578, seals with three piles; and Sir Peter of Seaton, tutor to James VI., has an annulet on each pile, and a crescent for crest.

His descendant, Young of Auldbar, bore argent, three piles sable, as many annulets of the first in chief; crest—a lion rampant gules holding a sword in his paw proper; motto—"Great God governe." This was altered at the matriculation by Peter of Auldbar, 1672-78—three annulets or being placed on a chief; motto—"Robore prudentia præstat." A note is appended, "Which coat is declared to be ye paternall of ye name of Young," apparently making him head of the family.

Young of Leny first bore the three piles in point, each charged with an annulet, on a chief argent three martlets sable; crest—a dolphin naiant proper; motto—"In every poynt," or "Thus in every point." At the general registration this was altered to—argent, on three piles sable as

many annulets or ; crest—a dexter arm holding a lance in bend proper ; motto—" Press through."

The Auldbar family ended on the death, by drowning, of Robert of that place, in or before 1753, when his sisters became coheirs. They were, in 1767, Ann, widow of Robert Ochterlony, merchant in Montrose ; Clementina ; Margaret, wife of John Smith, merchant in Brechin ; and Mary.

Sir Peter, who acquired Seaton c. 1580, was knighted 1605, and died in 1628, aged eighty-four. His son, Sir James, was father of Peter who sold Seaton 1670, and Auldbar was acquired. Parts of Leny, in the county of Edinburgh, were acquired 1610-23 by two brothers and a sister ; Thomas Young, writer to the signet ; John, also writer to the signet, and town-clerk of Edinburgh ; and Isobel, wife of Robert Peirson, flesher in the Canongate. Thomas eventually became proprietor of these separate parts, and left a son, John, farmer of excise and customs, who acquired the rest of Leny, and was knighted. He died in 1690, and his son, Major Thomas, sold Leny 1695.

1327, Ralph Yong, Provost of Crail ; John Yonge of Dingwall 1342 ; Walter represented Edinburgh in parliament 1468-71 ; George, Archdeacon of St Andrews and Ambassador to Denmark 1585-97 ; James, depute-constable 1534 ; Alexander, Bishop of Edinburgh 1671, of Ross 1679-84 ; John, Bishop of Argyll 1661 ; Sir Thomas of Rosebank died in 1712, leaving issue.

Arms granted 1773 to a family of Youngson in Ireland, of Scottish descent, were founded on the Young coat, and some MSS. give the bearings of Younger of Hopperston or Harperden, which are very similar.

100. *MUDIE. Porteus gives this with the hair of the mermaid sable ; also, azure—a chevron ermine between three pheons argent, which is given farther on. The latter coat, with a bordure indented argent for difference, was registered 1672-78, by James Muidie of Arbeckie, co. Forfar ; to this family belonged Sir Thomas Mudie, Provost of Dundee, and James, who represented Montrose in parliament 1689-1702.

The name appears in Forfarshire early in the fifteenth century, and the direct line ended on the death of John Mudie of Pitmuies in 1876.

William Moodie or Mudy, Bishop of Caithness, died 1460 ; he and Gilbert Mudy were among the benefactors to the monastery of St Anthony at Leith, where mass was sung for the repose of their souls.

Mr William Mudie was appointed Chamberlain to the Queen in Orkney 1561, and acquired the estate of Breckness. His grandson, James, designed of Melsetter, was ancestor of James Moodie, who sold Melsetter in 1818. It was purchased by Robert Heddle, who married a daughter of Major James Moodie, and their grandson, John George Moodie Heddle, is now of Melsetter.

The arms of this family of Moodie are—azure, a chevron ermine between three pheons pointing upwards argent, a bugle in chief or. To this a second son of Melsetter, James, Captain in the Royal Navy, was, in 1720, allowed to add as a coat of augmentation in the first

and fourth quarters, gules, a castle argent ensigned with a ducal crown, between three ships of war with sails furled or, for his signal service in relieving Denia in Spain, when besieged by the French in 1707.

RONALD. Argent, a lion passant gardant gules chained to a tree proper, on a chief azure a crescent argent. Arms slightly differenced were registered 1672-78, by Robert, Provost of Montrose; John sat for that burgh in the first parliament after the Restoration.

101. CARROS. Argent, on a bend azure three fish of the field; given in K. for Glaides.

*CALDERWOOD. Arms closely resembling these were registered 1672-78, by Alexander, bailie of Dalkeith, and by William of Pittedie, in Fife; in 1736 Thomas of Polton, co. Edinburgh, grandson of the Dalkeith bailie, had his arms altered to—ermine, on a saltire gules between four palm branches slipped proper five mascles or. The ermine is no doubt to commemorate his father, Sir William, who was a judge, with the title Lord Polton, 1711-33, and the mascles are taken from the bearing of the family of his mother, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Leirmont, advocate. The Calderwoods were settled at Dalkeith 1566; Anne, heiress of Polton, married in 1753 James Durham of Largo, co. Fife, and the estate now belongs to Mrs Dundas Calderwood Durham.

Sir Archibald was steward of the Household to James IV. 1490; Isobele de Calrewode of Lanarkshire swore fealty to Edward I. 1296.

GRAHAM OF FANTRE. On a chief indented sable three escallops or. Mr Laing described the seal of Robert of Fyntre, 1478, as having the chief engrailed; crest—an eagle's head and wings.

The indentation became afterwards three piles.

*VEITCH OF DAWICK. Seal of Andrew of Stewarton 1605—three cows' heads erased; sometimes one head only was borne. William le Vache of Peeblesshire in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.; Nisbet quotes a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to Barnabe le Vach de Dawyk 1407; Sir John of Dawick was Master of His Majesty's Works, represented the county of Peebles in parliament, and had a charter of the barony of Dawick 1635; he was ruined by advancing money to the king, and his son and grandson had, as some compensation, the office of presenter of signatures.

William of Elliock, co. Dumfries, writer to the signet, died in 1747; his son, James, a Senator of the College of Justice, d.s.p. 1793, and was succeeded by his cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Veitch.

*CURE. These are the charges on the seal of Clement Cor, bailie of Edinburgh 1560; gules, a stag trippant or, is given in MSS. and Funeral Escutcheons for the name, which is said to be French. Clemens Cor sat in parliament for Edinburgh 1593-96; in one MS. he is styled Knight of the Golden Spurs, and had a daughter who married into the family of Lumsden of Blanerne.

*WILSON.

102. *CRAIK. John, merchant burghess of Fraserburgh, registered

arms 1672-78—per fess azure and sable, a ship under sail or, masts, sails, and tackling proper.

In 1296 Henry Crak of Dumfriesshire, James de Crak of Selkirkshire, and John of the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.

1329, John de Crake; charter of confirmation of a charter of Matthew de Crake, Ayrshire, first year of the reign of Robert II.; 1365, English safe-conduct to John de Crake and others, envoys to the Pope and King of France; in the sixteenth century the name occurs frequently in Dumfriesshire.

William, merchant burgess of Dumfries, was repeatedly Provost, and sat in parliament for the burgh 1678-81, acquired Duchrae 1676, and Arbigland 1678; he died in 1697. His elder son, Adam of Arbigland, was father of William of Arbigland, an eminent agriculturist, who died in 1798; his sister's son, Douglas Hamilton-Craik of Arbigland, left a son, John, who sold the estate, and died 1877.

Adam of Duchrae, second son of the Provost, left a son, Adam of Duchrae, who left two daughters, but the estate went to his sister, Jean, who married John Stewart of Castle Stewart, and died in 1762, leaving issue.

Another family of Dumfries merchants were of Stewartoun, and ended in three coheiresses, 1698.

*HORN. Motto added, "*Holde fayst Nydsdale.*" Stacie has, Horne, of ould—argent, a chevron between three tyres of a stag's head sable; also, Horne of Colfadock, in Nithsdale—argent, a chevron between three tyres of harts' horns barways sable; crest—a hart's head couped or attired sable; motto—"Hold fast."

Mr James Horne of Westerhall, co. Aberdeen, minister at Elgin, registered arms c. 1680—argent, a fess waved and cottised azure between two unicorns' heads couped in chief, and a bugle in base gules, garnished of the first and stringed of the third; crest—a bugle azure garnished and stringed as the former; motto—"Monitus munitus."

In 1725 his son, Mr John Horn of Westerhall, advocate, had these arms altered to—or, three hunting-horns gules; crest—two horns conjoined parted per fess or and sable counterchanged; motto—"Moneo et muneo."

A pompous notice, nearly six pages long, of the surname of Horn, appeared in the Appendix to Nisbet's "Heraldry." It mentions Jupiter, Bacchus, Pyrrhus, the Cornuti of Rome, the Cornari of Venice, the de Cornu of France, the Horns of Brabant and Sweden, Robert Horn, Bishop of Winchester, and Andrew Horn, author of the "Mirror of Justice."

In Scotland John a'Horn, a cadet of the Counts of Horn of Brabant, is said to have made his appearance to congratulate David II. on his release from captivity in England; to have married Janet, cousin of that king, and supposed daughter of Sir William Fraser of Cowie; and to have had a Crown charter of the lands of Glenlyon, which were held by his descendants till after James I.'s return from England.

This is a good example of "a lie with a circumstance." The charter, which is in the Great Seal Register, and has been printed, is dated 12th March, thirty-ninth year of the reign of David II.; it is in favour of John de Loorne, and Janet, his wife, and no Horn ever possessed Glenlyon.

If we ask for a reason for the change of arms and pretension to high descent, it may be answered that "something had happened" since the clergyman had a grant of arms.

In 1722 Lady Mary Bruce married the Prince of Horn, whose arms were—or, three hunting-horns gules garnished argent, the mouthpieces turned to the sinister side.

This distinguished family took their surname from their lordship of Horn, near Ruremonde, a fief of the Duchy of Brabant; can be traced to the twelfth century; were hereditary grand huntsmen of the empire, counts of the empire 1450, and princes 1677.

The last of the elder branch, James, Count of Horn, adopted his stepsons, who were Montmorency-Nivelles, and took the name; they were both beheaded—Philip, Count of Horn, at Brussels in 1568, and the Baron of Montigny at Simancas in 1570.

The second Prince of Horn, a grandee of Spain of the first class, had two sons; the younger, Antony, Count of Horn, was broken on the wheel on the Place de la Grève, in 1720, for robbery and murder committed in Paris; the elder, Maximilian Emmanuel, Prince and Knight of the Golden Fleece, married, as already stated, a daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Aylesbury, and left two coheirs; the elder married, in 1742, the Prince of Salm-Kyrbourg, the younger became Princess of Stolberg-Guedern, and her daughter married Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

In Scotland the name is uncommon. In 1578 John Horn was settled at Thomanean, in Kinross-shire, which is now the property of John Horn, Esq. Mr James Horn bought Westerhall 1674; his son John, in 1733, entailed his estate, taking the designation of Horn of Horn, married Anne, daughter of Viscount Arbuthnott, and left an heiress, Anne, who married Hew Dalrymple, a senator of the College of Justice as Lord Drummore; her eldest son, Hew Horn of Horn, was succeeded by his brother, Robert Horn of Horn, who married Mary Elphinstone, heiress of Logie, and assumed her surname in addition.

Their eldest son, James, registered arms, quartering Horn, and with the crest and motto of that family only, 1790; his brother and heir, Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn-Elphinstone of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, baronet, registered arms 1828, also quartering Horn, and with the crests of the three families; he was allowed supporters—a bull sable armed and unguled or, and an eagle with wings expanded sable armed or.

*SPOTTISWOODE OF THAT ILK; another coat given from this MS. This, however, was used by John, Archbishop of St Andrews 1615-39; Mr Laing describes the trees as "growing from a mount;" *Porteus* blazons them broken boughs.

Mr Alexander, advocate, of Crumstain, 1672-78, registered—argent,

on a chevron gules between three oak trees vert a boar's head coupé of the field; crest—a wolf's head coupé proper; motto—"Patior ut potiar."

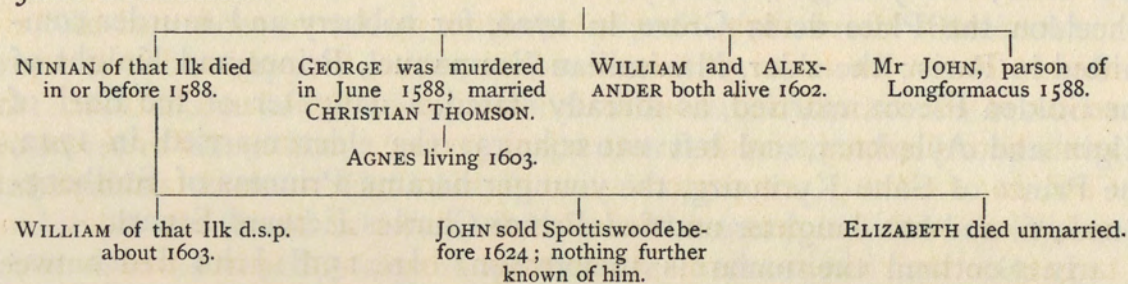
In 1814 his representative, John of that Ilk, registered these arms, making the boar's head or; crest—an eagle rising proper looking at the sun in his splendour; same motto; supporters—two naked savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, each holding a club over his shoulder proper.

Pont and Balfour give the coat with the three garbs, which appears to be the old bearing; that with the branches or trees in W. has rather the appearance of being a later addition, and on the margin is written "oak trees branches," and below the shield, "Bishop Spotswood of St Andrews—three stoags or three branches of an oak tree, or scrogs."

The family is an old one, taking its surname from Spottiswoode, co. Berwick, which was erected into a barony early in last century; in 1296 Robert de Spotteswod swore fealty to Edward I.

The printed accounts of the Spottiswoodes are incorrect; the following is an attempt to clear up the confusion.

David of that Ilk died in September 1570; appointed Mr John, parson of Calder, one of his executors, not specifying his relationship; married Jane Brounfield



It is stated that he was succeeded in the estate by his cousin, the Archbishop, who sold it; the prelate never held Spottiswoode, which was purchased in 1700 by his great-grandson.

Mr John Spottiswoode, parson of Calder, and superintendent of Lothian, born 1510, entered at Glasgow University 1534 as *servus Domini Rectoris*, not as son of the laird of Spottiswoode, which he certainly would have been styled if he had been so; he is stated to have been son of William of that Ilk, and uncle of Ninian above named; in his will he appoints Ninian of that Ilk oversman without calling him his nephew, and, as David of that Ilk, appoints Mr John one of his executors; it seems certain that he was related to the heads of the family, but not so closely as has been alleged.

Father Hay, who was his descendant, and was also descended from Jean, daughter of William of that Ilk, does not call him a son of that family.

The superintendent's offspring rose to distinction; the Archbishop was Chancellor of Scotland, and James, the younger son, was Bishop of Clogher, and founded a family in Ireland.

Sir John of Dairsie and New Abbey, eldest son of the archbishop, had besides his son, Captain John, who was executed in 1650, two other sons, both military officers. Sir Robert of New Abbey and Dunipace, brother of Sir John, was forfeited and executed; his son, Mr Alexander, is, by Nisbet, said to be heir male of Spottiswoode of that Ilk, but the Lyon Register does not so style him. His son, John, was the purchaser of Spottiswoode, which is now the property of Lady John Scott, *née* Spottiswoode, but this family is represented by her niece, Helen Spottiswoode, wife of Captain Charles Herbert, as heir general, and by her cousin, William Spottiswoode of Coombe Bank, Sevenoaks, as heir male.

Dunipace was acquired by a family of the name, who are in the Lyon Register called descendants of Spottiswoode of that Ilk.

In Ayrshire, John of Quhitele held lands 1483; William was concerned in the murder of the Earl of Cassilis 1527; Fowler, in the parish of Mauchline, was the seat of Spottiswoodes for several generations.

*CLAN CHATTAN, or M'feerson's coat, or Gillespie.

Pont has this for M'Phearson, but gives M'Intosh, as the chief of Clan Chattan—or, a lymphad oars erect in saltire sable, in chief a dexter hand couped fessways, holding a man's heart (some say a fleur-de-lis) paleways.

On 12th March 1672, Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon, confirmed to "the antient Baron the Laird of Clunie, M'Phersone, the only and true representer of the antient and honourable familie of the Clan Chattone," the arms here depicted; crest—a cat sejant proper; motto—"Tutch not the Catt, but a Glove;" supporters—two highlandmen in short tartan jackets and hose, with helmets on their heads, dirks at their left sides, and targets on their exterior arms, their thighs bare and shirts tied between them.

The laird of Macintosh objected to this, as he claimed the chiefship, and the Privy Council decided in his favour; on 26th November, accordingly, the same arms, without supporters, were matriculated for "Duncan M'Phersone of Clunie."

The present Cluny Macpherson, in 1873, obtained the sanction of Lyon to carry the supporters of which his ancestor had been unnecessarily deprived, as, if his chiefship of the whole Clan Chattan was disputable, he was certainly chief of the Macphersons.

They held their lands of the house of Huntly, and in 1609 had signed a bond of manrent acknowledging Macintosh as chief, but Mr Skene is of opinion that this honour belongs to the Macphersons, Mackintosh being only captain of the clan.

Among the families said to be branches of Clan Chattan are:—

Gillespie; c. 1680, Sir James Oswald was allowed to impale for his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr George Gillespie, one of the ministers of Edinburgh—azure, in base a ship under sail argent, in the sinister canton a hand gauntleted grasping a sword proper; about the same time a different coat—a chevron between three roses—was granted to Alexander

Gillespie of Newtoun, skipper in Elie, ancestor of the existing family of Gillespie of Mountquhanie, co. Fife.

Macgillivray of Dunmaglass; in 1626 Farquhar, son of Alister, son of Farquhar, son of Duncan, son of Anckyl, had a feu-charter of these lands which his predecessors had held from the Cawdor family; they descended to the late John Lachlan Macgillivray, on whose death a curious litigation ensued as to the succession.

No arms are registered for the head of the family, but in 1801 William of Montreal, a cadet, was allowed—azure, a lymphad sails furled and oars in action or, flagged gules, a bordure argent; on a chief of the second a buck's head cabossed sable attired of the third, between two cross crosslets fitchée of the last; the buck's head and motto, "Be mindful," seem indicative of vassalage to the Thanes of Cawdor.

The seal of Duncan Makfercheir (?) Duncanson Ferchard, 1535, has the attires of a stag with a mullet between them; that of Alexander MacFarquhar, 1535, is a stag's head contournée, in base two roses; both are appended to deeds in connection with Dunmaglass and the Campbells of Cawdor. Donald of Cawdor had acquired half of Dunmaglass, in 1419, from William Menzies, being previously owner of the other half.

Smith; of the thirty-five coats known in Scotland for this name, only three point to descent from this Highland clan, and those are of no great antiquity. In 1765 John Smyth of Balhary quarters—azure, a cat salient argent, and has a Gaelic motto. In 1768 James Smith of Camno, and his cousin, Henry of Smithfield, had as a quartering—azure, a cat sejant in a watching posture, her dexter paw extended argent.

Fersen; this surname is met with in Pomerania at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Some of its bearers rose to distinction in the Swedish service during the Thirty Years' War, and in 1712 Reinhold was created Count of Granhammer. Count Fersen, *le beau*, who commanded the Royal Suédois regiment in the French service, and drove the carriage in which the royal family travelled to Varennes, was murdered by the populace of Stockholm during a riot in 1810, and the family, who bore the cat in their shield, is extinct.

Gillies; David Gillis, *alias* MacPherson, descended of the Invereshie family, registered, 1672-78, the Macpherson coat with marks of difference.

In 1800 it was the basis of a grant made to Maclaurin Gillies, a merchant at Montego Bay, Jamaica; both have as crest a cat courant proper, with the motto, "Touch not the cat, but a glove."

The arms registered, 1672-78, by John Macpherson of Inveressie are those here represented within a bordure gules, but in one of Fraser's F. E., the difference is that the shield is parted per chevron, and the hand holding the dagger is turned the other way.

No name; (?) Langlands. Argent, on a chevron gules two mullets of the field.

ALISON. Already given from page 61; here it is parted per bend gules and argent, instead of azure and or.

103. No name; (?) Hamilton. Gules, a crescent between three cinquefoils argent.

No name; (?) Seton. Unfinished, something like a garb uncoloured between three crescents gules within the Royal tressure.

*CLARK OF BALBIRNY. This seems a mistake, as the proper coat of the Balbirny family is given on page 124 for Clarke; this is an addition made at a later date.

Seal, 1593, of Bathia Clerk, wife of Mr John Provand, burgess of Edinburgh, and proprietor of Caldham—a chevron between two crescents in chief and a boar's head erased in base.

Arms on a brass chandelier in the parish church of Montrose, presented in 1623 by Richard Clark, Vice-Admiral of Sweden, a native of Montrose—quarterly, first and fourth, on a mount a tree; second and third, checquy; also the arms of his wife, Christina Lamb—on a mount a paschal lamb bearing a flag.

Several families of the name figured in Sweden. William went there in 1607 as a captain in a Scotch regiment, son of Andrew Clerck of the county of Caithness, said to be descended from the Sheriffs of Forfarshire; his sons were ennobled, and Hans Clerck, an admiral, was created a baron 1687, a title which expired on the death, in 1748, of General Baron Clerck.

The existing Barons Klerck descend from a goldsmith in Stockholm.

Arms on the monument of Mr George Clerk, parson of Aberdour, who died in 1644—a fess counter-compony, in chief a crescent between two mullets, in base a boar's head erased.

In 1514 John Clerk had a charter of Bralecchan, co. Argyll, from the Earl of Argyll, which remained with his descendants for nine or ten generations; arms registered 1754—or, a fess checquy azure and argent between three bears' heads sable.

John Clerk, merchant in Paris, said to be from Kincardineshire, bought Pennicuik in Mid-Lothian, and registered arms 1672-74—or, a fess checquy azure and argent between two crescents in chief gules and a boar's head couped in base sable; crest—a demi-man winding a horn proper; motto—“*Amat victoria curam.*”

His son was created a baronet, and in 1807 Sir George Clerk was allowed to use a second motto—“Free for a blast,” and had a grant of supporters—a savage and a druid priest.

Clerk or Clark appears to have become rather a common surname about the middle of the fourteenth century; we meet with Provosts of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, and Rutherglen.

David II. granted Schenyllis, co. Ayr, to Robert Clerk of Dumbarton; and in 1376 Lawrence de Haya, of Eskyndy, gave the lands of Lonyanys, in Inverness-shire, to John Clerk, in tocher with his daughter, Margaret. Nine persons called le Clerk, in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.

John Clerk of Lanark settled in Edinburgh as a burgess, and was bailie in 1413; William sat in parliament for Haddington 1467; Walter is in 1484 designed armiger; John was prior of Scone 1524-44.

Alexander, first of Balbirny, sat in parliament for Edinburgh 1567-81, and was provost 1579-84; had issue, James of Balbirny, Sir Alexander,

and Magdalene (who married, first, Edward Lord Bruce of Kinloss; secondly, Sir James Fullerton.)

Sir Alexander of Pittencrieff, Stenton, and Pitteuchar, long Provost of Edinburgh, sat in parliament 1621-33; married, 1598, Marion, daughter of Alexander Primrose; and died 1643, leaving issue: 1. Mr Alexander of Pittencrieff, who died in 1653, leaving an only child, Marion; 2. James of Balbirny, who had a son, James, who inherited Pittencrieff, married, 1659, Isobel, daughter of Thomas Alexander of Skeddoway, and had two sons, Alexander of Pittencrieff, who d.s.p., and James of Pittencrieff, 1690; 3. Mr Gilbert of Pitteuchar, married, 1637, Agnes, daughter of David Brown of Finmount, and was dead in 1683, leaving with a younger son, Major David Clerk, father of Henry, who married in 1728 Lady Ceres, Alexander of Pitteuchar, who had a large family born between 1684 and 1706.

No name; (?) Hamilton. A crescent between three cinquefoils, uncoloured.

STEWART. A partly obliterated and uncoloured shield, apparently Stewart, within a bordure charged with (?) buckles.

An obliterated uncoloured shield.

104. CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN.

WALLACE OF CRAIGIE. L.; two savages as supporters, added in ink.

BLAIR OF ADAMTON. L.; argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine mascles of the first.

MUIRHEAD OF LAUCHOP. L.; argent, on a bend azure a mullet between two acorns of the first. The seal of Andrew, Bishop of Glasgow 1465, has three acorns on the bend; and James of Bredisholm, co. Lanark, registered 1672-78—argent, on a bend azure three acorns or, a crescent for difference.

CLELAND or Kneland of that Ilk. L.; this coat was registered, 1672-78, by James of that Ilk; crest—a falcon upon a sinister glove proper; motto—"For sport." The estate was sold by Alexander of that Ilk, to , a cadet, and in 1717 Major William, a commissioner of customs in Scotland, as lineal representative of the elder line, recorded the arms; crest—a falcon; motto—"Non sibi;" supporters—two greyhounds proper. Branches of this family settled in the West Indies, and had certificates of arms and descent 1692 and 1733.

Nisbet mentions a seal 1498, of Alexander of that Ilk, who was killed at Flodden, as showing the same bearings.

Osbern de Cliveland, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

GRIERSON OF LAG. F.; the fess azure, crescent argent.

105. *DOBIE. Porteus blazons the coat of Dobie of Stonihill, near Musselburgh—argent, three cross crosslets fitchée gules, an esquire's helmet in fess azure.

This surname is met with in Edinburgh in the fifteenth century. Richard and Marion Weir, his wife, had a charter of Stonyhill in 1600;

his nephew and heir, Sir Robert, died in 1623, leaving a son and heir, Robert Dobie of Stonyhill; Robert of Stonyhill, J.P. 1661, sold the estate soon after to Sir William Sharp.

PURVES. A mistake; it is, Lindsay, the fess between three mascles or.

*KEIN. Pont and other MSS. have three mullets or on the chief.

Sir John Kene, a priest in Edinburgh 1513; his nephew and heir was Patrick, burgess of Selkirk; James was bailie of Selkirk 1618; Mr Thomas, writer in Edinburgh, was father of Mr John, W.S., who was dead in 1619, leaving to his son, Mr Richard, a great estate in Selkirkshire and six other counties.

Name illegible, like Erblmeine—azure, a saltire coupé surmounted of a key paleways wards downwards and turned to the sinister, in chief a key fessways wards downwards and to the sinister, in sinister base a mullet, all argent.

*WEST.

*HUNTER. Another coat is given from this MS.

As this surname makes its appearance in different parts of the kingdom, and there is no reason to think that all bearing it can be traced to a common ancestor, it is to be expected, as is the case, that the armorial bearings differ greatly.

Sir James Balfour has for Hunter of Huntersland—or, three cuirasses vert girdled gules; this coat is not borne by any family known to me, and is to be found in no other MS.

Hunter of Polmood, in Tweeddale, bore—argent, three hunting-horns sable, according to Balfour, but Pont and Porteus make them vert garnished and stringed gules; in 1738 David, a descendant of this family, recorded—argent, a chevron wavy azure between three hunting-horns vert garnished gules.

John, merchant in Ayr, descended of Hunterston, recorded c. 1685—vert, three collars or, on a chief indented argent as many bugles of the first stringed and garnished gules; this was registered in 1824 by the descendant of his brother and heir, Adam Hunter, with a bordure for difference, William Francis Hunter of Barjarg, advocate. In 1773 Robert Hunter of Thurston, co. Haddington, although said to be descended from a brother of John and Adam, recorded a different coat—three hunting-horns and a chief charged with two boars' heads.

To this branch belong the Hunter-Blairs, baronets, who have also abandoned the collars, and bear a chevron between three hunting-horns.

But the principal family of the name is Hunter of Hunterston, co. Ayr, of which a notice is given elsewhere.

Andrew Hunter, Abbot of Melrose, was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland 1449-57; his arms are cut on a stone at the abbey, and are supported by two female figures, which have been described as mermaids or angels; they are—two croziers in saltire between two hunting-horns in flank, a rose in chief and a mallet in base. The rose and mallet or mell are the ensigns of Melrose.

A fabulous antiquity has been claimed for the Polmood Hunters; John Venator witnessed charters of lands in Peeblesshire in the reign of Alexander II.; Walter of Polmood 1439; Robert, last of the direct line, died in 1689, leaving the estate to his natural son, whose heir, in 1765, disposed it on his death-bed to Alexander Hunter, merchant in Edinburgh, a stranger in blood, whose eventual heir was Elizabeth Lady Forbes. Polmood was unsuccessfully claimed by Adam Hunter as heir male of the old family.

Another family possessed Ballagan, co. Dumfries; their arms are variously given in the MSS. as—argent, three hunting-horns sable, with a crescent azure for difference; or the horns vert garnished and stringed gules. Duncan of Ballagan 1554; Duncan, his grand-nephew, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, and was grandfather of James of Ballagan, J.P. 1661.

In Forfarshire the surname appears in the middle of the fifteenth century; Thomas of Reswallie was grandfather of David of Restennet, who registered arms 1672-78, when he is said to be descended of the family of Hunterston—vert, three greyhounds courant argent collared or, on a chief engrailed of the second as many hunting-horns of the first garnished gules.

David Hunter acquired Burnside and the barony of Dod, and sat in parliament, 1643, for the burgh of Forfar; his descendants intermarried with Graham of Fintry, Gordon of Abergeldie, Douglas of Brighton, &c., and only in 1876 acquired a legal right to arms, when the present William George Hunter of Burnside recorded—argent, a man's heart proper between three hunting-horns vert stringed gules.

106. *CUK.

STUDMAN or STEIDMAN; *see* K. The snails are proper, and the leaves are those of the holly.

107. EDGARE OF TYWIDALE, F.

LAWEN OF QUAHERELWOD. Or, six mascles, three, two, and one.

L. gives for Lorene of Hairwode—argent, three laurel leaves vert.

In 1774 arms were granted to James Lorain of Angelraw, said to be descended from Simon Lorain, who came from the province of Lorain to Dunse—or, on a bend gules between two lions rampant vert, three alerions in bend argent.

The surname appears very early in Scotland; in 1233 Roger Loren witnessed an agreement between the chapter of Moray and Sir Alan Durward; Eustache de Lorreyne and others were, in 1333, directed by Edward III. to survey the Castle of Berwick; in 1368 he surrendered Roxburgh Castle to the English; in 1358 the King of England granted the barony of Caverton to James de Loreyns, a Scotchman.

The grantee of arms was Sheriff-Clerk of Berwickshire, and died 1785, leaving a son, Alexander of Angelraw, an officer in the 42nd Regiment.

VIPONT OF CARRIDEN. Azure, six mascles, three, two, and one or; the heiress married Cockburn, and her descendants quarter the coat.

Seal of William de Veteriponte—a star of eight points between three lions rampant; that of John Wipond, c. 1350, is six annulets, three, two,

and one; and Glover's Roll of Arms has John de Vipount—gules, six annulets or.

Arms granted, c. 1750, to Harry Vipont of Hampstead, of Scottish descent—gules, six mascles, three, two, and one or.

RIDDELL OF THAT ILK. F.

FORSYTH OF THAT ILK. Argent, a chevronel engrailed gules between three griffins segreant azure.

LOCKHART OF BAR. L.; the field or (?).

108. MUREHEAD. Azure, on a bend argent a mullet gules between two acorns vert seeded or.

ACCON OF AICKINSYE. Argent, a chevron sable between two cocks in chief sitting respectant, and a buckle in base gules.

MACKDOUAL OR MAKDOUGALL OF YT ILKE. Argent, a lion rampant argent crowned with an antique crown or.

*PETTENDREICH OF YT ILKE. A family taking their surname from lands in Banffshire. John de Petyndrech had an English safe-conduct 1396; William of that Ilk 1472; Andrew of that Ilk 1507; his brother James, Abbot of Deer 1501-9; Robert of that Ilk, father of John of that Ilk, 1547; Robert of that Ilk 1587; John of that Ilk 1604-18.

*COWPER.

109. BALBIRNY OF YT ILK. L.

MAKCULLO OF CARDINESS. L.

MAKCULLO OF MERTOUN. Azure, three wolves' heads erased argent.

MURE OF CALDWELL. L.; the mullets are argent.

WEIR OF YT ILK. As Weir of Blackwood in L., *i.e.*—argent, on a fess azure three mullets of the field, but "or" is added as the tincture of the field and mullets. The arms in L. were registered by George of Blackwood 1672-78, in 1734 by the Hon. Charles Hope-Weir, who had married the heiress, in 1815 by their grandson, James Joseph Hope-Vere of Craigiehall and Blackwood, the Vere crest being—a demi-horse argent furnished gules; motto—"Vero nihil verius." His son was in 1846 allowed the crest of the Earls of Oxford instead of the horse—on a chapeau gules turned up ermine a boar statant azure armed or.

Porteus has for Weir of Stonebyres, 1682, the field or the stars argent, with the same motto; this was recorded 1777, with a boar passant or, for crest, by John Weir-Vere, commissary general in the Island of Dominica, heir presumptive to Captain John Vere of Stonebyres; on their joint petition John Weir had obtained the Royal licence, 7th December 1776, to take the additional surname of Vere, and bear the arms of the Stonebyres family.

In England we find in Charles' Roll, Simon de Ver—gules, three cinquefoils pierced argent; Glover's Roll, Simon de Veer—gules, three cinquefoils ermine, and Robert—quarterly, argent and gules; at the siege of Caerlaverock, Hugh, son of the Earl Oxford, bore—quarterly, or and gules, in front a white star, a bordure indented sable. The star is the charge also in the coat of Vere in Scotland, which is nearly identical with that of Mure.

The first appearance of the surname in Scotland is c. 1180, when

Radulph de Veir, Ueir, or Uair, granted land in Sprouston, co. Roxburgh, to the monks of Kelso, his brother Robert being a witness to the charter; Thomas dictus Were 1266; the Weirs held extensive lands in Lesmahagow, co. Lanark, as vassals of the Abbots of Kelso, and this Thomas witnessed a resignation by Philip de Grenerig, of his lands there. Rotald Wer had a charter of part of Blackwood in 1400, from the Abbot of Kelso. Marion, heiress of Blackwood, married William Laurie; their son assumed the surname of Weir, and was father of Sir George, created a baronet 1694, whose son and heir, Sir William, was father of Mrs Hope-Weir.

Stonebyres, also in Lesmahagow, was the seat of William Weir, who, in 1525, was murdered by Lindsay of Covington; William of Stonebyres, in 1587, gave a bond of manrent to James of Blackwood, acknowledging him as his chief; Sir William of Stonebyres 1660-70; Daniel Vere, advocate, sold the estate 1842, and d.s.p. 1852.

LEWINSOUN OF YT ILK. Azure, three cinquefoils argent.

110. WELLANDS. Azure, a dexter hand issuing from a cloud on the sinister side argent, holding a human heart proper winged of the second between the thumb and the open palm.

David Weland was Sheriff-Depute of Fife 1582.

*DON OF TEITH. There is added a sketch in ink, with no crescents or mullets, for Sir Alexander of Newton 1673; knight baronet, 1667, is above the coat given in colour.

The arms as registered are without the crescents and mullets; Pont has three crescents. The coat is, of course, an addition to the MS.

*WALCH. Pont and Porteus give for Welch—argent, on a saltire sable five annulets or, which was registered in 1771 by Dr James Welsh of Cornlee, co. Dumfries, representer of an old family there. The burgh of Dumfries was represented in parliament, 1471, by Welch; Nicol Welch was Abbot of Holywood 1488. There were Welshes of Colliston, Skarr, Collin, Burnfoot, &c., in the county.

MEIKEL or MUKEL. Added in ink—gules, a chevron between three crosses patée fitchée argent.

*HALLIBURTON OF PITCUR. Arms registered, 1672-78, by David of Pitcur—or, on a bend azure between three boars' heads erased sable as many lozenges of the first; crest—a negro's head couped at the shoulders armed with a helmet proper; supporters—two cats proper.

The boars' heads are for Chisholm, Walter having married Catherine Chisholm, with whom he had Pitcur, of which they had a charter 1432.

George of Pitcur sat in parliament 1560; Sir James is on Sir William Alexander's list, as having had sasine of lands in Nova Scotia 1628, but no baronetcy seems to have been created; the direct line of the family ended on the death of Colonel James of Pitcur 1765; his daughter, Agatha, Countess of Morton, predeceased him, and her descendants are extinct.

To this family belonged Sir George of Fodderance, Lord President of the Court of Session 1642; George, Bishop of Dunkeld 1662-64; and

George, Bishop of Brechin 1678, of Aberdeen 1682-88; probably, also, Andrew, Conservator of the Scots Privileges in the Low Countries *ante* 1500, believed to have been the first who held that office.

III. CHALMER OF GAITGAIRTH. L.; the field of the second and third quarters is or.

WAUCHOP OF NYTHRE. L.; motto—"God gee vs graes."

HERIOTT OF TRABRVON. L.

MURRAY OF PHILLOPHAUGH. L.

KENNEDY OF BLAWQUHAN. L.; the lion is not crowned.

HOUSTOUN OF YT ILKE. L.; the martlets are without bills. An old family in Renfrewshire taking their surname from their free barony of Houstoun.

Sir John sat in parliament 1463, and Patrick in 1560; Patrick was director of Chancery and member of the Privy Council 1526. Sir John was created a baronet 1668; his great-grandson, Sir John, fourth baronet, d.s.p. 1751, having sold the estate of Houstoun; his sisters were, Helen, Lady Stewart of Blackhall, and Anne, wife of Colonel Cuninghame of Euterkine. The baronetcy was assumed by his cousin (?) George, resident in Georgia, who died there in 1795, without male issue.

From George of Johnstone, co. Renfrew, younger brother of the first baronet, descends George Ludovick Houstoun of Johnstone, who in 1869 registered the arms; crest—a sandglass proper; motto—"In time;" supporters—two hinds proper, anciently borne by the Houstouns of that Ilk, as chiefs of their name and free barons.

II2. *COLLACE OF BALNAMONE. There are added in ink, crest—an eagle's head; motto—"In uelith bewar;" supporters—a horse at liberty and a greyhound collared.

Seal of John de Culas, c. 1340—a bend lozengy, in sinister chief a roundle; seal of Robert Collaise of Balnamoon 1574—three mascles in bend sinister between two saltires coupé; that of his son John, at the same time, bears a bend between two saltires coupé and charged with three mascles. The blazons in the MSS. vary, and the coat has never been registered.

The surname is probably taken from Collace in Perthshire; John de Cullas was joint lord of the barony of Menmuir and owner of Balnamoon before 1360; John sat in parliament for Forfarshire 1612; his son John sold the estate c. 1632; the family intermarried with Lord Gray, Moncur of Slaines, Bruce, Rollo of Duncrub, Reid, abbot of Kinloss, &c.

*DUNCAN OF MOTE. Gilbert Duncan, in Colpnay, was father of James, tailor to Queen Anne, who acquired Ratho and Bonnytoun, co. Edinburgh; his son, James of Ratho, was dead s.p. 1641, when his second cousin John was his heir of line; his cousins, Robert, late in Mote of Erroll, and James in Leith, servitor to James of Ratho, were his heirs of entail and provision; Robert left a son, George, in Mote of Erroll, who succeeded him in Bonnytoun.

The coat is given by Pont and Porteus. That registered for William

of Seaside, 1672-78, ancestor of the Earl of Camperdown, is nearly the same without buckles.

A monument at Essie, in Aberdeenshire, to "ane honorabill man," James Duncan of Mairdrum, who died 2nd November 1601, leaving three coheirs, Elizabeth, Marjory, and Janet, has his arms—a boar's head erased—impaled with those of his wife, Janet Lumsden—two wolfs' heads coupé in chief and an escallop in base.

113. ROSS OF MOUNTGRENAN. L.

BUCHANAN OF THAT ILK. L.; there is added, "lyon no claws nor tonge but degraded."

DOUGLAS OF NYTHISDALE. L.; the ribbon sable.

COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. L.

AUCHINLECK OF YT ILK. L.

BLAIR OF ADAMTON. Much defaced, but apparently a saltire sable charged with nine mascles, in base a bird's head (?).

114. *JAKSONE. On the monument in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, 1606, of John Jackson, treasurer of the burgh 1594-1605, is a shield with three holly leaves.

Sir James Balfour gives the coat here reproduced; Pont gives it also, and blazons the other—vert, three holly leaves coupé argent. Porteus has—argent, three holly leaves proper or sable.

There were Jacksons of Waterybutts and Carsegrange, co. Perth, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. John sat in parliament for Renfrew 1593.

*MONCOURE. Sir David Lindsay gives two coats for the name; two are given here. Farther variations are to be found among the written blazons.

In 1296 Andreu de Montcour, chivalier, swore fealty to Edward I. Moncur of that Ilk, co. Perth, and Moncur of Slaines, co. Forfar, flourished for many generations.

115. *ALANE. The Homes of Renton, co. Berwick, baronets, quartered for Ellem—gules, a pelican feeding her young argent valved proper.

This was an old family in that shire, taking its surname from its lands; Henry de Ellom, in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I.

*MONCURE OF YT ILK.

HARDY. See C.; the dagger is in pale and surmounts the spur rowel in base.

KEMP OF COMESTOUN. L.; the broken fragment of the sword is falling to the dexter.

*WEDDERBURN. See B. for an older coat.

Pont and Porteus both give the arms as in W., but Alexander of East Powrie registered 1672-78—argent, a chevron between three roses gules.

His descendants changed the name of their estate to Wedderburn, and the direct male line ended on the death of David of that Ilk, 1761;

Mr Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, is heir of line, and Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., heir male.

The surname is probably taken from Wedderburn, co. Berwick; Wautier de Wedderburn, of the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296; the name appears in Forfarshire in 1476; James was bailie of Dundee 1532, several of his descendants held the office of clerk of that burgh, and it was represented in parliament by James 1540, and by Alexander 1585-1621.

James was Bishop of Dunblane 1636-38; Alexander, Earl of Rosslyn, was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain 1793-1801.

METHVEN. *See C.*

116. DOG OF DUNROBEIN'S arms. An addition in ink, with the initials W. D.—27. A sword in bend sinister between two cinquefoils.

Sir J. Balfour has—gules, a chevron argent between two cinquefoils ermine and a naked sword argent.

The Ballingrew family had the cinquefoils argent, and the sword hilted and pommelled or.

There were Dogs, Dougs, or Doigs of Dunroben, Ballingrew, Coldoch, Cookston, Reswallie, &c.

1372, Mr Alexander Doge, vicar of Dunichen; 1468, John Dog, *armiger*; 1478, Dene Thomas Dog, Inchmahome; James Dog, 1488-98, keeper of the King's wardrobe; 1523, James Dogge, messenger from the Queen of Scotland, afterwards called Jamie Dog, or Captain Dogg.

In 1552 James of Dunroben, co. Perth, was raising men in Menteith for service in France; Paul of Coldoch and Dunroben 1581-84; James of Dunroben, father of Paul of Dunroben, 1613.

James of Ballengrew was father of James of that place, who d.s.p., and David of Ballengrew 1634, whose son Paul married the sister and coheir of David Drummond of Invermay, and left a son, David of Ballengrew, who d.s.p., and Elizabeth of Ballengrew, 1703, married Hugh Macfarlane of Kirkton, and had issue.

In Brechin there was a burgess family at the beginning of the sixteenth century. John Doig, Provost of Brechin, was father of David of Cookston, who married Magdalene, daughter and heir of George Symmer of Balzordie, and had a son George, who d.s.p., and four daughters—Christian of Balzordie, married, 1752, Sir James Carnegie, Bart., and had issue; Anne, married her cousin-german, William Henry Doig, who died 1768, and had one child, Anne of Cookston, who married Walter Riddell, and was dead in 1791, when James Doig, of the island of Antigua, was served heir; Magdalene; Elizabeth, married Alexander Scott, merchant in Edinburgh.

Cookston eventually passed to David Blair, son of David, minister of Brechin, and Christian, sister of David Doig of Cookston.

*PITCAIRN OF FORTHER. The initials R. P. are added, and this corresponds with the seal used in 1578 by Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, Archdean of St Andrews, Secretary of State, &c.

Sir James Balfour gives for Pitcairn of that Ilk, now of Forther—

first and fourth, Ramsay; second and third, azure, three mascles or, for Pitcairn.

About this time the tinctures of the paternal coat were changed. Pont puts it in the first and fourth quarters as—argent, three mascles gules; and William of Forther, or of that Ilk, 1672-78, recorded this, but made the mascles lozenges.

At the same time this, with a bordure engrailed gules, was registered by Alexander of that Ilk, but a correction adds, "of Pitcairn, whose father was a son of Pitcairn," thus guarding against the assumption of the style "that Ilk" by a cadet, although in possession of the old family property.

The surname is taken from lands in Fife. William de Petkaran was on an assize at Dunfermline *ante* 1249. Peres de Petcarne swore fealty to Edward I. 1296. Henry married, c. 1460, Elizabeth Ramsay, heiress of Forthar, and the family have since quartered her arms. Pitcairn was sold in 1650 to John, a younger son. Forther descended to David, physician in London, 1795.

Archibald Pitcairn of Pitcairn, M.D., died in 1713. His only son took part in the rising of 1715, and died young, leaving several sisters coheiresses, of whom the only one who married was Janet, Countess of Kellie.

There were lands in Perthshire called Petcarnes or Pitcairns, which were acquired by John Pitcairn, descended from an old family of Perth burgesses; he had a grant of arms 1808—argent, an anchor azure between three lozenges gules. His only son d.s.p., and the property has been sold.

117. KERES OF YT ILK. Argent, a cross engrailed sable between four roses gules. This is given elsewhere for Keir of Carse or Carsegrange, co. Perth, and modern grants of arms have been founded on it.

KARKETTELL. Argent, on a bend gules three crescents or, in chief a mullet of the second.

DUREHAME. Argent, on a fess azure three mullets of the first, in base a crescent gules. *See* F.

In 1249 Robert de Durham was one of the commissioners to settle the laws of the marches. Seal of Sir William de Dureme 1305—three mullets on a bend. Robert I. granted to "William Aula Dunolm" the lands of Monifieth with the mill, co. Forfar.

Grange of Monifieth was long the seat of the Durhams, the account of whom, in Douglas' "Baronage," is incorrect; he says that William sold Grange, and that his male line having failed the representation devolved on Durham of Ardounie.

In 1676 William of Grange was served heir special of his father, and Ochterlony says that, in his day, Grange and Ardounie both belonged to Durham, chief of the name; he registered the arms as in W., but making the field or, 1672-78. Grange was sold c. 1702.

Mr James of Pitkerrow, clerk of Exchequer, was father of Sir James of Luffness and Pitkerrow, whose son James was of Luffness and Pit-

kerrow 1689. Jean of this family married Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms; and Grizel, in 1639, married, for her third husband, John, Earl of Middleton, High Commissioner in Scotland after the restoration, and died in 1666. Her influence procured for her brother, Captain Alexander Durham, the office of Lyon King of Arms, August 1660. He was knighted, acquired Largo 1662, and died in 1663, unmarried.

The arms registered for Lady Middleton are—or, a fess azure between three mullets in chief and as many crescents in base gules. The Lord Lyon altered his bearings to—or, a crescent gules, on a chief azure three mullets argent, which was registered by Alexander of Largo, and by Adolphus, merchant in Edinburgh, natural son of Sir Alexander, with a bendlet engrailed gules as a difference, 1672-78.

James, fourth of Largo, registered arms, altering the field to argent and quartering Rutherford of Hunthill; his son, James Calderwood-Durham of Largo and Polton, in 1792 again recorded arms—first and fourth, Durham, the field argent; second, Calderwood; third, Rutherford of that Ilk; he was allowed to place a baron's coronet below his crest, and to carry the supporters of the Rutherfords—two horses argent saddled and bridled gules.

*LUNDY OF THAT ILK. See the altered coat in F. E., and another coat in L., which was that usually borne by the family.

The head of the Lundins sat in parliament 1488, and Walter and his son, William, from 1560 till 1590.

William the Lyon had a natural son, Robert of London or de Londoniis. Sir James Balfour has left a drawing of a seal of Sir Walter de London *ante* 1289—two piles issuing from a chief charged with three pallets, over all in fess a label of three points.

In the reign of Charles II. the laird of Lundin claimed to be descended from Robert of London, and obtained a Royal warrant 27th October 1679 to drop his paternal bearings and carry the Royal arms of Scotland within a bordure compony argent and azure; crest—a lion gules issuing from an antique crown or, holding a sword erect in his dexter paw and a thistle slipped in the sinister, both proper; motto—“*Dei dono sum quod sum*”; supporters—two lions gardant gules, each having a collar or charged with three thistles vert.

In 1698 John Lundin of Baldester was allowed to quarter the above with the older coat, but the Lundins of Auchtermairnie, represented by Richard Lundin-Brown, Esq., and the other cadets, never bore the Royal coat.

John Lundin of that Ilk, who had the Royal warrant, was John Drummond, afterwards Earl and Duke of Melfort; he had married Sophia, heiress of Lundin, daughter of Robert Maitland, brother of the Duke of Lauderdale, by Margaret Lundin of Lundin.

It is probable that his influential connections, rather than any proved pedigree, procured for him such a signal mark of favour as the armorial concession.

Robert de Londoniis is repeatedly called in Crown charter *filius* by

King William, and *frater* by Alexander II.; there were several persons about the same time called de Lundin, Lundyn, Lundris, Londen, &c., evidently taking their surname from Lundie, co. Forfar, or from Lundin in Fife.

The Baroness Willoughby de Eresby is senior coheir of Lundin of that ilk.

*BODWELL. See L. II. for another coat.

The seal of Adam Bothwell, 1557, afterwards Bishop of Orkney and Commendator of Holyrood, has a mullet on the chevron; his son was created Lord Holyrood-house, and bore the arms without any mark of cadency.

Roger de Bodevill sat on an inquest at Peebles 1259.

It is not the case that Richard Bothwell was Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of James III.

Thomas Hepburn of the Smeaton family went to Tangier, in the reign of Charles II., along with the Earl of Teviot, and changed his name to Bothwell; a certificate to this effect was issued in 1773 by Lyon King of Arms to Captain Thomas Hepburn Bothwell, resident in Spain.

DIKESOUN. L.; Dickson.

118. WADDIE. An addition in ink—argent, on a fess azure between two mullets in chief and a boar's head coupé in base gules, three crescents of the field.

PRINGILL OF BURNHOUSE. L.

WATSON. An addition in ink—a tree eradicated surmounted of a fess charged with a crescent between two mullets.

119. STRATON. L.; the inescutcheon is in the centre of the shield, and the vair is more regular.

In the matriculation of the arms of Andrew Straiton, a cadet of the Craigie family, 1672-78, the vair is altered to—argent, three bars embattled azure. In 1698 Captain Charles Straton, whose father, a third son of the Baron of Lauriston, was deputy-governor of Edinburgh Castle, has the field vair and the inescutcheon charged with a fess in the form of a wall crenellée of three pieces argent, masonée de sable, rather a well-selected mark of difference.

In 1783 his grandson, John, having become heir male of the Stratons of that ilk, near Edinburgh, and of Lauriston, co. Forfar, registered as the chief coat—argent, three bars counter-embattled azure; crest—a falcon rising proper; motto—“*Surgere tento*,” supporters—a lion or and a bloodhound sable.

Alexander, James, and Thomas de Straton, of the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296.

Alexander de Straton signed the Barons' letter 1320; David II., in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, granted a charter, *Alexandro de Straton consanguineo nostro*, of property at Inverbervie; Alexander of Lauriston sat in parliament 1463-81, and Andrew in 1560; Sir Alexander was a commissioner to treat for union with England 1604.

Straton was sold about 1670, and Lauriston in 1695; the younger

branch called an estate purchased by them, near Montrose, Lauriston. Kirkside was acquired late in the sixteenth century by a younger son, and has descended to Miss Janet Graham-Straton, niece of General Sir Joseph Straton of Kirkside, C.B. and K.H., paternally Muter, who d.s.p. in 1840. Sir Joseph was nephew of Joseph Straton of Kirkside, who d.s.p. 1816.

Sir James Balfour notes the seal of Sir Richard Straton 1292—an orle voided vair and a canton; Porteus gives this for Straton of Lauriston—or, an orle vair, a canton gules.

RENTOUN of (Billie?). L.; the lion charged on the shoulder with a buckle or.

See another coat in this MS.

*KINLOCH. Sir James Balfour makes the mascles or. Pont gives another coat—azure, a shakefork or bishop's pall between three edock leaves or. Nisbet has these composed into one coat for Kinloch of Conland, representer of Kinloch of that Ilk—azure, on a shakefork between two mascles in flank or and a boar's head erased in base, three leaves; crest—a mermaid; motto—" *Ut olim*;" supporters—two otters. A seal of David, son of Sir Henry Kynlouch, 1418, bears—a chevron between two mascles in chief and a boar's head erased in base, a mullet in middle chief.

Those of Mr David Kinloch, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and Henry, his son, 1550, show a boar's head between two mascles and a mullet.

Nisbet describes the arms cut in stone at Lithrie, with the date 1591, as a boar's head erased between two mascles; the latter charge he conjectures to have been taken as part of the bearing of their overlords, the de Quincys, Earls of Winton, from whom there are early charters in favour of John de Kindeloch. Murinus de Kindelouch witnessed a charter of Seyer de Quincy, Earl of Winton, *ante* 1219. The bishop's pall seems to be taken in consequence of a fancied connection with Kellach, Bishop of St Andrews c. 900.

Azure, a boar's head erased between three mascles or, is the coat registered, 1672-78, by David Kinloch of Aberbothrie, co. Perth, whose descendants were afterwards designed of Kinloch, and enjoyed a baronetcy 1685-1746.

The heir male is Colonel John Grant-Kinloch of Logie and Kilrie; in 1764 John of Kilrie registered arms—azure, on a chevron argent between two mascles in chief of the second and a boar's head erased in base or, a mullet gules, a crescent for difference.

Sir George Kinloch of Kinloch, baronet, descends from a younger son of Kilrie. The surname is taken from Kinloch, co. Fife; William de Kindellogh in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.; the pedigree of the family has never been satisfactorily investigated. Cruvie, which was in their possession in the thirteenth century, descended to John Kinloch, who seems to have left two or more daughters at his death, between 1479 and 1491; one married John Ramsay of Colluthie, who was dead in 1491.

Sir David Lindsay gives the arms of this branch of the Ramsays, with Kinloch as a quartering, viz.—azure, a boar's head erased argent armed gules between three lozenges or. Elizabeth Ramsay carried half of Cruvie to her husband, David Carnegie. Janet Kinloch, daughter and one of the heirs of John, married Alexander Stratoun of the Knock, but they were divorced before 1491; Margaret, another coheir, is said to have married into the family of Sandilands, who possessed half of Cruvie.

Heirs male were John Kinloch of Weddersbie (?), Andrew in Luthrie, who in 1529 acquired Little Kinnear, and d.s.p., m.; in 1580 his nephew, George, portioner of Luthrie, was served heir male of entail to him, and was ancestor of David of Conland, who is mentioned by Sir Robert Sibbald and Nisbet as heir male; his son, David of Conland, Lieutenant in Lord Strathmore's regiment, and afterwards Lieutenant of the Castle of Edinburgh, married, c. 1707, Martha, widow of John Steuart, younger son of Sir Thomas of Coltness, baronet, daughter and heir of Alexander Wright, merchant in Edinburgh; John, late of Conland, officer of customs at Alloa, when Sir Robert Douglas wrote, was probably their son.

The printed accounts of the Aberbothrie, latterly called Kinloch, family are not accurate; the founder, was David, who was appointed physician to James VI. 21st March 1596, acquired the barony of Aberbothrie and other lands, and died 10th September 1617, in the fifty-seventh year of his age; he was son of John Kinloch, who married a daughter of Ramsay of Balnabreich, by Janet, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell; John was son of William Kinloch, who married a lady of the name of Hay, and died in 1588; they are said to descend from a younger son of Kinloch of Cruvie. The Kinlochs of Gilmerton are from a family of Edinburgh burgesses, and seem to be of the same family as the minister there, whose seal has been noticed.

*SPOTSWOOD.

FLECHOUR. Argent, on a fess azure between three mullets in chief and a martlet in base gules, a boar's head erased or. *See C. and G.*

*HOMMYLL. Mr Laing gives a seal of unknown date of Gilbert Hammel—a lion rampant.

Another coat is—argent, a bend between a crescent gules and a fleur-de-lys azure, or sometimes between two crescents gules.

William of Hammyll was falconer to the King 1264.

Robert Hommyle had a charter of Roughwood, co. Ayr, 1452; these lands were sold in 1713, by Hugh Hammill. Mr Dobie describes a shield there as—quarterly, first, a mullet; second, a crescent; third, a shakefork; fourth, a fleur-de-lis; crest, apparently a fleur-de-lis. Another, much defaced, has apparently the same arms with the date 14—. It is said that there is a carving showing two serpents as supporters.

The heiress married Montgomery of Craighouse.

In 1413 John Homyl acted as bailie for Sir John Montgomery, and the family were closely connected with that house; Hugh Hammill of

Roughwood went to Ireland with Hugh, first Viscount Montgomery of Ards, and the name is still represented in that kingdom.

120. WOD OF YE CRAIG. Azure, a tree eradicated proper, with a hunting-horn sable stringed gules pendent from the branches, a bordure engrailed or.

*WILKIE. An added coat, with the letters I.M.W.

Arms on the monument at St Andrews of Mr James, Principal of St Leonard's College, who died in 1590, aged seventy-eight, and on that of his nephew, Mr Robert, Rector of the University of St Andrews, who died in 1611—a fess wreathed between a mullet in chief and a crescent in base. They descended from a family seated at Rathobyres, in Mid-Lothian, from the beginning of the fourteenth century till the present day; in 1540 the property was held by George, Walter, and Margaret Wilkie, the latter being relict of James Winram, and mother of John Winram, prior of the Augustines at St Andrews, and superintendent of Fife, who patronised his cousin, Robert Wilkie above named.

One line of the Wilkies of Rathobyres ended on the death of Robert, whose heirs, in 1643, were his sisters, Agnes, wife of William Fairholm, and Sarah, wife of James Granger.

The other line was represented in the beginning of last century by David of Rathobyres, who sold the estate to his younger son, the Rev. Patrick; the eldest son was great-grandfather of Sir David Wilkie, painter in ordinary to their Majesties George IV., William IV., and Victoria, who died unmarried 1841; the family is represented by his nephew.

The Rev. Patrick of Rathobyres, and of Gilchriston, co. Haddington, was succeeded in these estates by his eldest son, James, who settled Rathobyres on his third son, the Rev. Daniel Wilkie, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, whose son is the present proprietor; William of Tyne House, co. Haddington, eldest son of James, left three sons—Captain William, who died in 1875, leaving issue; George, M.D., who married Maria, daughter of Edward Viscount St Vincent; and James, C.A., who died in 1871, leaving issue.

Captain Patrick Wilkie of Ratho Mill, in the Island of St Vincent, married in 1767 Jean, daughter of John Napier of Culcreuch; four years afterwards he, although a Scotchman descended from a family which had borne arms certainly for upwards of two hundred years, took the rather singular step of obtaining a grant of arms in favour of himself and the other descendants of his father, the Reverend Patrick of Rathobyres, from the College of Arms of England; they are—quarterly, or and argent, a fess wreathed azure and gules, in the first and fourth quarters a camel's head couped sable bridled of the fourth, in the second quarter a crescent, and in the third a cinquefoil, both of the last. The crest is a demi-negro holding a bill and a sugar cane, &c., certainly not an improvement on the simple old bearing.

William, merchant in Edinburgh, acquired Cammo, near Cramond, in 1637; his son had a daughter and heir, Rachel, who married John

Menzies, advocate, of Culterallers, co. Lanark, by whom Cammo was sold in 1710.

A branch of the Rathobyres family settled, in the seventeenth century, at Echlin, in the parish of Dalmeny, and is now represented by Archibald Wilkie of Ormiston and Bonington, co. Edinburgh, who married Grace, daughter of George Napier of Dales, in West Lothian, and has issue; his grandmother, Janet Liston, was cousin of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., Ambassador at Constantinople. 1540, John Wilkie attended parliament as judicator; and in 1542 William held the same office. The burgh of Lanark was represented by William Wilkie 1581-93, and by William 1681; John sat in parliament for Haddington 1587, and Gabriel for Selkirk in 1594.

Mr Archibald of Halrawmure, co. Peebles, was nephew and one of the heirs of Andrew, Earl of Teviot, and Lord Rutherford, who died in 1664.

William, burgess of Lanark, was father of Mr Robert, one of the ministers of Glasgow, Rector and Vice-Chancellor of the University there, and a member of the High Court of Commission 1634; his sons acquired Haghill, Camlachie, and Broomhouse; James, son of Mr John of Broomhouse, acquired Foulden, co. Berwick, which has descended to the present John Wilkie of Foulden.

Foulden had previously belonged to another branch of the family, of whom was Sir John, knighted 1648, who married Agnes, daughter of James Lord Carmichael, by Agnes Wilkie, and had a daughter and heir, Agnes, who married in 1676 William Lord Ross, and had issue. Arms cut on a stone at Stonebyres, co. Lanark, with the initials V. V., and date 1589—a fess wreathed between two stars of six points in chief and a crescent in base.

The Foulden Wilkies have intermarried with M'Morran of Glospen, Galbraith of the Kilcroich family, Arnot of Granton (an heiress), Dalzell of Binns, Bruce of Arnot, &c.

121. *STEILL. Sir James Balfour's blazon is—azure, three furisons (the steel used for striking fire from a flint) or.

In 1259 Henry Stel was on an inquest at Peebles; Alexander Stel was a prisoner in England 1346; William Stele was dempster of parliament 1545; George represented the burgh of Brechin 1646-8-61; the name occurs in the chartulary of Brechin from 1434 onwards.

Arms registered, 1866, by Gavin Steel of Carfin, co. Lanark—or, three furisons azure; crest—a dexter-arm grasping a broadsword proper; motto—"Steel to the back." He descends from a brother of Mr William, minister of Dalserf, who inherited Waygateshaw in 1722, on the death of his maternal uncle, William Weir, and d.s.p. 1760.

*BELL. The detached seals in H.M. Record Office of Adam and Alan Bel bear respectively—a wheel ornament and a duck; Robert Bell, 1427—a chevron between three mullets; Robert, 1430—three bells; Adam, 1434—a chevron between three birds; Adam, 1555—three bells.

Bernard was Abbot of Melrose 1490. Andrew was prior of Newbotle 1455.

The seal, 1510, of Bernard, monk of Melrose, has two bells in chief and a stag's head erased in base.

Sir James Balfour and Porteus have azure, three bells or, for Bell of Kirkonnel or Knockinwall. Balfour has another blazon for the name—sable, a chevron between three bells argent. All the entries in the Lyon Register have Bells; the earliest is James of Provesthaugh, 1672-78—azure, a fess between three bells or.

The Bells are on the list of unruly clans in the West Marches 1587, and Bell's Tower is mentioned in the acts of parliament 1481.

William represented Stirling in parliament 1545-6, and James sat for Glasgow 1596. Sir John Bell of Hamilton's Farm was Provost of Glasgow, and its representative in parliament, in the reign of Charles II.

FERRA. Azure, an anchor argent, cross-bar or.

*KILTRA or KILCRA. Porteus has another blazon—azure, a star or between three crescents argent.

*MAKELL. The name is Maben in some MSS.

TULLO. Argent, on a fess gules between three cross crosslets fitchée azure as many mullets or.

122. *DUMBRECK OF THAT ILK. Sir James Balfour and Porteus have—argent, a dagger azure hilted gules, thrust downwards through a wolf passant sable.

An old Aberdeenshire family; in 1348 Philip de Dunbrek was deputy of the sheriff.

MELDRUM, SIR WILLIAM, OF THAT ILK. Drawn in ink and partly coloured—a demi-otter crowned with an antique crown issuing from waves proper; crest—a unicorn's head; motto—"Love causid;" supporters—a horse and a griffin.

123. *BLACKWOOD.

SPITTELL. Argent, an eagle displayed sable between three crescents gules.

*ROBERTON. This surname is frequently confused with Robertson, and the arms of the one family assigned to the other.

The coat here reproduced is certainly the genuine bearing.

It is recorded for Archibald of Bedlay 1672-78, with different tinctures, and a crescent for difference; first and fourth, gules, a close helmet argent; second and third, argent, a cross crosslet fitchée sable. Porteus makes the cross gules.

In 1730 George Robton or Robertson obtained from the Lord Lyon a certificate of his descent and arms, when the cross was made gules.

Roberton, co. Lanark, was founded before the middle of the twelfth century by Robert, brother of Lambin, and a family, who may have been his descendants, took their surname from it. Robert de Robardiston, c. 1185; Robert, 1228-37; Steuene de Robertson of Lanarkshire swore fealty to Edward I.; and Robertson was granted by Robert I. to John de Monfode: great part of the lands and the barony belonged to Logan, Cresswell, Ramsay, and finally to the Douglasses of Dalkeith, who long held them.

The original family, however, remained seated at Earnock, which they held till far on in the eighteenth century; *see* Appendix to Nisbet's "Heraldry."

John de Robardston, 1365; John de Robertoun of Ernoksabufof, 1390; Stephen of Roberton, 1408; John of Robertoun, 1474, still has the designation "of that Ilk."

Captain John Roberton, last of Earnock, d.s.p. 1786, when the estate was sold; his brother William had, with others who died unmarried—1. Archibald, Captain R.A., married Jane, daughter of Admiral Sir William Parker of Harburn, baronet, and left one surviving daughter, Mary, resident at Dawlish; 2. Peter Taylor, Lieut.-Colonel Eighth Regiment of Foot, married Mary Parker, sister of his brother's wife; their son, Peter Archibald Roberton, Lieut.-Colonel late Bengal Army, now represents the family as heir male. James, son of a younger son of Earnock, was Justice-Depute of Scotland, and on the restoration was elevated to the bench with the title of Lord Bedlay; his descendants were seated at Bedlay, co. Lanark, for three generations; his granddaughter, Janet Roberton, Countess of Kincardine, died in 1772.

Three younger sons of Roberton of Earnock went abroad about 1630. Matthew, who had a certificate of the gentility of his birth from the Marquess of Hamilton, was grandfather of John Robton or Robeton, councillor of the parliament of Paris; his son John was successively secretary to William, Prince of Orange (William III.), and to the Elector of Hanover (George I.), was naturalized in England 1693, and left a son who, in 1730, as already stated, entered his pedigree and arms in Scotland. One of this branch was long Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Amelia, and died in 1762.

The other emigrants went to Sweden, where they prospered and left descendants, who were ennobled as Robsalm and of Robson; they bore the helmet with the addition of a large plume of feathers, and for crest, an anchor, the same as the Robertons in Scotland.

The arms of the Earnock family have not been registered, but on an old family seal in the possession of Colonel Roberton, they are—first and fourth, a helmet; second and third, a cross crosslet fitchée; crest—an anchor; motto—"For security;" supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with leaves.

*LAWSON. Seal of Mr Robert 1509—a saltire, and on a chief a horse's head bridled between two garbs.

Seal of James 1586, son of Mr James, minister of St Giles', Edinburgh—two crescents and a mullet. *See* F.

The bearings and tinctures of the arms vary greatly. Sir J. Balfour gives as W. and F. Porteus has as W. Lawson of Humbie—azure, two crescents argent, a star in chief or in base; Lawson of Boghall—or, a saltire and chief azure, the chief charged with two garbs of the field.

Another authority has—argent, a saltire sable, on a chief of the second two garbs or.

No arms are registered except a recent grant to the Right Hon. Sir

Charles of Halheriot, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Sir William Lawson of Boghall, in West Lothian, and Cairnmuir, co. Peebles, d.s.p. May 1628, and was succeeded by his brother John; their grandfather, Mr Richard, Justice-Clerk, had acquired Cairnmuir, and other lands, 1491-1508, and his seal, in 1507, described by Nisbet, was a saltire and a chief charged with three garbs, which certainly affords no evidence in favour of the theory that he was a younger son of Humble.

Cairnmuir descended to William Lawson, who sold it and died in Canada 1837; his brother James, now in New Zealand, represents the family.

Richard, above named, sat in parliament 1481-1505, and was a member of the Secret Council.

James Lawson was Provost of Edinburgh 1534, Senator of the College of Justice 1532, and sat in parliament.

*HUNTER.

*STENHOP. A surname probably assumed from Stanhope in Tweeddale, but it does not appear that those lands ever were possessed by persons of the name. Thomas of Stanhope was resident in that neighbourhood 1471. A family of Stanhope possessed Stanhope's Mylne, near Edinburgh, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. John of Stanhope appears in that quarter 1479-88-93.

124. *CLARKE.

HALLAMOT (?). Argent, a bend gules, in sinister chief a flower like a tulip slipped and leaved; impaling, vert, an eagle displayed with two heads gules dimidiated, crowned with an antique crown argent.

125. CANT. L.; arms registered, 1672-78, by Ludovick Cant of Dryburnefoord—argent, a bend engrailed between a crescent and a star of eight rays in chief and a mullet in base sable.

Henry Cant, burgess of Edinburgh, sat in parliament 1473-93.

AHANNAY OF SORBE. L.; argent, three (? goats') heads erased sable, collared argent, campaned azure.

Sir James Balfour has—or, a saltire between four martens' heads coupé sable; some of the MSS. makes the charges three roebucks' heads.

The only registration is in 1784, by Sir Samuel Hannay of Mochrum and Kirkdale, baronet, heir male of the Sorbie family—argent, three bucks' heads coupé azure, collared or, with bells thereto pendant gules; he was allowed supporters—two roebucks proper.

Gilbert de Hannethe, co. Wigton, signed the Ragman Roll. Sorbie was the seat of the family till the middle of the seventeenth century.

Sir Robert of Mochrum was created a baronet 1630, with remainder to his heirs male whomsoever. Mr Patrick was clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland. The Funeral Entry in Ulster's Registers for Lady Hannay, who was buried at Christ Church, Dublin, 27th March 1662, gives the arms—first and fourth, argent, three (? goats') heads erased azure horned or; second and third, argent, three cross crosslets fitchée issuing from as many crescents sable.

A similar crosslet and crescent form the crest of Sir Samuel, with the motto, "*Per ardua ad alta.*" He was, in 1783, served heir male, and assumed the long dormant title. His son, Sir Samuel, d.s.p. 1841, and there are now two claimants to the honour.

Kirkdale, acquired in 1532, is the seat of Sir Samuel's heir of line.

DRYESDAILL. That name is scored out and Boyss written below in a different hand. Argent, a saltire and chief azure. Arms of Thomas Drysdail, Islay Herald, who died in 1636, the same, with the addition of four crosses moline gules in the cantons; motto—"Constancie with discretion."

*WATSOUN. Seal of James Watsoun, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, 1415—a stag's head cabossed.

Sir James Balfour gives—argent, an oak-tree proper, on a fess azure a star argent. Porteus makes the fess or charged with three stars gules.

John Watson held lands in Edinburgh 1392; in 1494 Walter, burgess of Dumbarton, and Eupheme Logan his spouse, were landowners there; a long succession of bailies, provosts, burgh-clerks of Dumbarton descended from them, and two of the name sat in parliament for the burgh in the reign of Charles II.

Arms registered, 1672-78, by David of Craslatt, Provost of Dumbarton—argent, an oak-tree eradicated proper, surmounted of a fess sable.

John sat in parliament for Selkirk 1587, and David for St Andrews 1593-98; James, Provost of St Andrews, acquired Pitcruvie, and died in 1657; his descendants were of Aitherny, Denbrae, and Glentarkie. Alexander of Glentarkie registered arms 1672-78—the tree growing out of a mount in base proper, surmounted of a fess wavy azure, charged with a sail argent.

The chief family of the name was of Saughton, near Edinburgh, which was the property of Richard Watson in 1537; Mr David of Saughton, writer to the signet, registered arms 1673—argent, an oak-tree growing out of a mount in base proper, surmounted of a fess azure; in 1818 supporters, two griffins proper gorged with ducal coronets or, were allowed to his descendant, James of Saughton. The family ended in an heiress, Helen, first wife of Sholto John, Earl of Morton.

Robert II., in the thirteenth year of his reign, regranted to William Watson his lands of Cranstonriddel, and failing heirs male of his body to Alexander de Moravia, &c.

Robert III., early in his reign, confirmed to William Mautalent, son and heir of Thomas Mautalent of Halsington, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William called Watson, the lands of Shillinglaw, Traquair, and Innerleithen, settled on them by Thomas on their marriage.

In 1407, William Watson of Cranston, having purchased Traquair and Shillinglaw from the Maitlands above named, had a Crown charter; in 1409 the Maitlands granted annual-rents from the lands of Griestoun, &c., in Peeblesshire, to Marion de Craigie and William Watson her son; the same year there is another Crown charter of Traquair and Shilling-

law to William, son of William Watson of Cranston, and Janet his wife, daughter of John of Caverhill; failing heirs of their bodies, to Alexander, son of the late John de Moravia of Blackbarony, and others.

The Murrays afterwards came into possession; in 1489-90 David Boswell, son and heir of Marion Watson, having died without heirs, the Crown granted his lands of Griestoun to John, son of Patrick Murray of Falahill, but John Auchinleck seems to have obtained possession as nearest heir of Marion Watson.

*RYIND. Seal of Alexander Rind 1512—ermine, a cross engrailed, in sinister chief a mullet.

The coat here reproduced is cut on a stone at Wright's Houses, near Edinburgh, with the date 1450, for I. Rynd, wife of Alan Napier.

The Rynds were an opulent burgess family in Edinburgh, intermarried with the Otterburns, Cants, Levingtons, &c., and produced several magistrates, donors to the Church of St Giles', &c.

LITTILL, "of Mekeledaill" is added. *See* C.; here the charge in chief is a mullet, and it is so on the seal of Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Napier, 1566, and in Sir James Balfour's blazon.

Porteus has for Little of Mekildale—sable, a saltire (engrailed?) argent.

Stacie has the following valuable entry:—"Litle of Meikledale of old, David Litle being now chiefe 1670, servant to King Charles the Second in England, bears the former coat—sable, a saltire argent; crest—a demilyon issuing furth of a wreath of his collours Sa., powdered with saltier crosses as the other armed G., in his dexter paw a cutless proper, and in his sinister a saltier cross Ar.; motto—'*Concedo nulli*;' 1670, extract." Along with the other entry of the old arms he gives the motto, "*Fidei coticula crux*," adding, "sent to London 1672." David was son of Thomas Little, who was son of Simon of Meikledale.

In 1673 William of Over Liberton, near Edinburgh, registered—sable, a St Andrew's cross argent, a crescent for difference; crest—a leopard's head or, evidently allusive to Liberton or Leperton, formerly the property of a family taking their surname from the lands, and bearing that animal's head on their shield; motto—" *Magnum in parvo*."

An older bearing of the Littles of Liberton has the saltire with three cross crosslets fitchée in chief. The crescent is gules and placed on the centre of the saltire in the arms registered 1811 by Walter James Little-Gilmour of Liberton and Craigmiller. His ancestor's arms, cut on the monument in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, with the date 1667, are—a saltire engrailed with no other charge; no crest; motto—" *Multum in parvo*."

The Littles were one of the unruly clans in the West March 1587.

Edward sat in parliament 1526-28, and was depute-marischal. Mr Clement, commissary of Edinburgh, died 1580; his younger brother, William of Over Liberton, was Provost of Edinburgh, and sat in parliament 1587-92.

Huchtred Litel witnessed a charter of Richard Morvill, Constable of

Scotland; and in 1351 Martin Litill witnessed one of William Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale; in 1398 Nichol Lital was one of the sureties for the Earl of Douglas, warden of the West Marches.

James I., on 30th April 1426, confirmed a grant made by Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, in favour of Simon Lytil, of the lands of Senbigil, Mikkildale, Kirkton, Sourbie, the Malnarlande, and the Pullis, Dumfriesshire. Simon Litill of Kirkton occurs as a witness in 1469; and in 1585 Simon of Meikledale, and many others of the name, were pardoned for intercommuning with the Earl of Morton.

Mr R. B. Armstrong has given me a valuable notice of a stone in the Churchyard of Ewes, to the memory of "Thomas Litle, son to the —d Laird of Meikldail, ain honest gentleman, wel beloved of al the country, who dyed in April 27, 1627. His age sixty-seven." There are also inscriptions referring to his descendants, resident for four generations in Wrea and Terrona, the last date being 1808.

The arms are rudely cut; on the sinister side is a lion sejant contournée, holding in his dexter paw a broadsword in bend sinister, and in his sinister paw a saltire below the sword; on the dexter side there is a mullet between two crescents irregularly placed.

Mr Armstrong has also kindly placed at my disposal the following memoranda, showing the period at which the estates were sold. Disposition, 24th September 1606, by Thomas Lytill of Meikledaill, of the six and a half merk lands of Sorbie to William Armstrang and Alexander his son. Charter, 21st June 1615, by Thomas Littell of Meikledaill, in favour of William Armstrang, of the four merk land of Kirkton.

Obligation, 18th August 1623, by David Lytill of Ormestonehill, for Thomas Lytill, sometime of Mekilldaill, and Masie Batie his spouse, by which he became bound to subscribe and deliver all charters, precepts of sasines, &c., to secure Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, in the twenty-three pound lands of Mekilldale.

126. *DENSKEYNE. This coat is given in various MSS., and was recorded, with alterations, 1766, by James Danskine, merchant in Stirling—gules, a goshawk or standing on the back of a hare courant argent.

SMYTH (?). Or, a saltire and in chief a crescent azure.

*MYCHELL.

127. NEWTOUN. L.; "of Dolcoaff" is added. Seal, 1508, of John, son and heir of James Newton of Moffatslands—a buckle between three roses; in 1520 William Newton of Newton seals with a lion rampant; George, in 1562, has the same with a rose in sinister chief; William of that Ilk, 1570, uses a lion rampant holding a cross patée between his paws.

Pont and Sir James Balfour give for Newton of that Ilk—azure, three boars' heads coupéd argent; and for Dalcoiff—gules, a lion passant or rampant argent, on a chief azure three mullets or roses of the second.

The arms registered 1673 by Richard of that Ilk are—vert, a lion rampant or, on a chief of the second three roses gules.

Some English families of the name have borne a lion rampant charged on the shoulder with a cross patée.

Adam Newton, Dean of Durham, tutor to Henry, Prince of Wales, and treasurer to H.R.H., had a grant of the Manor of Charlton in Kent, and was created a baronet 1620; he bore—azure, two ostrich feathers in saltire between three boars' heads coupé argent armed or, as a cadet of Newton of that Ilk.

John de Neuton, c. 1200; James and Hugh de Neuton, of the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; William de Newton had a charter of the barony of Newton, co. Haddington, 4th February, sixth of Robert II., on the resignation of Robert de Swynton and Margaret his wife, in whose right he held it, their liferent being reserved; Archibald sat in parliament 1463; Richard of that Ilk was created a baronet 1697, but d.s.p. about 1726, leaving his estate in liferent to his wife, Helen Livingstone, heiress of Westquarter, and entailed on his kinsman, Richard Hay, who assumed the surname and arms of Newton. The present family of Hay-Newton, his descendants, inherit no Newton blood.

Dalcoiff, or Dalcove, belonged to Archibald Newton 1445, James 1481; James, who was dead in 1533, leaving a daughter and heir, Janet, wife of Adam Ker of Shaw, mother of Thomas Ker of Shaw and Dalcove.

Stacie gives the following: Newton of Dalcroff in England—gules, a lion rampant argent, on a chief of the second three roses of the first barbed vert; crest—a boar's head coupé argent; motto—"Virtute cresco."

HAMILTOUN OF SANQUHARE. L.

DUNBAR OF CONNOCH. L.

MAKMAKANE. L.

GORDONE OF STRADOUN. As Lochinvar in L. The name is written below in a different hand, and the one that had been above the shield has been obliterated.

MYRETOUN OF YT ILK. L.

128. *ELIOTT. See K. There is a note referring to the charge on the bend, or perhaps rather between the bendlets, "a batton; some says it is an flutt instrument betwext two bendeletts wreathed."

MURRAY OF YE TONEIS. L.

*ARNUT. The original coat had three mullets. In all the entries for the name in the register the chevron is sable. The surname is taken from the lands of Arnot in Kinross-shire, which, in 1284, belonged to Michael de Arnoth.

David Arnot took the oaths to Edward I.; Sir Henry 1395; Walter had a charter of the barony of Arnot 1506; Michael, fiar of Arnot, was created a baronet 1629; his arms, cut in stone at Arnot 1622, impaled with those of his wife, Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Brown of Balquharn and Finnerlie—a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis—are as here reproduced.

Arnot of Balbarton ended in two coheiresses, who married Dundas of Fingask and Brown of Fordell.

Peter, younger son of Robert Arnot of Woodmill, married early in the sixteenth century Helen Abercromby, heiress of Balcormo, co. Fife; Hugo Arnot of Balcormo had a daughter and heir, Christian, who married, in 1745, Duncan Pollock, merchant in Leith; their son, Hugo Arnot of Balcormo, advocate, author of a "History of Edinburgh," and other works, was grandfather of the present Hugo Arnot of Balcormo.

Sir John of Birswick was Treasurer-Depute of Scotland, Provost of Edinburgh, sat in parliament 1586-90, and acquired a great estate.

Robert Arnot, younger of Newton, assumed the surname of Balfour on his marriage, 1606, with Margaret, only child of Michael Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and, on the death of his father-in-law, succeeded to that peerage.

*LAW. Pont has—or, a bend between two cocks gules. Porteus says—ermine, or argent, a bend gules two cocks proper.

The seal of James, Bishop of Orkney 1607, bears a bend sinister between a mullet in chief and a cock in base; he was afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. The arms registered, 1672-78, by his grandson, Major James of Brunton, are—ermine, a bend between two cocks gules; crest—a unicorn's head erased proper; motto—"Nec obscura nec ima."

Nisbet calls Law of Lawbridge, in Galloway, the principal family of the name, and says they bore—argent, a bend and in chief a cock gules; crest—a cock crowing; motto—"Sat amico, mihi felix."

All I find of them is, that George Law, portioner of Lawisbrig, in Ayrshire, was dead 1638, leaving two daughters his coheirs—Janet, d.s.p., and Margaret, mother of George Reid of Auchincloich and Lawisbrig, 1677.

He goes on to say that he had seen a charter of the year 1398 (?), of Bogness, and other lands in the shire of Elgin, to Robert, second son of Robert of Lawbridge. Of this family there seems nothing known. Nisbet says, Mr James Law of Bogis (? Bogness), Keeper of the Signet in the reign of Charles I., was grandfather of John Law of Netherurd, co. Peebles, only representor of the Lawbridge family. John was son of James of Netherurd, writer in Edinburgh, and had a brother James, who d.s.p. 1670, and a sister Marion.

In 1646 William Law, in Edistoun, had a Crown charter of a third of Bonington, co. Peebles, and died soon after, leaving a son, William, Clerk of the Treasury and Exchequer.

The surname is probably taken from one of the ten or more places in Scotland called Law, one of them being in Ayrshire; in 1428 Robert de Lawe had a safe-conduct to pass through England on his return from Spain; 1476, Andrew in Galloway; 1513, William on a jury at Dumfries; 1478, John held lands in Edinburgh; 1494, Alexander, burgess of Edinburgh; 1496-9, Alexander, falconer to the King.

In Fife, John in Dunbulg 1494; David and John in Dysart 1491,

and a family long resident there; there was also a burgh family of good standing at Kirkcaldy, which was represented in parliament by James Law 1644-52.

George Law of Lithrie, Fife, had a Crown charter 1542; Thomas had a charter of confirmation of Nether Stenton, c. 1570, from the Commendator of Dunfermline.

To the same family probably belonged John Law, in Spittal, sometimes designed portioner of Lathrisk, who, with his wife, Margaret Strang, had a sasine 1575; their son, James, was Bishop of Orkney 1605, Archbishop of Glasgow 1615, and died in 1632; he acquired Brunton, in Fife, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son, James of Brunton, father of George of Brunton, who left a son, James of Brunton, who d.s.p. 1668, and a daughter, Agnes, married, 1660, John Lundin of Auchtermairnie, and is represented by Richard Lundin-Brown, Esq., paternally descended from the Browns of Fordell and Finmount, heir-general of Archbishop Law.

Major James Law succeeded his nephew 1668, and was grandfather of James of Brunton, living 1725.

Walter, younger brother of Major Law, was of Easter Kinevie and Condland, and registered arms 1672-78.

Mr Thomas Law, minister of Inchinnan, second son of the Archbishop, married Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, and had, with other issue, Mr James of Ballornock, d.s.p.; Mr Robert of Ballornock, author of the "Memorials," father of Mr John of Ballornock, 1690; Mr John, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, Almoner to Queen Anne 1708, whose son, William, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, acquired the estate of Elvingstone, in East Lothian, which was sold by his great-grandson, William Law, who d.s.p. James Law, Writer to the Signet, younger brother of the last named, left a son, , who is probably now heir male of the Archbishop. Francis Law or Lauw, a naval officer in the Swedish service, was ennobled, in 1680, for bravery in a fight with the Danes in Calmar Sound, and had a ship in flames added to his arms as an augmentation.

From a family of "statesmen" at Askham, in Westmoreland, descended Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle 1768, father of Edward Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; this family have no arms registered, but bear—ermine, on a bend engrailed between two cocks gules three mullets pierced or. The Bishop used—argent, on a bend between two cocks gules three mullets of the field.

Of the Laws of Newton, co. Banff, said in the Lyon Register to be of the same family as Archbishop Law, was William of Newton, who had issue, Thomas of Newton, d.s.p.; Mr William of Newton, d.s.p.; Margaret, married William Anderson of Newton; Jean, died unmarried; Isobel, married Robert Stewart of Towiemore.

The descent of John Law, the financier, has been a subject of much discussion; his father, William, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, bought Lauriston, in the parish of Cramond, 1683, married Jean Campbell, and

had a large family, born between 1666 and 1682; in a pedigree issued in 1760 to John Law of Lauriston, then in India, known in France as the Baron de Lauriston, William the goldsmith is said to be younger son of Major James of Brunton, which is impossible from the dates. Dr Scott, in his "Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ," calls the goldsmith son of Mr John Law, minister of Neilston, nephew of the Archbishop, which may be the case. Mr Riddell mentions that there were other goldsmiths of the name in Edinburgh before William.

John Law was naturalised in France 1716, was Comptroller-General of Finances, bought the office of Secrétaire du Roi, and died in 1729, leaving, by Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Knollys, titular Earl of Banbury, a son and daughter, who were not recognised as legitimate, and both d.s.p. His brother, William of Lauriston, Director-General of the French East India Co., was father of John, who entered his incorrect pedigree, was knight of St Louis, Maréchal de Camp, and Governor of Pondicherry; his son, Francis John William of Lauriston, died unmarried 1822, when the estate was sold.

Jacques Alexander, elder brother of Francis, was Comte de Lauriston, peer of France 1815, Marquis 1817, Marshal 1823, Knight of the Holy Ghost, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Ambassador at St Petersburg, &c.; his great-grandson is now Marquis de Lauriston. Arms—ermine, a bend invecked between two cocks gules.

129. TURVINE. L.; the boars' heads are argent.

See the "Genealogist," III., p. 65, for a notice of the claim of the Turings, of the family of Foveran, to a baronetcy; also *The Lay of the Turings*.

CRAWFURD OF DRONGANE. L.

HANNAY (?). Argent—three stags' heads coupé azure. The name is obliterated.

HOG. L.; most of the MSS. make the boars' heads armed or.

Henry de Hoga held lands in Berwickshire c. 1250; Salomon del Hoga left a daughter and heir, Emma, mother of John de Grantham, who made a grant from his lands at Berwick to the monks of Kelso c. 1270; Adam, son of Henry de Hoga, c. 1280.

In 1296 Henry Hogge, of the county of Roxburgh, and John Hog, burgess of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.; Robert, burgess of Edinburgh 1332; Roger, burgess of Edinburgh 1359-64, was a conspicuous person, and acted as deputy-accountant 1360; he had several charters of lands, tenements, and annual-rents in Edinburgh and Haddington in the reign of David II., married Margaret Hog, who married, secondly, John de Peblys, and left a son, John Hog, living 1373.

1379, November 12, the castle of Berwick was taken by Hog, Lydzetwod, and their companions.

1406, James Hog, *scutifer*; 1425, Gilbert, *armiger*; and 1444, James of Halyden, *armiger*, all connected with Roxburghshire.

William of Vigourshaugh, co. Roxburgh, was a vassal of the Earl Marischal for lands in Upper Keith before 1480; he is probably identical

with William Hog, son of Margaret Turnbull, Lady Hop Pringle, who has a suit in 1490; about the same time lived Christian, wife of John Craig of that Ilk, and John, Abbot of Culross 1490, who settled lands on Isobel Hog, and her husband, Alexander Hamilton of Grange, and was dead in 1494.

The Hogs of Vigourshaugh, latterly styled of Doucott, continued closely connected with the Marischal family, and Monan Hog acted as Marischal-Depute in 1568; John, last of Vigourshaugh, was dead in 1647, when his sister, Elizabeth, had inherited that place, Doucott, and Braidyards.

A son of the family is said to have had a grant of Bleridryne, in the Mearns, from the Earl Marischal, in the reign of James V.; Monan of Bleridryne married, before 1584, Katherine Carnegie, niece of Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird; James of Bleridryne registered arms 1693—argent, three boars' heads erased azure armed and langued or distilling drops of blood gules.

Of this family were the Hogs who possessed Raemoir for several generations, 1690-1800.

Mr William Hog, minister of Ayton 1601-16, was father of Mr William of Bogend, advocate 1641, whose eldest son, Roger of Harcarse and Bogend, advocate, registered arms 1672—argent, three boars' heads erased azure armed or; represented Berwickshire in parliament, was Senator of the College of Justice 1677, was knighted, had his lands united and erected into a barony 1681, and died in 1700; his son, William of Harcarse, was father of Andrew of Harcarse, who died in 1772.

Captain William Hog, merchant in Edinburgh, brother of Lord Harcarse, was father of John of Cammo and Ladykirk, who registered arms 1736, with a crescent for difference; his elder son, John, sold the estates, married Barbara, daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., and died in 1744, leaving four daughters; in 1783 his brother, Roger of Newliston, registered arms without difference, and was allowed supporters, two boars proper.

John Hog was appointed Bute Pursuivant 1675, and died 1704.

PETTIGREW. L. In 1296 Thomas Petikreu of Lanarkshire swore fealty to Edward I., and there were small landowners of the name in that county long after.

BANNATYNE OF CORHOUSE. L.; much obliterated.

130. *WATT. Seal of Martin Watt, Chancellor of Glasgow 1496, three roses on a bend.

John Watt represented Edinburgh in parliament 1596.

Adam, writer to the signet, was father of Mr John of Rosehill, co. Edinburgh, 1661, whose son, Adam of Rosehill, 1692-1722, was Town Clerk of Edinburgh. Crown charter of Fulshiels, in West Lothian, 1667, to Hugh Watt and his son, Mr Robert.

*PEIRSONE. Arms registered, 1672-78, by James Pearson of Kippenross, with the field argent, daggers azure, heart proper, cinquefoil sable; crest—a tower proper; motto—"Rather die than disloyal." these

arms are cut on a stone at Dunblane of an earlier date. At the same time James of Balmadies, Forfarshire, registered a similar coat, but the sword points are upward, the heart in chief, and the cinquefoil, which is azure, is in base. These arms are cut on a tombstone at Arbroath, with the date 1589. The coat registered for Pierson of Westhall, is as the last, with the addition of two crescents azure in chief, and the cinquefoil is also of that tincture.

David Perisone, merchant, had an English safe-conduct 1369; Thomas held lands at Blackness c. 1450; in 1506 the Abbot of Arbroath granted lands to his servitor, Thomas Peirson, and the family have ever since been landowners in Forfarshire.

John was a monk of Arbroath 1544, and David represented the burgh in parliament 1579.

Alexander was of Balmadies 1614, and a charter of the barony, in favour of himself and his wife, Isobel Beaton, is dated 1624; their descendants intermarried with Pierson of Westhall, Murray of Lintrose, Lindsay of Evelick, Fraser of Kirkton, Trompowsky of Livonia, and Ochterlony of the Guynd; the late representative, James Alexander Pierson, succeeded to the estates and representation of the Ochterlony family, on the death of his maternal uncle, in 1843, and d.s.p. 1873.

Archibald of Westhall left three daughters, coheirs, 1714. The barony of Kippenross, co. Perth, which had belonged to his ancestors early in the seventeenth century, was sold in 1778, by William Pearson; he married, in 1775, Jane, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, baronet, and left descendants. To a family of wealthy burgesses of Edinburgh belonged Alexander of South Hall, a Senator of the College of Justice 1650-56, who left issue; this line intermarried with Burnett of Leys and Burnett of Kemnay.

Thomas Pierson had a charter of Lochlands, co. Forfar, 1599, and founded a family seated there for nearly two centuries.

*CHRISTISON. Seal, c. 1480, of Thomas Cristison, Aberlady—an arm holding a heart paleways.

The arms of Sir Robert Christison, baronet—or, a chevron sable between three laurel leaves proper—are allusive to his eminence as a toxicologist. The surname means, of course, the son of Christian or Christopher, and here are two instances of its origin: in 1360 an annuity of four merks was granted *Johanni filio Cristiani janitori castri de Strieue-lyne*,—he is also called Kytysoun; in 1473 a remission was granted to John Kennedy Cristisone, and he is subsequently mentioned simply as John Cristisone.

In 1414, William Cristison, sergeant of Malles, and Michael Cristison, are witnesses to a sasine granted by Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, to the Abbot of Scone at Malles, in Perthshire.

The name was common in the shires of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar, and was borne by many churchmen. Richard was Canon of Abernethy 1471; John, Provincial of the Carmelites in Scotland in the reign of James V.; John, sub-prior of Elgin about the same time;

William, minister of Dundee 1560-97, was a leading Reformer, member of the first, and of thirty-eight subsequent General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland, and Moderator 1569. In Perth there was a burgess family of long standing, and John was Provost and Sheriff 1535-42.

Christisons were landowners at Cornton, co. Stirling, West Condland, co. Fife, and Ardgilzean, in Perthshire.

Margaret White, wife of James Guthrie of that Ilk, 1763, was heiress of her mother, Margaret Christison, whose mother was one of the two coheiresses of John Malcolm of Foxton, and Jean Oliphant, his wife.

131. AYTOUN. L.; gules, a cross engrailed between four roses.

Nisbet describes a seal of (Andrew?) of Dunmure, co. Fife, Captain of Stirling Castle in the reign of James V.—quarterly, first and fourth, a chevron between two stars in chief and a crescent in base; second, Aytoun; third, an anchor. The surname is taken from Ayton, co. Berwick, and the early seals of persons of the name bear an eagle displayed, an eight-leaved flower, a fleur-de-lis, and in 1327 a man's head affrontée. In 1276 Alicia, wife of Patrick, formerly wife of Robert, son of Maurice de Ayton, seals with a crescent between two mullets, which may account for the quartering used in the sixteenth century.

Dunmure was afterwards called Ayton, and on the failure of the direct line the male representation passed to the branch seated at Inchdairnie, co. Fife.

In 1667, Sir John Aytoun of Kippo, Gentleman Usher to His Majesty and Knight of the Black Rod, had a charter of the lands and barony of Kippo, in Fife, to himself and his heirs of entail, "bearing the sirname and armes of Aytoun, with the addition of the black rod;" his arms are registered with a black baton, ensigned on the top with a lion passant gardant or placed upon the cross, being an addition granted by Charles II.

DUDINGSTOUN OF YT ILK. As Haldinstoune in L., with a mullet upon the cross.

Arms of Adinston of that Ilk in the Lyon Register—argent, a cross engrailed sable between four cross crosslets fitchée gules.

*SANDARSOUN.

MELDRUM OF YT ILK. Argent, a demi-otter sable crowned with an antique crown or, in sinister flank a mullet gules.

*WILLIAMSON. Thomas Williamson, an archer in the Scots Guard in France 1495, acquired property there, and married, in 1506, Marguerite, daughter and heir of Guillaume Rault or Raoult, seigneur of Mesnil Hermey; his descendants flourished in the country of their adoption, and Guillaume Comte d'Oilliamson desired to be presented at Court, but failed to make the necessary proofs. He then had recourse to the Scottish Heralds, who first furnished him with a pedigree, making Thomas settle in France in 1410, which does not seem to have been satisfactory, as a second was issued in 1774; and in December of the following year the Count attained his desire, "the honours of the Court."

His pedigree traces Thomas the archer from Duncan Williamson

who, in 1381, married Alice Mackenzie of Kintail, and the other alliances are Farquhar, Graham, and des Essarts.

The family exists, and the Comte d'Oilliamson lately married a Mademoiselle de Macmahon, grand-niece of the President of the Republic. The arms do not at all resemble the Scottish bearings, being azure, an eagle displayed with two heads argent, beaked and membered or, standing on a barrel also or, hooped argent; motto—"Venture and win."

In 1317 John Williamson held land in Peebles; in 1343 Adam, son of William, renders the accounts of the burgh of Peebles, and in 1365 John, son of William, was a bailie there. Between 1620 and 1680 the burgh was frequently represented in parliament by members of the family of Williamson; James, Provost of Peebles, signed the covenant 1638; he acquired lands still possessed by his heirs, and in 1685 James of Hutcheonfield purchased Cardrona, from which the family take their designation. Arms registered, 1672-78, by James, last named—argent, a saltire between three mullets in chief and flank sable, and a boar's head erased in base gules.

Mr Laing gives a seal, 1610, of Mr Robert of Murieston—a thistle stalked and leaved, impaling a saltire between two mullets in flank and as many boars' heads in chief and base; in 1599 this gentleman, who was a writer in Edinburgh, acquired from Lord Torphichen the half of the Temple-lands, except Torphichen and other parts retained by his lordship; in 1604 Williamson became proprietor of the other half, and had a Crown charter erecting these properties into the tenandry of the Temple-lands.

The thistle was borne by the old Lords of St John, and must have been taken by Williamson as in a manner representing them. A later seal of the same person has a mullet in chief in place of a boar's head; he sold all the Temple property, and d.s.p.

Seal of John Williamson, Provost of Seton 1536—a fess, and in chief a mullet.

Leonard sat in parliament for St Andrews 1568; Thomas for Cupar 1586; John for Stirling 1600-17; and John for Kirkcaldy 1630, and later.

The "Herald and Genealogist" contains a notice, by the writer, of Mr David Williamson, minister of St Cuthbert's, his wives, and descendants.

DENISTOUN (?). Duntreathe is added, and there is in the MSS. a constant confusion between Edmonstone and Dennistoun. Argent, on a bend azure three annulets gemmed or, in sinister chief a unicorn's head erased sable.

132. SIR RICHARD COCKBURN OF CLARKINTOUN. Arms added and unfinished—argent, a crescent azure between three cocks gules; crest—a lion's head erased crowned with an antique crown; supporters—a swan and a lion gardant gules collared.

Stacie calls the dexter supporter a stork or heron proper, and gives the motto, "Peradventure." There is an official entry of the funeral of Richard of Clarkintoun, who was buried at Haddington 23rd October

1627; the crest—an otter's head proper; motto—" *Vigili aucta*;" supporters—"a foule lyke unto a cran" and an otter.

134. *FORREST. Seal of Mr Alexander Forest, rector of Logy, and provost of Foulis 1555—a saltire coupé between four roses. Arms granted 1838 to Sir James Forrest of Comiston, baronet, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh—argent, three oak trees issuing out of the ground vert, on a chief gules as many ears of rye slipped and barbed or (to indicate maternal descent from the family of Riddell), all within a bordure ermine.

Comiston was acquired by his ancestor in 1715; Catherine, daughter and heir of James of Comiston, married, 1776, James Forrest, Writer to the Signet, no relative.

Finlay of Forest 1380; in 1471 a person of the name sat in parliament for the burgh of Linlithgow, and it was represented by Henry Forest 1540-45; John was provost, and sat in parliament 1583-85.

The estate of Pardovan, co. Linlithgow, belonged to the Forests, and in 1502, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, burgess of Linlithgow, married John Cornwall of Bonhard, who was killed at Flodden.

David was general of the Cunzie House 1565-67.

Mr Alexander, minister of Hassindean 1613, acquired the lands of Huntlaw in that parish, which were the property of his descendants for five generations.

Gammelshiels, in East Lothian, belonged to persons of the name in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and Archerfield in the seventeenth. George, burgess of Haddington, was owner of Gimmersmilnes early in the seventeenth century; his descendant, George Forrest, M.D., Professor of Physiology in the University of St Andrews, d.s.p. 1795, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Maitland of Gimmersmilnes.

Thomas of Forest was comptroller of the Royal Household before 1491.

*AKINHEAD. These arms, without the leaf, were registered, 1672-78, by James Aikenhead, advocate, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, representer of the family of Aikenhead of that Ilk; but there is added, "*Nota*.—He is found not to be the Representer."

Gilbert del Akenheued, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I.; 1373, Conual de Akinhead witnessed a charter of Walter de Fosselane, Lord of Lennox; 1376, William was bailie of Ruglen, and two years later Finlay held the same office at Linlithgow; John, dean of Lennox 1473; in 1489 Stephen, William, and Andrew Akynhed, and others, had a remission for holding Dumbarton Castle against the King; 1492, John of Aikenhead and Violet Elphinstone, his wife.

Mr William, 1453-94, seems to have been connected with the Lords of St John and persons of his name held lands at Strathbrock.

John was burgess of Edinburgh 1572; Thomas, dean of Guild 1576; David was several times provost 1620 to 1637, and sat in parliament; in the notices of the family he is designed of that Ilk, but his monument in the Greyfriar's Churchyard gives his name only; Nisbet, author of the

"Heraldry," was grandson of one of the Provost's sons; another was probably James, advocate and commissary above named.

Mr Thomas, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, son of the provost, was father of David of Byrecleuch, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Hay of Lands, Lord Clerk Register, and left a son, Sir Patrick, commissary clerk, M.P. for Dunfermline; he died in 1698, leaving a large family. The arms displayed at his funeral are—an acorn between three oak leaves.

*MULTRAY OF YT ILK.

*WIGHOUM OR WIGUM. John Wighame had a charter of Over Liberton, from David II.

Early in the fifteenth century there were burgesses, a bailie, and a dean of guild of Edinburgh called Bigholme.

*ARMSTRONG, called Aykman by mistake, but the coat of that family, which somewhat resembles this, is given elsewhere.

Mr R. B. Armstrong, Junior Carlton Club, London, has given me the following interesting notes on the arms and pedigree of the family, thus very liberally allowing my readers the benefit of his long researches on the borders and among the records.

Mr Gilbert Armstrong, a priest, was steward of the household of David II., and ambassador to England.

The changes and variety of the arms are illustrated by a separate plate.

The earliest shield of arms appears on a seal attached to a bond of Manrent from John Armstrong ("Gilnockie") to Robert Lord Maxwell, Warden of the West Marches of Scotland, dated November 2nd, 1525, illustrated in the Book of Carliaverock.

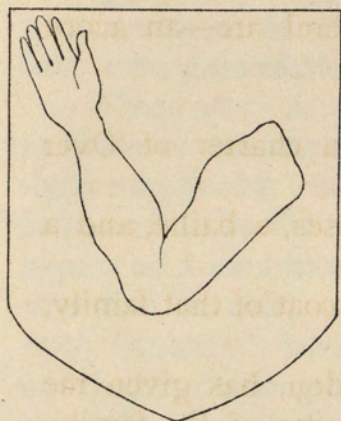
John Armstrong resided at the Hollows, near the old fort called "Gilnockie's Garden," Canonbie. He had a gift of the lands of Langholm, Stapilgorton, and many others, from Lord Maxwell. The former he resigned, but he was styled of Stapilgorton. After his execution in 1530, Lord Maxwell obtained a grant of all his lands, &c. John is then mentioned as brother to Thomas of Mangerton.

The next shield is that represented on a stone which was formerly built into the Tower of Whithaugh, Liddesdale, when that building was repaired by Lancelot Armstrong. His name is sculptured on the stone, together with one Roman and three Arabic numerals, supposed to represent the date 1559. The stone is still at Whithaugh.

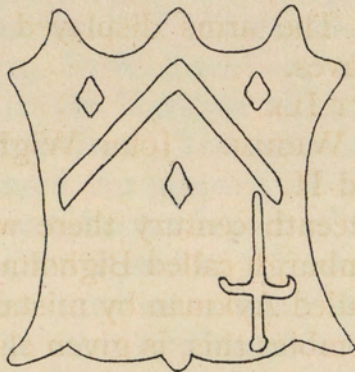
According to the Register Lyon Office, the lairds of Whithaugh were descended from Mangerton. They were probably the first cadets of that house. The first member of this branch, of whom we have notice, is Simon ("Sym the lard"), 1510-1525 to 1535-36, in which latter year he was executed. The arms of the family, as registered in 1672 by Francis of Whithaugh, are here given—crest, an arm from the shoulder gules issuing from the wreath; motto—"Invictus maneo."

ARMSTRONG

John called "Gilnockie" 1525



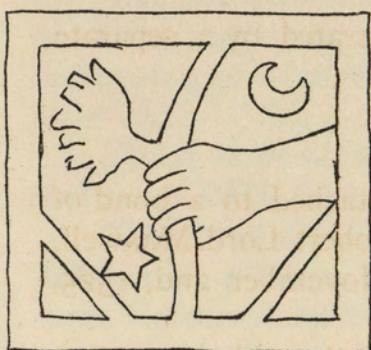
Lancelot of Whithaugh 1559:



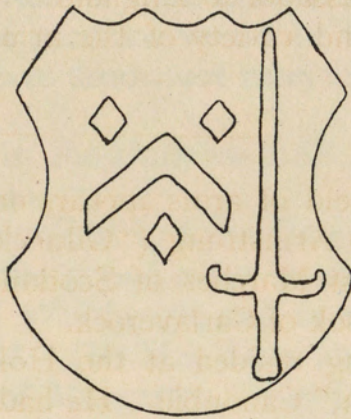
Francis of Whithaugh 1672



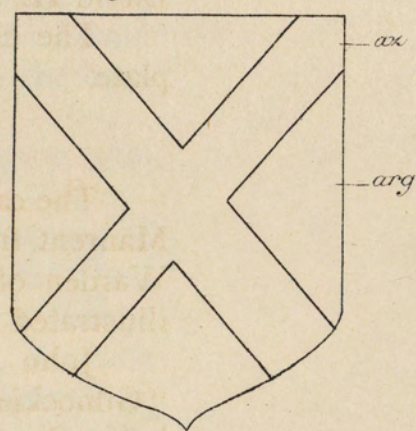
Stone at Canonbie 1733



Simon of Mangerston 1533



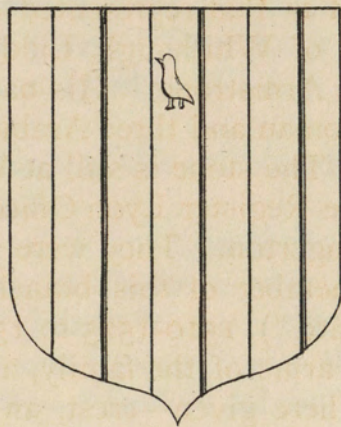
Mungerton 1603-12



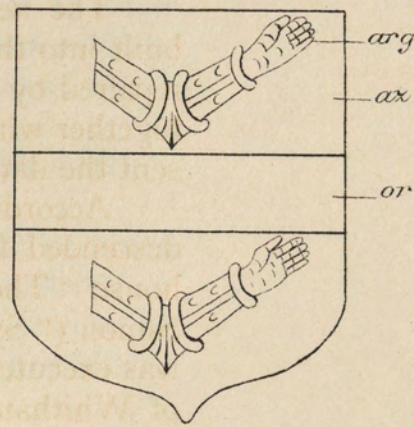
Mangerston from Stacie's MSc 1674



William of Sark 1658



Francis of Parknow 1672



In Mr Kerr's MS., from which quotations are made farther on, Armstrong occurs as—paly of six argent and azure, which is also given by Stacie.

The next shield is that here reproduced, which is also given in K. as the arms of Armstrong of Maingertoun; but there is no doubt the word Maingertoun is an addition in the same or a co-temporary hand. These arms are those of either Thomas, laird of Mangerton, or his son, Archibald, who succeeded to the lands. In K. there is no cloud.

These arms are described in the Harleian MSS., Vol. 2120, p. 138, as those of Armstrong of Maingertone. The same arms were borne by the family which formerly possessed the property of Sorbie in Ewesdale (supposed to be the same as the well-known branch of the Gingles). They appear on a monument in Ewes Churchyard to John Armstrong of Sorbie, who died in 1685. Similar arms occur on a much defaced stone, dated 1733, which, till lately, was to be seen in Canonbie Churchyard, and of which this drawing is a representation.

The next shield to be noticed bears the arms of Simon, laird of Mangerton, son or grandson of Archibald, and occurs on a stone still preserved at that place, and on which his initials, with the date 1583, are also sculptured.

The Mangerton arms, as given in Lord Crawford's MS. (from 1603 to 1612), supposing them to be accurate, would be those of Archibald Armstrong of Mangerton, who was denounced rebel and put to the horn in 1610.

These arms are also given in the Harleian MSS., Vol. 3740, p. 350, and same MSS., Vol. 2120, p. 140.

The arms described in Stacie's MS., Lyon Office, for Armstrong of Mangerton, perhaps belong to the period when somewhat similar arms were registered by the laird of Whithaugh, and in this case a change occurs in the tincture of the field. His MS. dates about 1674, at which period there was no Armstrong of Mangerton. Sir James Balfour gives—argent, three pales azure for Mangerton; also for the name—gules, three dexter arms vambraced proper; and—argent, an arm holding the trunk of an oak proper.

The Armstrongs who lived at Morton Tower (Tower of Sark), who, according to Satchell, were descended from "Gilnockie," appear to have borne similar arms to those last given. They occur on the remarkable monumental stone in Morton Churchyard to William Armstrong of Sark, who died in 1658.

Morton Tower was the residence of the celebrated "Kinmont Willie," at one time the head of this branch.

The arms of Francis, son of John Armstrong of Parknow, were registered about 1672. The lands of Parknow may have been those of Park in Ewesdale, granted by James V., in 1535, to David, son of Herbert Armstrong. Crest—an arm issuing from a cloud, the hand holding a Hercules club proper; motto—"Invicta labore."

Alexander Armystrand appears as early as 1378, in possession or

occupation of Mangerton. On the 12th November 1482, Thomas Armystrang resigned the lands of Mangerton into the hands of his superior, Archibald, Earl of Angus.

Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton is called "Thomas the Larde" in 1528, and is mentioned during the Wars of the Minority of Mary, as "the old laird" 1547, and as "Thome the lord" in 1548. This gentleman had three brothers, John, Alexander, and George.

John called "Gilnockie," whose arms have been given, is only mentioned from 1525 to 1530. During the former year his son, Christopher, known as "John's Christie," being of full age, joined his father in a Bond of Manrent to Lord Maxwell, and received a grant of lands from that nobleman. He was afterwards known as "Christie of Barnagleis," at one period had charge of Langholm Castle, and was a man of considerable importance in his district. He had three sons, the eldest being John, lived at the Hollows, the Tower his grandfather had built. The other two being Christopher, "the younger of Barnagleis," and Robert.

Thomas Armstrong of Mangerton had at least three sons, Archibald, known during the Wars of the Minority of Mary, as "the young laird" 1547-1548, Thomas, and Simon. Of the date of the death of this laird of Mangerton we have no record. His son,

Archibald, first appears as laird in 1569, although he may have succeeded long before that period. He had three sons, Simon, Ninian, and Rowe. The arms already given from the MS. of 1566 or 1567, were those borne by this laird, and probably by his father also. The date of the death of Archibald of Mangerton has not been ascertained, but his eldest son Simon, was proprietor of Mangerton as early as January 1578-79, after which period there is some difficulty in carrying on the line. In 1581 we hear of Sym Armstrong of Mangertoun, and also "Rinzane and Robe Armstrangis, father brether to the lard of Mangertoun," and we have to decide whether Rinzane and Robe were sons of Thomas, or were the Ninian, and Rowe, sons of Archibald. Of course if we accept the latter we must acknowledge a second Simon, also laird of Mangerton. The laird of Mangerton is mentioned by his Christian name Simon, in 1582-83, 1589, 1590, 1591, and 1597. He was probably the laird who was alive in 1603, and who was so actively engaged during that year in the destructive raids undertaken to prevent the union of the Crowns, and is then occasionally called "the old laird." It has not been satisfactorily ascertained what family Simon of Mangerton had. In 1591-92, immediately following his name, we find that of Sym Armstrong, younger of Rinch or Runchbank, but this would be an unusual way for the eldest son of a laird of Mangerton to be mentioned. We hear of "Sym Armstrong of Mangertoun," and also of "Sym, the young laird of Mangertoun," in 1596, but as they are mentioned in an English State Paper the territorial title of the latter is very probably a mistake for Whithaugh, as Sym the young laird of that place, and his father, are both frequently mentioned during the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Whereas at the frequent forays during the same period of which we have record, the laird of Mangerton almost always rode alone. We certainly hear of a son of the laird of Mangerton, and also the young laird of Mangerton in 1603, at which period the old laird is also mentioned. On July 23rd, the same year, the young laird was proclaimed an outlaw at Carlisle, but his Christian name is not given, nor do we find his father amongst those outlaws, he being probably either dead or a prisoner.

In 1607 we hear of Archibald, brother to Umqle the laird of Mangertoun. And in 1610 there was undoubtedly an Archibald Armstrong of Mangerton, who in that year was denounced rebel and put to the horn. His arms were probably those given in Lord Crawford's MS. He was supposed to have been the last of the surname of Armstrong, who was *proprietor* of those lands. The town and estate were at a subsequent period granted by Buccleuch, Lord of Liddesdale, to one of his natural sons.

*CUDBERTSOUN.

134. *FRASER OF PHILORTH. Lord Saltoun, the present representative of this family, printed for private circulation in 1879, "The Frasers of Philorth," 3 vols. 4to, which contains interesting illustrations of the heraldry of the family, and remarks on the variation of the bearings. Philorth was erected into a free barony by Crown charter, 9th February 1455-6, in favour of Alexander Fraser, and his descendants carried two angels or cherubim as supporters before they inherited the peerage of the Abernethys of Saltoun.

Sir Alexander Fraser and his spouse, Johanna Ross, had a charter of Philorth, 1375, from her brother-in-law, Sir Walter de Leslie, Lord of Ross, and the lion rampant is quartered to indicate descent from that lady, who was daughter and coheir of William Earl of Ross. The field is gules and the lion argent as recorded, and these are the tinctures of the bearings of the Earls of Ross.

Alexander Fraser had a charter, 4th September 1369, of the thanage of Durris, co. Kincardine, as a free barony. Sir Alexander of Cowie, Durris, and Philorth, granted the barony of Durris by charter, 20th September 1400, *Alexandro Fraser filio meo dilecto*, failing issue of his own second marriage.

The Durris family, descendants of the said Alexander, bore Fraser alone with a mullet in chief for difference; motto—"Constant." Durris was sold about 1620, and Thomas Fraser, apparent of Durris, left two coheireses, Mary, and Helen, wife of Michael Fraser in Kynnardie 1625.

His cousin, Alexander, first physician to Charles II., repurchased the estate, had a Crown charter 1665, and was created a baronet of Scotland 2nd August 1673, with remainder *cuicunque ejus filiorum baroniam de Dore providebit et heredibus masculis de corpore dicti filii*. Sir Alexander married—first, Elizabeth Doughty, and had Alexander, to whom he left £50 only, Charles, and Elizabeth; secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Ferdinand Cary, widow of Dudley Wylde, Esq., and had Peter, Cary (married Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, K.G.),

Katherine married Charles Scarsburgh, and had issue. Sir Alexander executed an entail in 1669, preferring his son of the second marriage, who succeeded him in 1681 as Sir Peter Fraser second baronet of Durris.

Sir Peter's seal, 1705, has the arms of Fraser undifferenced; crest—a stag's head; supporters—two stags. He married Anne, daughter, and eventually heir of Sir Edward Heron, K.B., of Cressy, co. Lincoln, and d.s.p. 1729, when the title expired and Durris passed to his grandnephew, Lord Mordaunt, and descended to the Duke of Gordon in 1819. It has been sold, and the representation as senior coheir general vests in the Duke of Richmond.

John Fraser, fourth son of Thomas of Durris, and Anne Lorymar his wife, had sasine of Ferryhill 1597; their descendant, Francis Garden Fraser of Findrack, in 1864 established his right to the arms and supporters as heir male of the Frasers of Durris.

135. LAUDER OF YE BASS. L.; supporter added on the sinister side a lion sejant gardant.

HEPBURN OF WAUGHTON. F.; supporter, added in ink on the dexter side, a stag.

COCKBURN OF LANGTOUN. L.; argent, three cocks gules; supporter—added in ink on the dexter side, a lion; motto—"Peradventur."

SCOTT OF BEWCLEUCH. L.; or, on a bend azure a mullet in the upper and two crescents in the lower part; there are added in ink, crest—a buck's head; motto—"Amo;" supporters—a lady holding a branch or flower and a buck.

KAR OF FERNIHARST. F.; three mullets gules on the chevron; a naked savage is added in ink as supporter on the sinister side; motto—"Fordwart in ye name of God."

JHONSTOUN OF LOCHWOOD. L.; the cushions are pendant by the corner.

136. On this leaf are sketched in ink the coats of—

DUNDAS OF ARNISTON; a lion rampant gules charged on the shoulder with a crescent; Dundas of Newliston, a lion rampant holding in his sinister forepaw a fleur-de-lis; Dundas of Dudingstoun, a lion rampant gules, a heart between his forepaws. There are two mottoes—"Dat incrementum Deus" and "Essayez;" also the supporters of Cranstoun, with the initials P. C.—a buck and a lady holding a branch.

SINCLAIR OF HERMISTONE. L.; crest, added in ink—a demi-eagle displayed; motto—"Entand toy."

*URRIE OF PETFIGHIE. This is the coat on the seal of John Urrie of Pitfichie 1597, and was registered 1672-78 by Colonel William Urrie, Major of the King's Regiment of Guards; crest—a lion's paw erased gules, armed or; motto—"Sans tache."

Hugo de Urre, in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I.; he certainly took his surname from Urr in Galloway, and in 1289 was on an assize as to marches there; his son Thomas witnessed a charter of Michael son of Durand. The writer of the remarks on the Ragman Roll suggests, that Urry of Pitfichie descends from Hugo. Sir George Mackenzie thinks

them a branch of the Lords Eure of England, and the crest of Colonel Urrie has some resemblance to that of Eure, but there is nothing more to found on.

In 1296 Duncan Urri, a Scot, was a prisoner in Gloucester Castle; David II. granted the lands of Salloch Hill and serjeantry of the county of Stirling to Hew Urrye on the forfeiture of Osbert Stirling; Sir John de Monymusk of Monymusk, co. Aberdeen, had a daughter and heir, Marjory, Lady of Forglen, who married John Fraser, and was dead s.p. 3rd August 1387, on which day her heir, Johanna, spouse of Gilbert Urry, resigned Forglen, which was held of the Abbot of Arbroath, and was by him granted to the said John Fraser.

The Urrys were long seated at Pitfichy, in the parish of Monymusk, and in 1460 Andrew Urry asked the lands of Forglen to borch from the Abbot of Arbroath.

The most conspicuous of the name was General Sir John Urry or Hurry, son of John of Pitfichy, and Marjory, daughter of Alexander Chalmers of Cults; he had served on the continent, and is described by Spalding as a soldier of fortune, and very changeable, which he certainly was. He was knighted by Charles I. in 1643, and suffered death at the Market Cross of Edinburgh 29th May 1650.

Sir John, when abroad, married Maria Magdalene, daughter of Christopher Sebastian van Jaxheim of Erlabrun, and left three daughters,—Elizabeth, married John Hamilton, Bishop of Dunkeld, and d.s.p. 1694; Joanna died unmarried before 1715; Maria Margaret married Archibald Lamont of that Ilk s.p. She was alive 1715, when she was served heir of her cousin, John Urrie, fellow of Oxford.

After her father's death Maria Margaret lived with her mother's relations, and obtained from Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon, a pedigree, 26th January 1669, tracing her descent for nine generations, and showing intermarriages with Forbes, Lauder, Crichton, Fraser, Leslie, Erskine, &c.; this was embodied in a *Litera Prosapia* under the great seal, 17th June following.

137. *KELLE. There are several coats for this surname, which is one of locality—azure, a saltire between four cinquefoils or, a chief checquy of the second and sable; or, a saltire sable between four fleurs-de-lis azure for Kellie of Newton Leys; or, a fleur-de-lis in chief azure, below it a fillet or demi-chief and saltire sable.

A family of the name was long resident at Dunbar, which was represented in parliament by James Kellie 1678, and by Robert 1703-7. William, Writer to the Signet, acquired Eastbarnes, Newton Leys, and other lands from John Viscount Haddington before 1621, and left a son, Sir Thomas of Myreside, captain in the army, and gentleman of the privy chamber, who d.s.p., and eight daughters coheiresses, of whom Margaret married John Seton of St Germain's, son of the Earl of Winton, who composed her arms with his own, and bore—or, a fess between three crescents in chief and as many fleurs-de-lis in base barways gules.

*KINNERE. Seal of Robert Kinneir, c. 1566—a bend sinister charged with three eagles displayed.

Pont gives for Kinneir of that Ilk, co. Fife—sable on a bend or three martlets or papingoes vert.

Arms registered, 1672-78, by David of that Ilk—sable, on a bend or three martlets, or Kinnerie birds, vert.

Symon de Kyner, and Amy, his wife, lived in the reign of William the Lyon; Simon, son of Simon, made a grant to the church of St Andrew, which was confirmed by Alexander II. 1216; Sir John de Kynnere 1286; Robert II., on 15th August, in the seventh year of his reign, granted a charter to John de Kynneir of the lands of Kynneir as a free barony; John of that Ilk sat in parliament 1560.

Henry Kinneir was Commendator of Balmerino 1574-1600, and a Lord of Session.

David Kinneir of that Ilk, last of the direct male line, died about 1682, when a remarkably rapid succession followed; in forty years the estate was held by ten persons, of whom seven were heiresses; three of them married into the families of Anstruther of Balcaskie, Mackenzie of Cromarty, and Bayne.

Cecilia Bayne Kinneir of Kinneir married, 1751, William Douglas of the Tilwhilly family, elder brother of Bishop of Salisbury; their daughter, Cecilia Maria Douglas Kinneir of Kinneir married, 1776, John Macdonald of Sanda, and sold the estate in 1795. Their son, Sir John Kinneir Macdonald, C.B., Envoy to the Shah of Persia, d.s.p.; his brother, William, Archdeacon of Wilts, was grandfather of the present representative, Douglas J. Kinnear-Macdonald of Sanda.

Kinnear is now the property of John Boyd Kinnear of Kinloch.

NEILSOUNE. Gules, a dexter and a sinister hand in chief and a dexter hand in base coupé at the wrist argent.

*TAW.

*MULLIKINE. David II., in the thirty-second year of his reign, granted to James Mulekyne, a Florentine, the office of *monetarius* for life, and he had also, along with Adam Tor, the privilege of exchanging all money in Scotland; in 1364 Donatus Mulekyn is paid for ornaments made for the King.

The surname as Mullikene, Mulligane, Amuligane, &c., appears during the fifteenth century in Galloway; in 1492 Fergus Muligane was proprietor of Blackmyre, which remained with his descendants for about two hundred years.

In January 1741 the arms were allowed to Major James Milliken of Milliken, co. Renfrew, with a demi-lion for crest, and the motto, "*Regarde bien.*" He died the following month, at the age of seventy-one, and the Funeral Escutcheon gives as his mother one of the daughters and co-heirs of Alexander Fraser of Knock, Ayrshire; his grandmother, a Hamilton of Inchgotrick; and his great-grandmother, a Ferguson of Auchinsoul.

Major Milliken had purchased Johnstone in 1733, and altered the name to Milliken; his son, James Milliken of Milliken, had two sons, who predeceased him, and two daughters—Jean married, 1764, Lieu-

tenant-Colonel William Napier of Culcreuch, Mary married Nathaniel Spens of Craigsanquhar, M.D.

*MOWTRAY.

139. SQUIRE. L.; the mullet is or, and a note is added, "hath two molletts in chief."

GALBRAITH. L.; the bears' heads are not muzzled. Mr Laing describes the charges on the seal of Malcolm Galbrathe, 1409, as three boars' heads coupé contourné, and those in 1542 on that of Walter as three boars' heads erased.

Sir James Balfour says greyhounds' heads, while Porteus makes the heads those of the wolf.

Nisbet appears to be right in saying bears' heads.

MAKNAWTH. Argent, a chevron between two mullets in chief and a crescent in base sable.

WIGMOIR. L.; this curious coat, impaled with Scott, is cut on a stone on a house at Jedburgh, probably as old as the middle of the sixteenth century.

John Wigmer, alderman of Edinburgh, 1344; John Wigmor, lord of Over-Liberton, 1362, is probably the John Wigmer who sat in the general council at Perth two years later, and in parliament 1369; Sir Roger Wygmer, 1392, had a grant of land from the common good of the town of Edinburgh. The name is met with later there but seems to be extinct.

HAIR OF YT ILK. Argent, a chief sable; so in Porteus' MS.

Patrick Hayre, burgess of Ayr, 1428; Thomas, doomster of parliament 1546; James represented Lanark in parliament 1686.

From a family which possessed Rankinstone in Ayrshire for several generations, descended James Hair, a physician in India, who acquired Calderhall in Mid-Lothian, c. 1802, and d.s.p.

His heirs spell the name Hare; no arms registered.

STRANG. L.

140. CAIRNIS. Or, three martlets azure, within a bordure engrailed gules.

*VALTERTOUN. Porteus gives Waterton—azure, a sea pellok sejant (a naked man playing) a harp on his back argent.

Seal of Mr Robert Valterston, provost of Bothans, 1537, a lion statant, in chief a crescent between two mullets.

Galfrid de Waterville witnessed the charter of foundation of the Abbey of Lindores 1202-6; James de Walterston, 1296; William de Walteristoun, 1329; Thomas de Wateriston, confessor to the king, 1343; David de Walteristoun, 1359-63, had an annualrent from the thanage of Tannadice; John de Walteryston was father of David, who, in 1407, had a crown charter of the lands of Walteryston, co. Forfar, and the said annualrent; David of that Ilk, 1447-50; Hugh of that Ilk, 1488-1519; the family seems to have begun to decline soon after, as in 1535 David is designed portioner of Waterstoun.

Crawfurd says there was a family of Waterstoun of that Ilk in Renfrewshire, and that James sold the lands in 1384.

*SCHAN. Schand or Shand, a surname which is met with in Aberdeenshire from the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Arms on the tombstone of William, merchant, burghess of Aberdeen, who died 1660—a boar's head coupé and a chief charged with three mullets. His son, William of Craig, left descendants. The arms were registered 1672-78 by Thomas, late treasurer in Aberdeen—azure, a boar's head coupé argent, on a chief of the second three mullets gules.

141. WOD OF YE (name obliterated, and Bonnington written below), L.

CHAMER OF GITGERTH. Argent, a triple branch vert, on a chief gules a crescent between two mullets of the first. (?) Quhippo, *see* K.

*SCROGE; Bishop 1673. These arms were registered by William Scrogie, Bishop of Argyle, 1666-75, with the heart argent.

William Scrougie, commissary of Argyle, representer of Scrougie of Inver, a few years later entered—or, a chevron azure between two scrougs (or branches wanting leaves) in chief and a man's heart in base proper.

Robert de Scrogges having lost his life in the service of David de Line, the latter granted, c. 1200, to his son, Simon de Scrogges, a charter of his lands of Scrogges in Lyne, co. Peebles, which was confirmed before 1213 by Robert de Line, son of David. Soon after Simon, with consent of his brothers William and Hucting, sold Scrogges to the Bishop of Glasgow.

In 1296 Adam del Skrogges, burghess of Haddington, and William del Skrogges of Peeblesshire swore fealty to Edward I. David de Scrogges in 1413 owned land in Aberdeen; John of Scrogis or Skrogs, elder, burghess of Aberdeen 1440-50; John, probably his son, sat in parliament for the burgh 1445, and was provost; William Scrogs, vicar of Nig 1453. The bishop was son of Alexander, D.D., minister of Old Machar, who died 1659, at a great age.

LIBBERTOUN. L.

ABERCROOME. A.

*BARCLAY.

142. WYNTOUN OF YAT ILK. L.

143. ANAN OF AUCHERALLAN; now his brother's soun of yt hous, minester in Edenr 1664. Arms as before.

*FANZIS. At the very beginning of the thirteenth century, Richard de Faunes, brother of David de Grahame, held lands in Mellerstaing, their mother being Amable; Adam, son of Richard was dead c. 1250, his nephew and heir being Philip de Haliburton.

Faunis belonged also to persons of the name, benefactors to the monks of Dryburgh, Adam de Faunis, Nicholas, father of Richard and of Eda.

*CADER. The stag's head is cabossed on all the seals of the Thaness of Cawdor and their descendants given in Mr Laing's volumes from 1431 to 1573.

See "The Thaness of Cawdor" by Cosmo Innes, Esq.

*PRYMROSS OF AULD. Another MS. makes the crescent gules, and adds three mullets of the field on the fess.

In 1613 the seal of James of Burnbrae, is—on a chevron between three primroses as many mullets, in middle chief a crescent.

A seal, without date, of James Primrose bears three mullets and a chief charged with as many primroses.

Sir James Balfour's blazon is—azure, a chevron argent between three primrose slips proper.

Stacie gives as "an old coatt"—argent, on a fess azure between three primrose flowers gules as many mullets or, and this is given in G., and another MS. has it as the arms of Burnbrae family. Jenkins has Prymrois; azure, a chevron argent between three primrose flowers or.

"Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmenie, knight and baronet, be his Majestie Charles ye ii. 1667, create; vert, three primroses within a double tressure flowered counter-flowered or. His creast—a demi-lyon gules holding in his right paw a primross or; motto—'*Fide et fiducia.*' Altered again 1672."

Next he has inserted an engraving of arms—or, a lion rampant vert surmounted of a fess "pourpre or blew," charged with three primroses of the field; below, "For Sir Archibald Primrose 1672;" above, "now the lion must be over and above the fess."

The first entry in the register is for Sir Archibald of Carrington, baronet, Clerk to His Majesty's Council Register and Rolls—or, a lion rampant vert armed and langued gules, over all on a fess purple three primroses of the field; crest and motto as before, except that the primrose is proper. "Nota, sometymes he gives the fess next to the field, and over all the lyon, and 'tis presum'd the last extract bears so." Next comes 1693, his eldest son, by his second wife, Giels, daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, Archibald of Dalmeny; first and fourth—or, a lion rampant vert armed and langued gules, as the coat of augmentation given by his sacred Majestie, Charles the second, of ever blessed memory to his said father, as a mark of favour for his services to the crown during the late troubles; second and third—argent, on a fess azure between three primroses gules as many mullets or, as the paternal coat; crest as before; motto—" *Munus et munimen.*"

A Royal warrant, 12th March 1702, authorised Lyon to give and assign to Archibald Viscount Rosebery "a double tressure counter-flowered as in the Royall arms of Scotland; his lordship was created Earl of Rosebery, and his patent of arms 16th November 1703, blazons thus; vert, three primroses or within a double tressure flowered counter-flowered of fleur-de-lis gules (sic); crest as before; motto—" *Fortem clementia decet;*" supporters—two horses at liberty argent.

In 1823 Archibald, Earl of Rosebery, matriculated the above, making the tressure or, and quartering Cressy of Birkin. The original motto was resumed and the supporters were two lions or; they had sometimes been carried vert.

The Viscounts Primrose carried as supporters two leopards regardant proper collared and chained or, the collars charged with three primroses vert, but of this there is no registration.

In the Funeral Escutcheons are Prymrose of Burnbrae—argent, on a fess purpure three primrose flowers or. Primrose of Whitehous—or, a lion rampant vert surmounted of a fess azure charged with three primroses of the field, in dexter chief a crescent.

The surname is probably taken from the lands of Primrose near Dunfermline.

In 1387 an agreement was made between the Provost of the burgh of Edinburgh and the community on the one part, and Jonne Prymros and two others masons on the other, they undertaking to build five chapels on the south side of the parish church of Edinburgh. Prymros having no seal of his own, uses that of James of Fulforde.

There are in the chartulary of St Giles, notes of payments, 1399-1402, to John de Prymros, *dictus* Johannes Prymros, for that work.

Archibald Primrose, *clericus mineralium*, acquired Burnbrae, co. Perth, which descended to John, who left two daughters, Jane and Rachel, the former of whom sold the estate 1836, and acquired other lands in the county of Edinburgh, which were called Burnbrae, and held under the entail executed in 1770 by Edward Primrose.

James, clerk of the Privy Council, younger son of Burnbrae, founded the ennobled branch.

Primrose of Whitehouse ended in an heiress, who married David Heriot, advocate.

John Primrose, merchant in Stockholm, was recognised as noble in Sweden 1650.

*KNOX OF RAMFARLY. Seal of Matthew Knok 1547, a fess checquy between two roundles in chief and a lozenge in base. Arms registered, 1693, by Thomas Knox, then in Ireland, son of Thomas, a descendant of the family of Ramforly, co. Renfrew—gules, a falcon volant or, within an orle waved on the outer and enrailed on the inner side argent; crest—a falcon perching proper; motto—"Moveo et proficior."

The Knoxes of Renfrewshire probably adopted the fess checquy, as vassals of the High Stewards, as the Flemings of Barochan did, while the Sempills and Houstons, for the same reason, bore a chevron checquy; perhaps the "roundles" may be the roses, the bearing of the name of Knolles, Knowes, or Knox, elsewhere treated of.

John of Knok was falconer to James IV., and the falcon is perhaps allusive to his office in the Royal Household. The blazon given by Pont, Porteus, Stacie, and Hamilton is—gules, within an orle enrailed argent a falcon volant or. Nisbet represents the orle as plain on the outer, and enrailed on the inner side. Porteous has another—vert, a martlet and a bordure argent.

There are in Renfrewshire two places called Knock. One in the parish of Renfrew, was sold c. 1234 by Dugald, son of Christinus dempster of Lennox, to the Abbot of Paisley his overlord. The other is in the parish of Kilbarchan.

John of Knok witnesses charters c. 1250; William, 1273; John, 1284; Alan del Knoc or Knokis 1328-30; Robert Knock of that Ilk had

a charter of his lands from Robert III. William was Prior of the Friars Predicant, Glasgow, 1470.

The printed pedigrees of this family are incorrect. In the account of Ranfurly, John of that place, his wife Eupheme Galbraith, and their son Patrick, who survived in 1611, are all omitted.

Selviland, in the parish of Kilbarchan, is said to have been acquired by William, a younger son of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, by marriage with the heiress of the same name; no such family had existed for more than two centuries, as about 1300 Adam, son and heir of the deceased Patrick de Selvinisland, resigned that property which was granted to the ancestor of the Halls of Fulbar.

The "History of Glasgow," 1872, contains notices by the editor, and by Mr J. Bain, F.S.A. Scot., showing the true succession of the Knoxes of Selviland, and of the burgesses of Glasgow, their alleged descendants.

Mark, merchant burgess, married, before 1594, Margaret Greynleis, and was alive in 1611. His younger son, Thomas, merchant in Glasgow, married Elizabeth Spang, of a burgess family there, and left three sons: 1. Thomas of Dungannon, a member of the Privy Council of Ireland, who had the certificate of arms 1693; 2. John, father of Thomas of Belliecreilly, in Ireland, who, in 1734, was served heir general of his uncle William, merchant in Glasgow; 3. William, just named.

Thomas of Belliecreilly was father of Thomas Viscount Northland; Thomas, second Viscount, on being created an Earl, took the title of Ranfurly, from the seat of the Knoxes in Renfrewshire.

Of the Renfrewshire family were Andrew, Bishop of the Isles and afterwards of Raphoe, who died in 1632, and his son Thomas, Bishop of the Isles.

John Knox, the Reformer, has been said to be of the Renfrewshire family; of this there is no proof, as all that is known is, that his father William was a native of, and resident at Haddington; and Knox told the Earl of Bothwell that he had "borne a good mynd" to his family, "for, my lord, my grandfather, goodsher, and father, have served your lordshipis predecessors, and some of thame have died under their standardis."

*HUNNYMAN. Porteus has—argent, five bendlets gules; *aliter*, three bendlets with cottises engrailed on the outside, a crescent or.

There is a remarkable seal of Andrew Honyman, Bishop of Orkney, 1664—quarterly, first, on a bend three mullets; second and third, a fess countercompony; fourth, a burning heart encircled by a wreath; over all a fess charged with a crescent between two crescents inverted.

The Bishop, who was son of David *in* Pitairchney, co. Fife, a man of no family, seems thus not to have used the Honyman coat at all; the fess is probably for Stewart of Graemsay in Orkney, he having married the heiress of that family. None of his descendants registered arms till 1788, when William of Graemsay, advocate, afterwards Sir William of Armadale, baronet, and Senator of the College of Justice, was allowed—argent, a bend engrailed gules voided of the field.

The name occurs among burgesses and merchants at St Andrews; about 1570 Thomas had a charter of part of the lands of Balcrystie, in the east of Fife.

144. *CRAUFURD. The initials D. C. are added.

In January 1675, John Crawford of Camlarg registered—argent, a hart's head erased sable armed or distilling drops of blood proper.

In 1789 John of Auchinames, as representing the families of Kerse, Camlarg, &c., recorded—quarterly, first and fourth, gules a fess ermine; second and third, argent, a stag's head erased gules, between his attires a cross crosslet fitchée sable; and was allowed supporters—two bulls sable armed and unguled or.

Ten years before Patrick George Craufurd, a cadet, had entered arms, the stag's head being in the first and fourth quarters and without the crosslet.

The present Edward Henry John Craufurd of Auchinames and Crosbie, again recorded arms and supporters as in 1789, but without the cross; crest—a stag's head erased gules, between the attires a cross crosslet fitchée sable; motto—“*Tutum te robore reddam.*”

There were cut in stone over the gateway at Kerse, in Ayrshire, as supporters, a greyhound and a bull both gorged with coronets and chained.

At the funeral, in 1751, of the Hon. Mrs Sarah Craufurd of Auchinames, a daughter of Lord Sempill, a bull sable was the dexter supporter, the sinister being a talbot argent.

HOWISOUNE. Argent, a man's heart proper, on a chief azure a fleur-de-lis or.

CATHKEINE. A comparatively modern addition—argent, a chevron azure between two roses in chief gules and a dagger point downwards in base of the second.

A seal in 1550 bears a saltire with a mullet in chief.

145. WARDLAW OF TORRY. Much obliterated, but apparently azure, three mascles or.

BRUCE OF CLACKMANNAN. L.

TENNAND OF YT ILK. F.

*BARCLAY OF COLLAIRNIE. Most of the Barclays in Scotland, including a cadet of this family, have a chevron between the crosses patée.

In 1725 Robert Barclay of Urie, as representing Barclay of Mathers, registered—azure, three crosses patée in chief argent; crest—a dove with an olive branch in its mouth proper; mottoes—“*Cedant arma*” and “*In hac vince.*”

The direct line having ended in an heiress, Mrs Margaret Barclay-Allardice, the heir male, Arthur Kett Barclay of Bury Hill, co. Surrey, in 1858 recorded arms with alterations, and was allowed the supporters which had been previously borne by the Barclay of Urie, but not registered—azure, a chevron, and in chief three crosses patée argent; crest—a bishop's mitre affrontée with tassels flottant upwards or; motto

—" *In cruce spero* ;" supporters—two savages wreathed round the loins with oak leaves, holding in their exterior hands clubs erect proper.

Walter de Berkeley was chamberlain of Scotland 1165, and the family, in several branches, maintained a high position.

John of Collairnie died in 1709, leaving a daughter and heir, Antonia, who married, in 1717, Henry Steuart, advocate, second son of Sir James of Goodtrees, Lord Advocate.

Stacie has for Collairnie—azure, a chevron or between three crosses patée argent; crest—a bear's head argent, muzzled gules; motto—" *Honus est onus*."

The original arms of Berkeley in England, as given in Glover's and Charles' Rolls, were—gules, a chevron argent. At the siege of Caerlaverock, Maurice de Berkeley bore—gules, crusilly a chevron argent, a label of three points azure. In a Roll of the time of Edward II. are given the arms of Sir Maurice—gules, semée of crosses patée a chevron argent; and of Sir John of Gloucestershire—gules, a chevron argent between three crosses patée or.

A mitre is the crest of the Earls of Berkeley, who bear—gules, a chevron between the crosses patée, six in chief and four in base.

TRUMBILL. Argent, a bull's head erased sable.

BROUN OF COLSTOUN. L.

STREUELING. As Cadder, L.

146. *MASTOURSTOUN. An old family taking their surname from the lands of Masterton, near Dunfermline. The writer, in 1878, communicated a notice of them to the " *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," which was also printed for private circulation.

Hugo de Villa Magistri is witness to a charter, c. 1250; his son, William de Meistreton, of the county of Fife, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296, and sealed with a lion rampant. Their descendants held Masterton till the sixteenth century.

Soon after the Reformation, Alexander, probably a descendant of Masterton of that Ilk, had a feu-charter of part of Grange; in 1673 Adam Masterton of Grange registered—argent, a chevron between two crescents in chief and a mullet in base gules, on a chief azure an eagle displayed or.

Alexander Masterton acquired Parkmill, co. Clackmannan, 1547, and his representative, Francis of that place, registered arms 1672-78—argent, a chevron gules and a chief azure.

The seal of Robert Masterton of Bad, 1588, is an eagle displayed impaling a chevron with a crescent in chief or on a chief.

Other variations occur in the MSS.

*HEART OF YT ILK. See before in this MS.

147. *HAWDEINSTOUN OF SOUTHHOUSE. In L. for Dudingstoun.

GREINLAW OF YT ILK. L.; seal of Gilbert, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1422—a chevron between three water bougets.

Arms registered by Robert Greenlies, M.D., c. 1750—argent, a fleur-de-lis vert between three mullets gules, a bordure engrailed of the second.

The surname is taken from Greenlaw, co. Berwick. William de Grenlaw, c. 1190; Roland de Grenelawe entered into an agreement, c. 1200, with the Abbot of Kelso, as to the church of Greenlaw, and, in 1208, was *in curia Regis* at Selkirk. In 1296 William de Grenlawe, and Matthew his son, swore fealty to Edward I.; George of Greenlaw sat in parliament 1464-73.

There is a very close resemblance between this coat and that of Glass.

REID OF COLISTOUN. F.; the eagle is sable and the inescutcheon gules.

DUNS OF YT ILK. F.

*STEVINSONNE OF HERMANDSHIELS, in Mid-Lothian; Stevenson of that Ilk, co. Lanark, was an old family; Johan de Steuenston and Esteuene de Steuenston swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; John of that Ilk lived after the restoration, and seems to have been the last of the family seated there.

Hermanshiels was the property of the Stevensons during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; in 1693 Alexander of Chesters, grandson of a younger son, registered arms—argent, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis azure a cross moline of the first, on a chief gules three mullets or.

In 1674, Archibald, M.D., who was afterwards knighted, recorded—argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis azure, on a chief of the second three mullets of the first.

Sir James Balfour gives Stevinstone of that Ilk—or, three falcons' heads erased proper.

John Stevenson represented Peebles in parliament 1593.

SINCLAIR OF BLANSS. F.; the second and third quarters, argent, three martlets gules.

148. *CARKATILL OF YT ILK. The arms of Marion, wife of Walter Chepman, cut on a stone, c. 1515, in the Chepman aisle, St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, have the addition of a mullet in base.

The seal of John of Fynglen, 1555, has the heads coupé.

There were branches seated at Markle, Over-Liberton, Monkrig, and Nunland, and a family of Edinburgh burgesses of importance.

John sat in parliament for Haddington 1584.

*DUKET.

*GEDE. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Robert Ged of that Ilk—azure, three geds, or pykes, haurient argent.

The family was seated at Baldrig, near Dunfermline; James Geddie sat in parliament for Crail 1587, and John for St Andrews 1667-78; William Geddes represented Burntisland 1670-72, and Alexander 1689-1700.

149. SPOTTISWOOD OF YT ILK. The coat with three garbs as before.

*MAKCLELLAND OF YT ILK.

*GEDDES OF GLENQUHOLM. Arms registered, 1672-78, by John Geddes of Rachan, co. Peebles, "descended of the familie of Geddes,

of that Ilk, which is now extinct"—gules, an inescutcheon argent between three pike heads couped or.

Pont has another blazon—argent, on a fess gules between two spur rowels in chief and a hunting-horn in base sable garnished of the second, three pikes naiant or.

John of Geddes, bailie of Peebles, 1398; John possessed half of Ladyurd 1406; Kirkurd and Rachan were also their property soon after; John Geddes was a benefactor to the parish church of Peebles, one of the aisles of which was named after him; James sold Rachan, &c., 1752, and died in two years; the family was represented, in 1779, by James, merchant in Edinburgh, son of James of Rachan by Helen, daughter and coheir of Hugh Somerville of Inverteil, W.S.

REIDPETH OF YT ILK. L.

LAWSON OF HUMBE. Azure, two crescents in chief and a mullet in base argent.

WALLACE OF ELLERSLIE. F.; this coat was recorded in 1808 as a quartering by Sir Ilay Campbell of Succoth, baronet, Lord President of the College of Justice, when the bordure was altered to counter compony.

150. *STEUART OF TRACHQUAIR. First, Stewart; second, Buchan; third, Rutherford, as descended from the heiress of Rutherford of that Ilk; fourth, the star has been said to be for the title of Traquair, or to indicate the maternal descent of James Stewart first of Traquair. He was natural son of James, Earl of Buchan, by Margaret Murray; the Earl acquired Traquair in 1478, and in 1491 granted it by charter to his son.

The arms here have added to them as crest a bird; motto—"Juge nocht;" supporter—on the dexter side a stork, the supporter of the Earls of Buchan in this MS.

The Earls of Traquair for a time bore Stewart and Cumming quarterly, with a crescent gules in chief for difference.

The arms registered by Earl Charles, c. 1672, have the mullet in the third, and Rutherford in the fourth quarter; crest—on a garb a crow proper; motto—"Judge nought;" supporters—two bears proper, armed argent.

In 1742 arms—sable, a mullet argent—were granted to the Rev. Thomas Troughear, descended from the Rev. Mr Troughear *alias* Traquair, vicar of Till-crux, in Cumberland, in the reign of James VI.

151. TOURIS OF INNERLEITH. Or, on a bend azure three crescents of the field.

KELLIE OF (? WAUCHTOUN). Or, a fleur-de-lis in chief azure debruised of a bar sable, below the bar a saltire sable. The saltire and bar seem to have been gules and then painted over.

MAITLAND OF LETHINTON. L.; the lion is not armed and langued azure.

EDMISTOUN OF YT ILK. L.; there are sketched in ink for supporters—two camels; crest—a camel's head campaned; another crest on the margin—a mound.

PRESTOUN OF CRAGMILER. L.; a wyvern as crest is sketched in ink.

NAPER OF MARCHINSTOUN. L.; Napier only.

152. Arms of Henry, third LORD CARDROSS, c. 1680. First, Buchan; second and third, Mar and Erskine quarterly; fourth, Douglas of Lochleven; in an escutcheon of pretence Stewart within a bordure gules charged with eight buckles or.

Arms of his son David, afterwards fourth Lord Cardross and Earl of Buchan.

First, Buchan; second, Mar and Erskine, in the centre of the quarters a crescent sable for difference; third, Stewart as before; fourth, Douglas of Lochleven.

153. CUNNINGHAM. Twelve shields in ink without names or marking of tinctures, but each with differences.

VII.

KINGS' AND NOBILITY'S ARMS,

C., A.D. 1566.

KINGS' AND NOBILITY'S ARMS.

It has not been thought necessary to give a list of the coats comprised in this collection, as nearly all of them are contained in W., or the other MSS. noticed.

*VDWART. The coat registered, 1672-78, by Thomas Edward of Longcroft, co. Linlithgow, is—azure, a fess argent, over all a marble pillar gules issuing out of the nombril wavy.

He belonged to a family of merchant burgesses of Linlithgow, who flourished for several generations.

Nicol Udward was Dean of Guild of Edinburgh 1584, Provost 1592, sat in parliament, and was tacksman of the mint.

Isobella Edwards inherited the barony of Persie, co. Forfar, from her grandfather John, married Robert, younger son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, baronet, and left issue.

The seal of George Edward, 1441, is a chevron charged with a rose, two mullets in chief and a holly leaf and a buckle in base.

*GILBERT. Porteus blazons this coat argent, three trefoils proper, on a chevron azure three fleurs-de-lis or; but the seal, 1588, of Michael Gilbert, a bailie of Edinburgh, has the charges the same as here given.

This Michael, a rich jeweller, sat in parliament for Edinburgh, and one of his daughters married the Lord President, John Preston of Fentonbarns; in the funeral escutcheons of their children, Gilbert is designed of that Ilk or of Liberton.

The family held securities over the lands of Drum and Gutters in the parish of Liberton.

It is remarkable that when Sir Andrew Gilmour, advocate, whose brother possessed the estate of Craigmiller, in Liberton, and bore for arms—azure, three writing pens feathered argent, was created a baronet 1661, he had a confirmation of arms, closely resembling those of Gilbert, from Sir Alexander Durham, Lyon—argent, on a chevron between three trefoils vert, as many fleurs-de-lis or.

In 1733, Sir Charles Gilmour, third baronet of the second creation, 1678, registered arms and obtained a coat, which gives charges from both the earlier ones—azure, a chevron between two fleurs-de-lis in chief or, and a writing pen full feathered argent in base.

In January 1611 the following coat was confirmed to James Gullimore, resident in London—gules, nine billets argent. *Stacie*.

FAA. The coat in L. for Haldinstoun, and in some MSS. called Dudingston. It nearly resembles that given by Nisbet for Balderston, and for which he refers to the Lyon Register, but the arms are not recorded. The modern coat of Fall is a fess checquy between three

boars' heads; Dudingston is a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchée.

*STUIDMAN. Porteus gives two other varieties of this — argent, three shell snails vert; and, a fess vert between three house snails azure.

This never was a family of much position, and no arms have been recorded.

In the Exchequer Rolls, 1369, there is a payment to Patrick Stedman. In the sixteenth century the name appears in connection with lands in Kinross-shire, and at a later period parts of the lands of Balingall, Coldrain, and Wester Baldrige were possessed by persons of the name.

Chalmers' "History of Dunfermline" contains a genealogy of the Stedmans of Baldrige, represented, when that work was published, by Charles von Barton *alias* Stedman, a landed proprietor in Rhenish Prussia, whose ancestors, for three generations, had been officers of the Scots Brigade in the service of the States General of the United Provinces.

A family of Barton, in the seventeenth century, bore a similar coat—gules, three shell snails or, but there seems no reason to identify the surnames.

CAPTAIN DONALDSON. This name is in a different hand, apparently more modern, and the arms do not in the least resemble those of Donaldson. They are barry of six gules and argent, six martlets sable, three and three, on the two upper bars argent.

*BROKAS. Pont blazons this coat—argent, a demi-lion sable issuing from the sea proper, a bordure engrailed of the second. Porteus gives—argent, a lion rampant sable within a bordure azure.

The name is a very rare one; in 1489 Thomas Brokas had a pardon for having held the castle of Dumbarton against the king.

*TURNOUR. This surname, derived from an occupation, appears as early as 1382, in the Register of the Great Seal, when Thomas *dictus* Turnour, is named in a charter of John Crab, burgess of Aberdeen. Mr Hector, 1572-75, was in the service of the Earl of Errol.

Early in the sixteenth century the lands of Kinminity, in the parish of Birse, were in the possession of John Turner, from whom they descended to his namesake, a merchant in Dantzic. This gentleman, by will 17th July 1688, confirmed 23rd September 1690, left legacies for educational and charitable purposes, and the residue of his fortune to buy land, "to be held blench from the Crown," to be entailed on his cousin, Robert Turner, then under age, son of Andrew in Kinminity, deceased, and others, obliging heirs female and their husbands to bear the surname and arms of Turner. The executors, in 1693-94, acquired the barony of Rosehill, formerly Hilltown, and the lands of Newark and others, in Aberdeenshire, all of which were united into the barony of Turnerhall, now held by the representative of the family, Major John Turner. Mr John Turner's heir-at-law, John, son of Andrew Turner, succeeded him in the Kinminity property, died in 1699, and his heir in 1742 was his nephew, John Turner of Kinminity, then sergeant in Major-General Otway's regiment in Ireland.

The Turners of Kindrocht and Tillinaught, whose heiress married an Ogilvie, were probably of the same stock.

A family of Turner flourished in the parish of New Abbey, and held

the estate of Ardwell for many generations. In 1585 John of Ardwell, John of the Hill, and several other persons of the name, were pardoned for intercommuning with the Earl of Morton. John sat in parliament for the burgh of Wigtown 1612-21, and at the same time John was Sheriff-Clerk of Wigtownshire.

William, last of Ardwell, was dead in 1800, when his heirs were his nephew, Martin Black, and his grand-nephew, Robert Rigg.

The most conspicuous person of the name in Scotland was Sir James Turner, who, after serving with distinction abroad, was employed by Charles II. and James II. in military commands in Scotland. His "Memoirs," written by himself, were printed at Edinburgh 1829. After what has been said, it seems like a bull to state that his name was not properly Turner at all, but Turnett. Sir James was born in 1614, at Borthwick, of which his father, Mr Patrick Turnett, was then minister, his mother being Margaret Law, daughter of James, Archbishop of Glasgow. His younger brother, Archibald, D.D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh, Almoner to the King, and Subdean of the Chapel Royal, although generally known by the name of Turner, like his brother, appears in the list of graduates of the University of Edinburgh as Archibaldus Turnetus; he d.s.p. 1681, when Sir James was served heir to him in Brunton and other properties.

Both brothers registered arms 1672-78, the coat of the younger being differenced by a crescent—quarterly, first and fourth, sable, a Katherine wheel argent; second and third—argent, three guttes de sang proper; crest—a heart flaming; motto—"Tu ne cede malis."

Some MSS. call the guttes de sang guzes.

COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. Argent, a saltire engrailed between four crescents sable.

ATOUN. Gules (or azure ?, the colour stained and faded), a cross engrailed between four crescents argent.

FRIZELL. Argent, three furisons azure. This is given in other MSS. for Steill, with the tinctures altered; in some blazons the charges are called frizells.

Argent, three branches conjoined in base vert, on a chief gules a crescent between two mullets of the field. This is given in W. for Chalmers of Gadgirth, but seems to be the arms of Quhippo. Pont has for that name—argent, a tree in pale issuing out of the base, the middlemost grains (*sic*, ? branch) half coupé vert, on a chief azure a mullet between two crescents of the field.

Porteus' blazon for Quhippo is—vert, an oak tree growing or, on a chief argent three stars gules.

Sir Robert Quhippo or Quhippup, chaplain, had a suit in 1495 as to the ferry at Clydesholm. Leyhouses, Kidlaw, and other lands in East Lothian belonged to a family who figure frequently in the criminal trials; William had been killed near Kidlaw by Hamilton of Samuelston; his brother, Robert, a burgess of Edinburgh, killed the brother of the laird of Spottiswoode, and having been found guilty of various thefts, was hanged at the market cross of Edinburgh 1598; in June 1595 Thomas of Leyhouses was killed by John Spottiswoode of that Ilk, who, ten years after, was denounced rebel for not surrendering to be tried.

In 1614 David of Leyhouses was served heir of his father, Thomas, and soon after they disappear from the district.

*NEILSOUN OF KILCAWFE OR CRAIGCAFFIE. This coat was altered before the registration, 1672-78, by Gilbert Neilsone of Craigcaffie to—parted per chevron argent and or, in chief two sinister hands erect coupéd gules and in base a dagger point downwards azure. John, son of Niel, had several charters of lands, including Kellechaffe, from Robert I. Craigcaffie, which was erected into a barony in the sixteenth century, remained in possession of the Neilsons till far on in the eighteenth.

Nisbet gives a notice of the Neilsons of Corsock, who bore different arms.

*ELWAT OF REIDHEUCH; *see* W. for another coat. Elliott, added to Porteus' MS.—gules, on a bend or between two pheons argent a baton of the first; and Elliott of Lairistoun—gules, on a bend or a baton of the first.

The coat registered in 1673 by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, baronet, is—gules, on a bend engrailed or a baton azure; crest—an arm holding a cutlass; but Stacie mentions that the ancient crest was a basket full of fruits or *eiles*.

In 1859 Sir William Francis Elliott of Stobs and Wells was allowed to add the augmentation and supporters granted to Lord Heathfield. The charge on the bend would seem to have been a club, and is here represented as strengthened with rings of metal; afterwards it is called a baton, and made plain and symmetrical; in other blazons the baton becomes a flute, with holes for the mouth and fingers.

In Colonel Williams' patent the flute is more like a horn or flageolet, with a small mouthpiece at one end and wider at the other end.

Mr Robert Bruce Armstrong has very kindly allowed me to make use of the result of his investigations into the early history of the Elliots, and I am thus enabled to give a correct notice of the Redheuch family, and of the origin of the Larriston and Braidley branches.

Elwald, a personal name, became a surname, and was gradually altered to Elwood, Elliot, or Allot, finally to Elliot or Eliot.

In 1587 the Elliotts are mentioned as a clan on the middle march, having a chief.

In 1488 Robert Elwald of Thorleshope, and his brother Patrick, occur, and that place long remained the seat of a branch of the Elliots.

During the sixteenth century the heads of the house of Redheuch were recognised as chiefs of the clan.

I. Robert Elwold, who was alive in 1491, and at that time an aged man, is supposed to have been chief of his clan. He was probably born between 1420 and 1430. His son,

II. Robert Elwold, who had been Captain of the Hermitage, died shortly before November 1491.

III. Robert Elwold, his son, at that period was a person of the first consequence in Liddesdale; he was probably the Robert* known as early as 1508 as of Redheuch, and who is again mentioned in 1510. If he was the Master Elliot who was killed at Flodden, he must have left besides Robert, his successor, two sons, William of Larriston, and Archibald.

IV. Robert Elliot, supposed to have been the eldest son of the last mentioned, was of Redheuch in 1515-1516, and was Captain of the

* In the list of 1494-1495 there are five Elwalds bearing the Christian name of Robert. One "called King," another "of Langhalch," another "senior," another "the Earl," and another "young ridar."

Hermitage in 1531.* He also appears in 1546, 1546-1547, and 1548. In 1548-1549 he is again mentioned as Captain of the Hermitage, and must have died before 1557. He had at least two sons—Robert, and Martin of Braidlie.

V. Robert Elliot, the eldest son, appears in 1546, 1547, 1548, and 1553. He succeeded his father before 1557, during which year he is mentioned as *eldest*, when Martin, his brother, is also referred to. In 1561 he is called of Redheuch, and in 1563 was appointed Captain of the Hermitage. He married "Maorie Hamiltoun," and had four sons—Robert, Gibbie or Gilbert, William in Hartscharth (who married Jane Rutherford, one of the coheireses of Gawen Elliot of Stobbs), and Archie. Robert Elliot of Redheuch died before 1566.

From 1563 down to 1573 we do not hear of an Elliot of Redheuch, the probability being that the Robert who first appears in the latter year had, during that period, been a minor. During these ten years Martin Elliot of Braidlie, the uncle of the minor, led the clan, and under his leadership it became one of the most important on the border.

VI. Robert Elliot of Redheuch, first mentioned in 1573. In 1580-1581 he was directed to give up the Hermitage, of which castle he had been captain. He also appears during the years 1582 to 1608 inclusive, and is believed to have married a daughter of Thomas Carlton of Carlton Hall. Besides Redheuch, Robert Elliot was also in possession or occupation of Larriston.† The date of his death is uncertain; he was succeeded by his son.

VII. Robert Elliot, who was served heir to his father April 20th, 1619, and who married Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell. By a charter of January 27th, 1637, he settled Lariston on his daughter, Mary, and her husband, James Elliot.

In 1624 Robert was accused of conspiring to murder the Earl of Buccleuch.

LARRISTON. The first offshoot from the parent stock was—

William Elliot of Larriston, supposed to have been the son of Robert Elwold of 1591, who was grandson of the chief, and who was of Redheuch in 1508-1510. He is mentioned in 1515-16 as of Larriston, and brother to Robert of Redheuch; he is also mentioned in 1516. The descent of this branch cannot be satisfactorily given. In the rent-roll of 1541, the lands are not even mentioned. In 1547 we hear of a William of Larriston, and during the same year William of Larriston *younger*. William of Larriston again appears in 1548. The probability is, that the first William was dead in 1556, and the

William of Larriston alive, during that and the following year, was his son. In 1565 we again hear of William of Larriston. In 1592 the chief Elliot was of Cariston, but his Christian name was Robert, and he was of *Redheuch* also.

In 1593 there was a William of Larriston, who again appears in 1597.‡ The pedigree of this branch is most confusing. They do not appear

* He was probably the Robert Elwald mentioned in the Rent Roll of 1541 as "Officer," and to whom the lands of Bluntwood were said to belong heritably. Redheuch is not given in the Rent Roll of 1541.

† In the account of the Borders of 1592, the chief Elliot is mentioned as of Cariston, and in the map of the same period the name Robert Elliot is given as the occupier of that place.

‡ Could this person not have been the William in Hartscharth, son of Redheuch, and brother to the Redheuch of 1593 and 1597?

to have had charters except from Buccleuch. Robert of Redheuch and Larriston, who married Lady Jane Stewart, by a charter, dated January 27th, 1637, settled Larriston on his daughter and her husband.

In 1672 there was a Robert Elliot of Larriston; his son Robert was served heir in 1712, sold the estate, and left a son Gilbert, father of William, Colonel in the service of the East India Company, who repurchased the family estate, and registered arms 1793—gules, on a bend or a flute of the first, in sinister chief point a mortar proper; crest—a dexter arm grasping a spear proper; motto—"Apto cum lare."

Jane, sister and heir of William of Larriston, married John Williams, Esq. of Kensington Gore.

BRAIDLIE. The next offshoot from Redheuch was the branch of Braidlie, founded by Martin Elliot, second son of Robert of Redheuch. Martin first appears in 1556, then in 1556-57, and during the same year is referred to as brother of Robert of Redheuch. In 1561 he is called of Redheuch. In 1563 he is mentioned as of Braidlie, by which designation he was afterwards generally known. In 1569 he was pledge for the branch of Redheuch. In 1580 we hear of his sons, Sym, Gawin, Arche, and Hob, and at an earlier period, 1578, of another, William. Martin's son Gawin does not afterwards appear; Arche and Hob are again mentioned. In 1586 Martin Elliot and his eldest son, Simon, had a lease of lands from the Earl of Bothwell; in 1591 they had a Crown charter of Phillop in Selkirkshire, and Braidlie and Phillop were in the possession of the descendants of Martin about the time of the Restoration.

In 1580 we hear of Archie, Gib, and Dandie, sons of Martin's brother.

STOBBS. Gawen Elliot of Stobbs is mentioned from 1584 to 1600. He married Jane Scott, and was dead in 1607, leaving three coheirresses—Esther, married Gilbert Ker of Lochtour, and had issue; Dorothy, married George Halyburton of Pinnakill; and (Jean?), married Rutherford, and left a daughter, Jean, who married William Elliot, brother of Robert of Redheuch.

She was dead in 1621, when her son Robert was served heir to her; he d.s.p., and was succeeded by his brother Francis 1642, ancestor of the Elliots of Dunlabyre. The succession of the Stobbs family is not clear; Gilbert was of that place in 1622, and in 1628 purchased Middlesteid, Shaws, &c., from Gilbert Ker and Esther Elliot above named. William of Stobbs, and Gilbert, fiar of Stobbs, figure together 1646-54; Gilbert was knighted, and was direct ancestor of the present baronet.

The Earls of Minto descend from a younger son of Stobbs.

Gawen of Stobbs, in 1592, was tutor to his grandnephew, being preferred to William Elliot, uncle of the boy, till the said William, who was then over twenty-two, should attain the age of twenty-five. A William Elliot represented the burgh of Selkirk in parliament in 1621 and subsequently.

HORSLIEHILL was a separate branch before the middle of the sixteenth century, and from it descends the family of Bewlie and Borthwickbrae, represented by William Elliott-Lockhart of Borthwickbrae and Cleghorn, Esq.

In 1603 William, burgess of Peebles, was served heir of his father, William of Horsliehill; there can hardly be a doubt that he is the William who was Provost of Peebles a few years later, and has been said to be a younger son of Stobbs; his great-grandson, Sir John, M.D.,

physician to the Prince of Wales, was created a baronet 1778, and had a grant of supporters—a bay-horse and a sea-horse, both proper. He died in 1786, leaving an only child, Ann of Peebles, who left issue bearing her surname.

In 1541 Archibald Elliott was designed "in Gorrenberrie;" in 1556 he acquired Falnesche, and had a Crown charter; in 1611 William Elliott of Falnesche having acquired Arkleton, had a Crown charter. Falnesche remained with his descendants till the time of Archibald, 1675.

Adam of Meikledale, a cadet of the Unthank family, acquired Arkleton, which was entailed in 1694 by Walter Elliot, who had registered arms 1676, with the bend indented for difference. The present William Scott-Elliot of Arkleton, W.S., is heir of entail. Scott of Satchels states, that Adam of Meikledale was descended from the former owners of Arkleton of the same name.

VIII.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT

A.D. 1603-5,

ASCRIBED TO

SIR DAVID LINDSAY,

LYON KING OF ARMS.

SIR DAVID LINDESAY of the Movnt, Knicht, Lord Lyon King of Armes. L.; no mullets in chief, no crest or motto; a crown, intended for that of his office, rests on the wreath; supporters—a female and a male figure vested and winged.

ARMS OF SCOTLAND. L.; the banner held by the dexter supporter is fringed azure, and has the arms of Scotland; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, and a coronet or surmounts the cross of St Andrews. The lion of the crest holds a sceptre in his sinister paw.

ANNA REGINA. Scotland impaling Denmark.

Achievement of JAMES I. OF ENGLAND,—first and fourth, France quartering England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland. Crest of Scotland as before; mottoes on either side of it—“*Die est mon droyt*,” “In defence;” supporters—the lion of England crowned, gorged, and chained, and the unicorn of Scotland gorged and chained. The shield encircled with the garter, with the motto of the order thereon, and pendant therefrom an oval badge argent, a cross gules, and with the collar of the thistle, and pendant therefrom an oval badge azure a saltire argent. On either side of the crest a banner—that on the dexter, azure, a portcullis crowned; that on the sinister, argent, a rose crowned.

HENRY FREDERICK, PRINCE. Scotland with a label of three points azure.

DVKE OF LENOXE. Opposite the achievement is a shield of Stewart, and below it

Followis the names of the present King oure Soverane Lord, and the Nobles of the name of Steuart w'in Scotland. After the King and Duke, are the Earls of Athole, Orkney, and Murray, Lords Innermeath and Ochiltree, Sheriff of Bute, Lairds of Rossyth, Garlies, Traquair, Grandtully, Ballechin, Minto, Prior of Blantyre, Lairds of Craigiehall, Castle-milk, Fintilloch, Bastoun, Arnetullie.

LORD MARQVES OF HAMMILTOVN. The list gives Sir James of Evindale, Laird of Innerwick, Abbot of Paisley, Lairds of Silvertonhill, Preston, Dunry, Sorn, Samuelston, Bathgate, Pardovan, Kynnaldie, Peill of Livingstone.

LORD MARQVES OF HUNTLE. No tressure in the Seton coat. The lairds are Lochinvar, Stradoun, Auchindown, Gight, Pitlurg, Largmoir, Carnburro, Newton, Buckie, Cluny, Abergeldie, Craig of Auchindoir, Troquhane, Barskeoch, Airds, Schirmes, the Cule.

EARLE OF ANGUSSE. The Douglas heart is uncrowned; the piles in the third quarter are vert, and five in number. The cross embattled of Auchinleck in base. The list of Douglasses is divided into three: first, those “quha are come of the hous of Angus,” being the lairds of Glenbervie, Maynes, Spot, Pendreich, and Kilspindie; second, “descendet of the Erle of Mortonnis hous,” lairds of Lochleven, Whittingham, Grange, Melrose, Kirkness, and Douglas of Kennestoun; third, those “quha are come of the verie hous of Douglas,” being the lairds of Drumlanrig, Pumpherston, Coshogill, Provost of Lincluden, lairds of Pennieland, Tulliquhillie, Dalvene.

EARLE OF ARGYLE. The Campbell coat is gyronny of eight or and sable ; crest—a boar's head couped sable, with blood gushing from the neck proper.

His cadets are the Lord of Loudoun, lairds of Lundie, Glenorchy, Ardkinglas, Caddell, Auchin (breck), Lochhow (?), Lawers, Glenlyon, Schankistoun.

EARLE OF MAR. The younger branches are Lord of Somervell, laird of Dun, Abbots of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth, laird of Balgony.

The Lord of Somervell was his lordship's son James, afterwards Earl of Buchan, who was contracted in marriage to Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Gilbert Lord Somerville, who agreed to resign to them the title and estate, retaining his own liferent. The marriage did not take place, but the Somerville estates, which were heavily burdened, were sold to the Earl of Mar.

EARLE OF ATHOLL.

EARLE OF CRAWFURDE. The Abernethy coat, without the ribbon, occupies the first and fourth quarters. Names of the noblemen and barones of the surname of Lyndsay within Scotland:—

Erle of Crawford.

Lord Lyndsay.

Lord Spyne.

Lairds of Edzell, Covington, Kinfaunis, Dunrod, Month, Dowhill, Vaine, Kirkforther, Balcarres, Barcloy, Barnyard, Wodvray, Cuilier.

EARLE OF ERROLL ; the supporters are two ox-yokes resting on the shield.

Lord of Yester, lairds of Delgaty, Leys, Urie, Meginch, Muchals, Futhie, Gourdie, Smithfield, Talay, and Sandford.

EARLE MARSHAL. The chief is paly of six or and gules.

Lairds of Benholm, Canterland, Craig, Ackelgill, Scheill, Troup, Harthill.

EARLE OF ORKNEY.

EARLE OF MURRAY. First, Scotland ; second, Randolph, Earl of Moray ; third, Stewart, with a label of three points gules ; fourth, gules, a lion rampant or.

EARLE OF ROTHES. The second and third quarters—argent, a lion rampant sable armed and langued gules ; crest—the head and bust of an angel full-faced vested azure.

Lord Lindores, lairds of Leslie, Balquhain, Pitcaple, Parkhill, Innerdovat, Otterstoun.

EARLE OF MORTON. Douglas of Morton quartering Douglas of Lochleven.

EARLE OF MONTROSE. The paternal coat in the second and third quarters.

Lairds of Fintrie, Morphy, Inchbracky, Balgowan, Braco, Orchill, Knockdolian, Claverhouse.

EARLE OF CASSILLS. The chevron azure.

Lairds of Bargany, Blaquhan, the Cove, Girvanmains, Skeldon, Knockdaw, Branestoun, Tornagannoch.

EARLE OF GLENCAIRNE.

Lairds of Cunynghamhead, Glengarnock, Caprington, Drumquhassill, Barns, Aiket, Robertland, Tourlands, Polmaise, Lagland, Cesnok, Kirkshaw.

EARLE OF EGLINGTON. L.; with a double tressure flowered counter-flowered argent.

Lairds of Langschaw, Skelmorlie, Braidstane, Clonbeith.

EARLE OF CATHNES.

Lord of Sinclair, lairds of Roslin, May, Herdmanstoun, Blanse, Auchinfrank.

Follouis the Lordis of Parliament.

LORD HOOME. Crest—a lion's head gules issuing from the wreath.

Lairds of Coldingknowes, Wedderburn, Aytoun, Blacader, Huttonhall, Polwarth, Manderston, Greenlaw, Broxmouth, North Berwick.

LORD FLEMING. First and fourth, or, a chevron within a double tressure gules; second and third, azure, six fraises argent.

Lairds of Boghall and Blaklaw.

LORD MAXWELL. Argent, a saltire sable, three pellets in chief and flank.

Lord Herries, lairds of Newark, Nether Pollock, Tealing, Cowhill, the Hill, the Logane, Drumcoltrane, Portrack, Tinwald, Conheath, the Isle, Carnsalloch.

LORD LINDESAY.

LORD INNERMETH.

LORD YESTER. Supporters—two savages surrounded by trees and foliage, so that their bodies above the waist only are visible.

LORD DRUMMOND. Crest—a dog's head sable issuing from the wreath. The dexter supporter holds a hound in leish, and another is couchant behind the legs of the sinister supporter.

Abbot of Inchaffray, lairds of Carnock, Bordland, Blair, Innerpeffry, Abernethie, Balloch, Colquhalzie, Pitkellony.

LORD OLYPHANT.

Lairds of Berridale, Gagie (? Gask), Newton, Williamston, Bachilton.

LORD OGILVY. The lion placed on a mount vert and charged on the breast with an escutcheon; azure, a star of six points or; but the family shield on the opposite leaf has the lion alone; crest—a portcullis.

Lairds of Powrie, Finlater, Banff, Boyne, Innerquharitie, Balfour, Inchmartine, Clova, Craig, Westcraigie, Innerkelour, Lawtoun.

LORD GLAMMES. The tressure is sable in the shield opposite. Crest—the bust of a lady placed on what looks like an oval mirror, with a frame representing leafage, "*In Domino confido*."

Lairds of Auldbar, Kingoldrum, Cossines.

LORD BOYD.

Lairds of Banheath, Kippis, Bonschaw, Penkill, the Throchrig.

LORD SANQUHAIR.

Lairds of Frendraught, Brunstoun, Innernytie, Ruthven, Cluny, Carse, Liberie, Camnay, Nauchtane.

LORD VCHELTRIE. First, Scotland; second, Stewart, with a label of three points gules; third, Lennox, the saltire engrailed; fourth, or, a lion rampant gules for the Earldom of Fife; crest—a wyvern's head.

It is to be observed that there is no bordure compony here, and in an illuminated MS., of about 1570, in the Lyon Office, although the arms of Lord Ouchiltre have the bordure compony, this is corrected on the opposite side in a pen and ink sketch of the "*sigillum Andreæ Steuart, Lord Ocheltry, the armes without ye bordure*." In a very interesting volume, printed for private circulation 1854 by the Hon. and Rev. Andrew

Godfrey Stuart, he argues and makes a strong case for the descent of the families of Evandale, Ochiltree, and Castlestuart from a legitimate son of Walter, eldest surviving son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and not from an illegitimate son of James the gross, youngest son of the Duke, which is the account usually given.

LORD FORBES. Supporters—a savage and a hound.

Lairds of Tolquhoun, Brux, Pitsligo, Rires, Towie, Corsindae, Monymusk, Balflug, Auchinhofe, Cushnie.

LORD HERRIES.

LORD ELPHINSTON.

Lairds of Henderstoun, Barntoun, Sellem (Selmys), Schank.

LORD SYNCLAIR. Motto—"Faith."

LORD SALTON. Opposite are the arms of "Abernethie of auld" without the ribbon.

LORD SEMPILL. Field or.

Lairds of Beltrees and Cathcart.

LORD GRAY.

Lairds of Duninald, Grange, Ballegarno.

LORD SOMERVELL. Motto—"Feir God in love."

Lairds of Cambusnethan and Plane.

LORD OF ROSS. Melville in the first and fourth quarters.

Lairds of Kilravock, Craigie, Balnagowan.

LORD BORTHVIK.

Lairds of Balhouffie and Newbyres.

LORD LOVAT.

Lairds of Philorth, Durriss, Overtoun.

LORD CATHCART. Crest—a parrot perched on a round ball; motto—"Humilitate."

Laird of Carleton.

MACKCLOYDE, Lord of the Lewys. W.; the mount issues from the base.

*MACLEANE. Gilleon ni tuoidh, who is said to have fought at the battle of Largs, is supposed to have been father of Gillemoie Makilyn, who in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.

Some authentic notices of the Macleans are given in the "Origines Parochiales," and a genealogy of the clan Maclean, published in 1838, contains a detailed account of many of its branches; the early part of the genealogy seems hardly reconcilable with the dates.

Several branches held their lands in free barony of the Crown, and contested the chiefship, but the unfortunate neglect of the registration of arms by the members of this family, leaves us without a decision as to their armorial rights.

In 1803 Alexander Maclean of Coll, registered arms nearly resembling those here given, without any mark of cadency, and with supporters—a greyhound proper collared and leashed gules, and an ostrich proper with a horse-shoe in its beak azure. Nisbet gives the supporters of Sir Hector Maclean, baronet, chief of his clan, as two seals proper standing on a compartment representing green land and sea.

Lachlan M'Leane of Morvaren had a precept for a patent of baron-etcy, 3rd September 1631, and a grant of land in Nova Scotia on the same day from Sir William Alexander, but no patent is entered in the Great Seal Register. The supporters latterly borne by the baronets are

two ostriches as already blazoned. John, younger brother of the first baronet, went to Sweden 1639, was employed in a diplomatic capacity by Charles II., who is said to have conferred a baronetcy on him in 1650; he was recognized as noble in his adopted country under the name of Makeleer, with an alteration of arms. In 1708 his son, General David Maclean, was created a baron; this title expired 1816, on the death of Baron Roger Maclean, minister of state to Charles XIII.

MAITLAND, as L.; Lord Thirlestane, lairds of Lethingtoun, Auchincassill.

*MACKONEIL, laird of Dunnivege and Glennies.

The arms of the Lord of the Isles are in L., and the armorial of le Bouvier gives those of one of the later lords.

The seals of Ranald, son of Somerled, and of Angus, son of Donald, A.D. 1292, have a ship filled with armed men; that of Alexander, son of Angus, has the lymphad only, and another the lymphad with two men. The arms of Randal, first Earl of Antrim, cut on a stone in a wall built by him in 1625, to enclose the well of St Bridget, co. Roscommon, are a lymphad quartering a dolphin (? salmon) naiant.

In 1677 Ronald, Marquess of Antrim, registered in the books of the Lyon Court the following—first, argent, a lion rampant gules holding in his dexter paw a thistle slipped or; second, azure, a dexter hand couped at the wrist fessways argent, holding a cross crosslet fitchée paleways gules; third, or, in the sea proper a lymphad oars in saltire sable; fourth, parted per fess wavy argent and vert, a salmon naiant proper; crest—a hand erect closed proper; motto—"Vis conjuncta fortior;" supporters—a savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and a falcon proper armed jessed and belled or. In 1873 the Rev. George Hill published, at Belfast, "An Historical Account of the Macdonnells of Antrim."

The arms of Macdonald of Moydart, Captain of Clanranald, are given among the coats taken from the Lyon Register. In Mr Laing's collection are two interesting seals appended to a deed in 1572, by John Murdodach M'Allister, Captain of Clanronald, and his eldest son Allan—a tree eradicated between a sinister hand fessways couped at the wrist turned towards the tree on the dexter, and a lymphad with no sails or oars, a flag at the masthead, on the sinister.

In 1810 Reginald George Macdonald of Clanranald, Captain and Chief of Clanranald, obtained a grant of supporters—two bears, each pierced through the body with two arrows in saltire points downwards proper; the arms were those recorded by his ancestor, 1672-78, but the crest, a castle proper, is altered to a triple towered castle argent masoned sable, and issuing from the centre tower a dexter arm in armour embowed grasping a sword, all proper. In addition to the old motto, "My hope is constant in thee," another is placed below the shield—"Dhandeon co heiragha."

The pretensions of this gentleman led to the well-known controversy in which Mr John Riddell took part on the side of Glengarry. In 1797 Alexander M'Donell of Glengarry, had registered the older coat, nearly as given from Workman, borne by the Lords of the Isles, and by Æneas Lord M'Donell and Arross—or, an eagle displayed gules surmounted of a lymphad sable, sails furled and rigging proper, in dexter chief a dexter hand couped in fess of the second, and in sinister chief a cross crosslet

fitchée of the third; crest—a raven proper perched on a rock azure; motto above the crest—"Cragan an fhithich;" supporters—two bears each pierced through the body by an arrow proper; motto below the shield—"Per mare per terras." In 1870 these bearings were again recorded by the present representative of the family, Æneas Ranald Westrop M'Donell, Esq. In an old representation of the arms the bears are white and blood flows from the wounds, the hand is erect, and there is no cross crosslet.

The coat of Macdonald of Slate, now Lord Macdonald, is given in the MS. of Stacie, Ross Herald 1663-87: first, argent, a lion rampant gules armed or; second, azure, a hand proper holding a cross patée of calvary sable; third, vert, a ship ermine her oars in saltire sable in water proper; fourth, parted per fess wavy vert and argent, a salmon naiant; crest—a hand holding a dagger proper; supporters—two leopards proper; motto—"My hope is constant in thee."

The Lord of Ceremonies, SIR JAMES BELLENDEN, Baron of Brochton. L.; the buck's head is erased; crest—a buck's head erased or, with a pheon azure between the attires; motto—"Justice, peace," supported by two female figures representing peace and justice. In 1668 these arms were confirmed by Lyon to William Lord Bellenden of Broughton, the buck's head being coupé, the Royal tressure being added, and the motto—"Sic itur ad astra." The seal, 1604, of James of Broughton, gives the arms as L.; crest—a thistle, and the supporters.

The Earl of Buchan represents the family.

SCRIMGEOUR OF DUDHOPE. Arms of John with supporters, and again impaling those of his wife, Magdalene Livingstone.

CAMPBELL OF GLENORCHY. Gyronny of eight argent and sable in the first and fourth quarters.

GORDON OF LOCHINVAR. A bend or surmounts the three boars' heads.

CHARTERIS OF KINFAUNS, has the tressure.

CARNEGIE OF KINNAIRD, has the cup on the breast of the eagle.

IRVINE OF DRUM. Three holly leaves.

*CRAUFURD OF LEFNOREIS. The seal, 1587, of William of L., has three stags' heads erased. George of L. sat in parliament 1560-72. The estate was sold about 1630, after being for many generations in this family.

*HEPBURN OF WAUGHTON. A curious variation of the arms of this line, the heiress of which married Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, baronet. He recorded his own and his wife's arms in 1672, the latter being Hepburn quartered with argent, three martlets gules, probably for Gourlay.

Hepburn of Smeaton at one time bore the chevron of his paternal coat between three martlets argent. Mr Laing gives a seal of Patrick of Waughton without date—first and fourth, Hepburn; second, a (cross?) engrailed; third, Rutherford(?); the description does not seem exact; crest—an antelope's head. The barons of Waughton and Luffness were a powerful family, and have been said to be older than the house of Bothwell. The successive heads sat in parliament from 1483 almost regularly till 1651. Sir Patrick was a Privy Councillor to Charles I.

CUNYNGHAME OF CUNYNGHAMEHEAD. A pall sable between a mullet in chief gules and two garbs in flank azure.

*HOME OF WEDDERBURN.

*ERSKENE OF GOGAR. He was afterwards Viscount Fenton, and the crown and tressure refer to his services to James VI. at the time of the Gowrie plot.

LUNDIE OF THAT ILK. Gules, five pallets or a bend, &c.

DOUGLAS OF DRUMLANRIG. The heart is not crowned.

KIRKPATRICK OF CLOSEBURN. The field is or.

KER OF FERNIHIRST. The three mullets on the chevron are azure, a stag's head erased or in base.

MENZIES OF WEEM. Field ermine.

*BLAIR OF BALTHAYOCK. The seals of James de Blair, Provost of Dundee, 1462, and of Alexander Blair of Balthayock, 1491, have a chevron between three roundles.

Stephen de Blar, son of Vallenus, granted a charter of the lands of Letcassy to the monks of Cupar in the reign of William the Lyon.

In 1296 David de Blare, of the county of Perth, did homage to Edward I. Balthayock was in the possession of the family from 1370 till its recent sale. Thomas of Balthayock sat in parliament 1471-84, and another Thomas 1560. Persons of the name represented the burgh of Perth 1513 and 1597, and many cadets of Balthayock formed separate families.

Sir Alexander of Balthayock registered arms, 1672-78—argent, a chevron sable between three torteaux.

David II. grants Ardlere and Baldowry, in the fortieth year of his reign, to John de Ardlere and the heirs of his body on his own resignation, whom failing to his brother Patrick de Blare; also a charter of East Maler to Hew Blair.

DALZELL OF THAT ILK. The man is not entirely naked in this representation, but wears a pair of short white drawers; his body is *gutté de sang*, his hair stands on end, the arms are elevated, and the whole attitude and expression denote fear.

HALDANE OF GLENEAGLES. The Lennox saltire is engrailed.

STIRLING OF KEIR. Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three buckles or.

TURNBULL OF BEDRULE. Argent, a bull's head erased sable horned azure, blood flowing from the neck.

GRANT OF THAT ILK. Azure, three antique crowns or lined gules.

LOGAN OF RESTALRIG. First and fourth, argent, an eagle displayed sable; second and third, or, three piles sable.

INNES OF THAT ILK. First and fourth, gules, three bears' heads coupé or; second and third, argent, three mullets azure.

DUNBAR OF MOCHRUM. The lion and bordure with eight roses.

Patrick of Dunbar, Earl of March (ninth Earl), appears first on the list of the six "Magnates of Scotland" who sealed the guarantee for the ransom of King David II. The document, dated Berwick-on-Tweed, 5th October 1357, has appended to it an impression of the Earl's seal. Couché, a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eleven roses; crest—on a helmet, a horse's head bridled issuing from a coronet showing three long and two short points; supporters—two men vested, visible to the waist, each having a long feather in his cap.—*Communicated by A. H. Dunbar, Esq.*

*MACKENZIE OF KINTAYLE. The seals of Colin of Kintail 1585,

Kenneth of Kintail 1597, and Sir Roderick of Coigeach 1624, all have the stag's head cabossed, with a mullet between the attires.

When Kenneth above named was created a peer in 1609, the arms were—azure, a stag's head cabossed or attired with ten tynes argent; crest—a mount azure with fire issuing therefrom proper; motto—“*Luceo non uro*”; supporters—two deerhounds argent collared gules. Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth, registered arms 1672-78, when the supporters were—two savages wreathed about the head and middle, holding in their exterior hands batons burning at the end and resting on their shoulders, their hair likewise inflamed all proper.

In 1817 these arms and supporters were allowed to George Falconer Mackenzie of Allangrange, the heir-male; and the Hon. Lady Hood-Mackenzie of Seaforth, 1815, registered arms, her supporters being a greyhound proper collared gules, pendant from the collar a badge or charged with a buck's head cabossed, and a savage as above.

The history of the family has recently been illustrated in “The Earls of Cromartie,” by William Fraser, printed for private circulation, 1876; “Genealogical Tables of the Clan Mackenzie,” by Major Mackenzie of Findon, 1879; and “History of the Clan Mackenzie,” by Alexander Mackenzie, 1879.

Conflicting accounts have been given of the origin of the family, and there is little evidence of their early pedigree; the oldest Crown charter recorded is dated 1509, and confirms Kintail and other lands to John Mackenzie, erecting them into the barony of Eleandonan.

Kenneth of Kintail sat in parliament 1596-98.

*ROSS OF BALNAGOWAN. Balnagowan was granted by William, Earl of Ross, before 1370, to his brother Hugh, with whose descendants it remained till the death s.p., in 1711, of David Ross. This gentleman left the estate, which had been erected into a barony in 1615, away from his right heirs. He seems to have had a passion for executing legal documents, as he not only made three different deeds of entail, but arranged to execute a resignation of his pretensions to the Earldom of Ross in favour of William Lord Ross of Hawkhead, who hoped to obtain a re-grant from the Crown. Balnagowan had two sisters—Isabel, who married Innes of Lightnet, and Katherine, wife of John Mackenzie of Inverlawell; Malcolm Ross of Pitcalnie became heir male, and his descendant is the present representative. Two savages were borne as supporters. The seal of Hugh of Rarichies, afterwards of Balnagowan, in 1351, at which time his elder brother was alive, has a mullet in base as a mark of difference, and what Mr Laing describes as a bordure charged with eleven escallops or ermine spots; perhaps this is the tressure which was borne by several of the Earls of Ross.

MONCUR OF THAT ILK. Argent, a rose proper, on a chief azure three escutcheons or.

BARCLAY OF CULLERNIE. Azure, a chevron or between three crosses patée argent.

FOTHERINGHAM OF POWRIE. Barry of eight argent and vert, a bordure gules.

HALKETT OF PITFIRANE. The three piles sable issue from the base.

*VAUS OF BARNBARROCH. The seal of Sir William de Waus, c. 1240, is ermine, a bend; that of Robert Vaus, in 1500, a bend, and in

sinister chief a lozenge; Janet Vaus, in 1569, uses the three stars as here given.

John de Vallibus lived in the reign of William the Lyon.

Sir John de Vaus swore fealty to Edward I. 1291, as did John de Vaus, of the county of Edinburgh, five years later.

Alexander was Bishop of Galloway 1422-44, and George held the same see 1489-1505. Robert Vaus had a charter of Barnbarroch in 1451 from William, Earl of Douglas; the lands were erected into a barony 1591, and remain in the possession of the family, who have latterly borne the plain coat—argent, a bend gules, with two savages as supporters, but have never registered arms.

The coat cut in stone c. 1500 at Whithorn is said to be a bend with no other charge (?).

Sir Patrick of Barnbarroch was a senator of the College of Justice 1576, a member of the Secret Council, and ambassador to Denmark.

KYNINMONTH OF CRAIGHALL. The chevron is or.

DUNBAR OF CUMNOCK. The cushions and tressure.

*ARBUTHNOTT OF THAT ILK. These would appear to be the bearings of Sir Robert, composed with the three passion nails of Wishart, his first wife being a daughter of that family.

DOUGLAS OF GLENBERVIE. The plain coat with no crown.

*RAMSAY OF KIRKNEWTON.

*HERRIES OF COUSLAND. This and the preceding, with their showy augmentations, date from the period of the Gowrie plot.

*EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH. The seal of Sir William, in 1470, has these bearings within the Royal tressure; at a later period the annulet was dropped. Two lions are the supporters, and a horse's (?) head issuing from a coronet the crest, on the seal above-mentioned. The crest now borne is a swan's head issuing from a coronet, with the former supporters, but these arms are not registered; they appear as early as 1507, on the seal of Sir William of Duntreath.

A genealogical account of the family was printed for private circulation in 1875, and there was also published, at Berwick 1790, and again in Edinburgh 1834, a short notice of the Edmonstones of Ednam, &c.

The Ednam family bore—or, three crescents gules; crest—a camel's head; supporters—two camels; a later crest was a globe surmounted of a cross.

John Edmonstone of that Ilk, co. Edinburgh, had a charter of Ednam 1390; his representative, Sir John, sold Edmonstone 1626; Ednam remained with his descendants for four generations, and the representation passed, in 1826, to the descendants of the marriage, in 1766, of Isobel Edmonstone to William, younger son of Aytoun of Inchdairnie.

Henry de Edmonstone, c. 1250, was probably son of Edmund, who gave his name to his lands; William of that Ilk sat in parliament 1483, and John in 1560; the family were heritable coroners of Lothian.

Sir William of a younger branch married Mary, daughter of Robert III., and had the lands of Duntreath, which were erected into a barony in his favour 1452. William of Duntreath sat in parliament 1478, and Archibald 1488.

BOTHWELL OF FURD. A mullet gules on the chevron.

MOUBRAY OF BARNBOUGAL. A bordure engrailed argent.

HAMILTON OF INNERWICK. Gules, a fess checquy argent and azure

fracted, between three cinquefoils of the second, in middle chief point a round buckle proper.

*MONRO OF FOULES. The eagle's head is erased on the seal of Robert Munro, vicar of Urquhart 1579. Sir James Balfour gives for Monro of Balkney—vert, an eagle displayed argent armed gules. Porteus gives for Monro of Foulis—gules, a lion's (? eagle's) head erased or; *aliter*, or, an eagle's head erased gules. Stacie has for Sir George Monro (of Culrain)—gules, an eagle sitting on a helmet proper; but Sir George Mackenzie gives the arms of Foulis as—or, an eagle perching on a helmet gules, and adds a bordure embattled of the second for Sir George, who was a younger son.

The Lyon Register, 1672-78, shows that or, an eagle's head erased gules, had at that time become the settled arms of the name; that coat is recorded with differences for several cadets, and for the chief, with two eagles proper as supporters.

Robert of Monro had a charter from Robert I., of Counetis, in Strathspey, and of the lands of Capermakcultis.

Robert of Monro lived about the middle of the fourteenth century, and in 1437 George first has the designation of Foulis. The family were vassals of the Earls of Ross at first. Robert of Foulis sat in parliament 1560-72.

URQUHART OF CROMARTY. Azure, a chevron argent between three boars' heads erased or.

FORMAN OF PRIORLETHAM. First and fourth, sable, a camel's head erased or campaned argent; second and third, azure, a chevron between three fishes haurient argent.

MONCUR (?). Name not given; argent, a rose gules, on a chief azure three escutcheons of the field.

OCHTERLONY (?). Name not given; azure, a lion rampant argent within a bordure of the second charged with eight buckles of the first.

MAKELEUN OF THAT ILK. Gules, a lion rampant between three mullets argent.

LYLE OF STANYPETH. Azure, fretty or.

OTTERBURN OF REDHALL. The chevron is vert and the chief gules.

RUTHERFORD OF HUNDELEY. The principal charge is rather an inescutcheon gules charged with another or than an orle.

KIRKALDY OF GRANGE. Or, two mullets in chief gules, and a crescent azure in base.

HOPPRINGLE OF GALASHIELS. Argent, on a bend azure three escallops or.

*BURNETT OF LEYS. This singular coat has already been noticed under W., where it is given with different tinctures for Burnett in Tweeddale.

Mr William Burnett of Barns, of old of Burnetland in that county, registered, 1672-78—argent, three holly leaves vert, a chief azure; and at the same time Sir Thomas of Leys, baronet, recorded—argent, three holly leaves in chief vert and a hunting-horn in base sable, garnished and stringed gules. These bearings are cut in stone at Crathes, c. 1550; and at Muchals, built by Andrew Burnett of Leys, and his son Sir Thomas, the first baronet, 1619-27, the same appear, with supporters—a man in a hunting garb, and a greyhound. The supporters were not recorded by Sir Thomas, but in 1838 another entry was made by Sir

Thomas, then of Leys, when they were blazoned a Highlander in a hunting-garb holding in his exterior hand a bow, and a greyhound, all proper.

Sir James Balfour gives the arms of Leys, putting the horn between the three holly leaves, and Porteus gives the coat registered by Barns for Burnet of Burnettsland of old; also for Burnett of old—argent, three holly leaves vert.

In Domesday Book, Burnard is named as holding lands in Alriceseie in Bedfordshire, and elsewhere, as a mesne tenant of William de Ow. A seal of Odo Burnard, attached to a charter relating to Arlesey, c. 1200, has a leaf, or perhaps rather a flower composed of seven leaves, on a short stalk; another seal of the same person, a little later, has three leaves on a shield. The leaves have been called burnet (pimpernel) leaves, but all the Scottish blazons have holly. One leaf appears on the seal, 1252, of Richard Burnard of Faringdon, in Roxburghshire. Faringdon remained in the possession of the Burnards for several generations.

Alexander Burnard had charters, from Robert I., of lands in the forest of Drum and the barony of Tulliboyll, and thus founded the family in the north of which Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, baronet, is heir male. Leys was erected into a barony in 1607.

Gilbert, Bishop of Salisbury 1689-1715, and Robert of Crimond, a Senator of the College of Justice 1661, belonged to a younger branch of this line.

Alexander Burnett of Craigour and Tillihackie, an early cadet of Leys, about the middle of the sixteenth century acquired the estate of Craigmyle, by marriage with the heiress of Craigmyle of that Ilk. Their grand-daughter and heir married James Burnett, immediate younger brother of the first baronet of Leys; and the descendants of this marriage, the Burnetts of Kenmay (of which family the present Lyon King of Arms is a younger brother) have since quartered—azure, two garbs in chief and a crescent in base or, for Craigmyle.

The crest borne by the families of Leys and Barns may, perhaps, be founded on the bearing of the man hewing the tree; it is a dexter hand with a knife pruning a vine-tree proper; motto—" *Virescit vulnere virtus.*"

There can be no doubt, from the identity of name and arms, that the Burnards, lords of Faringdon, or Farningdon, now Fairnington, co. Roxburgh, were founded by an immigrant from England. In the reign of William the Lion, c. 1200, Roger made two grants to the monks of Melrose from his lands of Faringdon, one of them being witnessed by his four sons, Gaufrid, Ralph, Walter, and Richard. About 1200 Gaufridus Burnald is named; a little later Ralph, designed son and heir of Roger Burnard of Faringdon, makes a grant to the church of Glasgow; Walter Burnett, in the reign of William, witnessed a charter of Stephen de Blar to the monks of Cupar; Richard of Faringdon, 1252. About 1250 Patrick Burnard held lands near Gordon, in Berwickshire; and in 1264 Henry Burnet is called a servant of the Justiciary. In 1292 Roger Burnard was dead, leaving a son and heir a minor; John Burnart in the reign of Robert I.; John Burnard of Faringdon, c. 1335-1360. In 1296 Williame de Farningdon of Roxburghshire swore fealty to Edward I., perhaps a member of the Burnard family.

In 1368 John Burnard was wounded at Lyddell, and died in Roxburgh Castle, when his lands of Ardross in Fife, and Currie in Mid-

Lothian, were forfeited, but after a time were restored to his cousin and heir, William Dishington.

The early settlers in the north certainly were Burnards; besides the direct line, seated at or near Leys, there were, in the reign of David II., John Burnard, macer to the king, and William Burnard; the former had an interest in the lands of Carnousie in Banffshire, the latter in those of Kinnaber in Forfarshire.

The Burnetts of Barns have claimed descent from the de Burneville, but this claim hardly seems proved. From 1116, when John de Burneville was on an inquest as to lands belonging to the see of Glasgow, there are frequent notices of persons of the name, and to a charter of David, son of King Malcolm, to the monks of Kelso, Robert de Burnetuilla was a witness, 1119-24; this is the only instance in which the letter *t* is inserted.

On the other hand, the Burnetts in Tweeddale certainly sometimes appear as Burnards, and as late as 1585 we find "William Brenarde of the Barnis."

It seems not unlikely that from the Burnevilles may have derived the Burnefields, who, in the fifteenth century, were vassals of the Bishops of Glasgow, and in the sixteenth were a numerous clan in the Merse.

Rodbert de Burneville, 1124-53; Robert de Burneville was a hostage 1174; John de B. was dead c. 1230, when there was a suit as to his widow's terce from the lands of Kerinton, co. Edinburgh; Robert de B., and his son Robert, witnessed a charter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, before 1233; 1296, lands in the shires of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh were restored to Agnes, widow of John de B., who had died about twenty years before; in 1324 James Burnart held lands near Berwick-on-Tweed, and William de Burneton (? Burnevilla) was mayor of the burgh 1333-6.

Nisbet quotes a mortification by John Burnett of that Ilk, 1400, to the chaplainry of the altar of the Holy Rood in the church of St Gordian at Manor, close to Barns; John of Burnetland had a charter 1405; John of Burnetland was on an assize 1484, and was dead in 1500, when his widow had terce from Barns and half of Burnetland; his grandson and heir, John, then in minority, was afterwards designed of Barns.

Burnetland is in the parish of Broughton, about six miles from Barns. William of Barns, nicknamed "the Howlet," was a conspicuous member of the family, lived to a great age, and by his wife, Margaret, daughter of James Stewart of Traquair, aunt of John, Earl of Traquair, Lord High Commissioner and Treasurer, left a numerous family at his death in 1645.

Among his junior descendants were the Burnetts of Carlops, of whom Archibald took part in the rising of 1715, and was executed; the Burnetts of Little Ormiston; the Burnetts of Cringaltie; and Alexander, Bishop of Aberdeen 1663, Archbishop of Glasgow 1664, died 1684. His Grace registered arms, adding a cross patée gules in the centre of the shield, and taking for motto—"Non est mortale quod opto." His daughters and coheirs were: Anne, married, first, Alexander Lord Elphinstone, who died 1669 s.p.; secondly, Patrick Lord Elibank, and had issue. Mary, married Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall, a Senator of the College of Justice, brother of the first Earl of Cromartie; her son, Alexander, married Æmilia, daughter and heir of Hugh Lord Lovat, and took the designation of Fraser of Fraserdale.

Captain James Burnett of Barns sold the estates, and died in 1855; his eldest son, William, resident at Hay Lodge, Peebles, now represents the family.

The intermarriages of the Barns family have been Caverhill of that Ilk, Naesmith of Posso, Inglis of Murdostoun, Veitch of Dawick, Scott of Bonington (an heiress), Chancellor of Shieldhill, &c.

In Funeral Escutcheons, the arms, as borne before 1672, are given without the chief for Burnett of Barns.

MAXWELL OF TEALING. Ermine, a saltire sable.

WALLACE OF ELLERSLIE. Azure, a lion rampant argent.

GALBRAITH OF CULCREUCH. Gules, three bears' head coupé or muzzled vert.

FULLERTON OF DREGHORN. Or, a fess azure between three otters' heads coupé gules.

*LICHTOUN OF ULLISHEAVEN. Arms registered 1672-78 by Robert Lyghtone, colonel in the service of the King of Sweden, son of the deceased John of Ullissishaven, lieutenant-colonel in the same service—argent, a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure; crest—a palm tree vert; motto—“*Per adversa virtus.*”

Another crest was a lion's head, with the motto, “Light on.”

Seal of John Lichton of Ullsheiven, 1572—a lion rampant; the same charge is on the seal of Sir Robert Leghtoun 1536.

The seals, 1666 and 1673, of Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, are—a lion rampant, with a lion's head erased as crest.

The lion appears to have been sometimes salient, if not passant.

Sir James Balfour has—gules, a lion salient argent; Pont has two blazons: argent, a lion rampant gules armed or; argent, a lion passant gardant gules.

Porteus has—argent, a lion rampant vert armed and langued gules. Sir Patrick Hume gives—gules, a lion passant argent.

Colonel Robert, who registered arms, was left an orphan in infancy by the death of his father in action before Witstock in 1633; he rose to be general in the service of the King of Sweden, Governor of Esthonia, a Privy Councillor, and was created Count of Ullishaven 1687.

Count Lyghtone d.s.p. October 1691. In the country of his adoption the simple paternal coat received additions, and he bore—first and fourth, a lion rampant; second and third, a palm tree encircled by a coronet growing from a mount in base; over all an escutcheon of pretence quarterly—first and fourth, quarterly; second and third, a lion rampant. Three crests—a demi-lion between two wings holding a sword in his paws; a palm tree encircled by a coronet; a demi-lion between two probosces holding a forked pennon.

William de Lehton witnessed a charter to Walter de Rossy of Rossy, co. Forfar, c. 1260; Sir William de Legheton, in 1291, and William de Lenton, of the county of Fife, in 1296, swore allegiance to Edward I.; Thomas, Canon of Moray, was Deputy-Chamberlain 1340; Henry had a charter from John de Moravia, of Lochflat and other lands in Inverdovat, Fifeshire, which was confirmed by David II. in the thirty-fourth year of his reign.

Duncan was Sheriff-Depute of Forfarshire 1391; Walter was killed 1392; Henry was Bishop of Moray 1414, of Aberdeen 1422.

Sir Alexander was Prior of Torphichen 1424; David, Abbot of Arbroath 1483-1502.

Usan or Ullishaven, long the seat of the family, was erected into a barony by James IV., and was sold early in the seventeenth century by John, who went to Sweden. The Leightons intermarried with Burnett of Leys, Johnston of Caskieben, Rossy of that Ilk, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, Sandilands Lord Abercromby, Maule of Panmure, &c.

Robert sat in parliament for Montrose 1578-87, and Patrick 1612-30.

Alexander, M.D. of Leyden, a cadet of Usan, is celebrated for the severity of the treatment he received from the court of the Star Chamber; he left issue, Sir Elisha, secretary to the Duke of York; Robert, who was Principal of the University of Edinburgh 1653, Bishop of Dunblane 1661, Archbishop of Glasgow 1671-4, died unmarried in London 1684; Saphira, who was mother of Edward Lightmaker, of Broadhurst in Essex—she survived the archbishop, and was, along with her son who died in 1709, his executrix.

*HAITLIE OF MELLERSTAIN. On an early seal of Robert Hatley, called l'Porte, there is a bird passant; on that of John de Hetlyn, in 1292, a flower of nine leaves; and in the same year Alexander de Hatley uses a boar's head coupé, thus originating what became the hereditary bearing. The family was long seated at Mellerstain, in the parish of Earlston, co. Berwick; Sir Robert *dictus* de Hatteley, and Matilda, his wife, were parents of William de Hatteley who, with consent of his wife Emma, about 1230 granted to the monks of Kelso a right of way through his lands of Meloustan, and permission to build a bridge. About 1270 Robert de Hateley and William de Hatteley witness charters; in 1296 Alisaundre de Hateleye did homage to Edward I.

About 1560 a feud began between the Haitlies and their neighbours the Burnfields, in which Steven Burnfield, younger of Greenlawdene, was killed, and there were repeated bonds to keep the peace, outlawries and other proceedings, for twenty years.

Henry, younger of Mellerstain, was accused of treason in 1567, and predeceased his father John, who, in his old age, made over to Walter Ker of Littledean, his liferent of the tower, and to several persons of his own name most of the estate. This led to a violent quarrel between these parties, and the Haitlies twice, in 1579 and 1583, broke into the castle and took forcible possession.

Ker also claimed the marriage of John Haitlie, the young heir; this John was dead before 1623, leaving a son, James, and an encumbered inheritance; two years later James was served heir, and finally parted with the lands of his ancestors.

Younger branches possessed Lambden, Sneip, Brumehill, &c., but the name has almost died out.

The blazons of the arms vary a little; Pont, Porteus, and Stacie all have—or, on a bend azure three boars' heads erased argent. Sir James Balfour gives—azure, three boars' heads erased argent; and Porteus has a second blazon—azure, three boars' heads erased, or coupé, argent.

GUTHRIE OF THAT ILK. The lion quartering Cuming.

RYND OF CARSE. A mill rind sable in chief.

KINNAIRD OF THAT ILK. Argent, three mullets azure, quartering, gules, three crescents or.

CHALMER OF GADGIRTH, and Chalmer of Segyden. Or, a fess checquy gules and argent, quartering, azure, a mullet argent.

ARMSTRANG OF MANGERTOUN. Argent, a saltire azure.

ARNOT OF THAT ILK. Sable, a chevron between three mullets argent.

NEILSON OF CARCATHIE. Argent, three sinister hands coupéd below the wrist gules.

SWINTON OF THAT ILK. Gules, three boars' heads erased or.

VALLANGE OF LOCHEND. Or, three water bougets sable.

BROUN OF COLSTOUN. Gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or.

SCOT OF ABBOTSHALL. The arms of Balwearie, with a pheon azure in the centre.

INGLIS OF TARVIT. As Lochend L.

AYTOUN OF DUNMURE. L.; that Ilk. The surname is taken from lands in Berwickshire, but the early seals of members of the family there have devices which do not resemble the coat here given. They are—an eagle displayed, a flower with eight leaves, a fleur-de-lis, a crescent between two mullets in 1276, a man's head affronté 1327, and a hare or rabbit sejant. In 1296 Henry de Ayton, burgess of Haddington, and John Ayr de Ayton (?) of the county of Berwick, signed the Ragman Roll. Persons of the name were bailies of Haddington in the fourteenth century, and John represented the burgh in parliament 1645. John of Aytoun, in 1482, sat in parliament as a commissioner from the burghs.

It is said that Ayton was carried by the marriage of the heiress to George, younger son of the first Lord Home, and his descendants bore a rose in the centre of their quartered coat as a mark of difference.

John Aytoune had a charter of the lands of Over Pittedie, in Fife, from David II.

In 1496 Andrew makes payment of the tax of spears for that county, and was probably identical with the master of works at Stirling Castle 1497. Nisbet describes a seal of Andrew Ayton, Captain of Stirling Castle, who, in 1507, had a charter of the lands of Wester Dinmure, in Fife, which, a hundred years later, were erected into the barony of Ayton; it is—first and fourth, a chevron between two stars and a crescent (? arms of Arnot); second, Aytoun; third, an anchor.

The arms of Sir John Aytoun of that Ilk were registered 1672-78, as given by Sir David Lindsay. Mr Sinclair-Aytoun of Inchdairnie is heir male; the estate he takes his designation from was acquired in 1539.

There was printed for private circulation at Hamilton, in 1830, a genealogical account of the family, a work of small value.

*PATERSON OF LUTHRIE. The Patersons are said to have taken the chief as vassals of the Douglasses, Lords of Dalkeith, but there is no evidence to support this theory, and the bearing of that branch of the house of Douglas was a chief gules charged with two mullets. Easter Dinmure, in Fife, after being for several generations in the family, was sold in 1669 to Andrew Paterson, bailie of Cupar, and his descendants held it for more than a hundred years.

Several Patersons registered arms 1672 and later, all carrying the pelicans, and several also the chief with mullets, differenced for the cadets. The bearing of Captain Andrew of Dinmoore, whom I conclude to be the head of the elder line, and seller of the estate, is—argent, in three nests

vert, as many pelicans feeding their young or. Hugh Paterson, writer in Edinburgh, who consented to the sale, was ancestor of the Patersons of Bannockburn, co. Stirling, baronets, 1686, now represented by Hugh James Rollo, W.S., who is heir male of the family of Rollo of Powhouse.

Mr Alexander Paterson, minister of Logie Durno, in Aberdeenshire, was the first of a family to which belonged John, Bishop of Ross; John, Archbishop of Glasgow; and Sir William of Granton, Clerk of the Privy Council, who was created a baronet 1687, a title which became dormant on the death of Sir John Paterson of Eccles, 1782.

Colonel John Anstruther-Thomson of Charleton, co. Fife, represents the Archbishop and the elder line of this family. The burgh of Cupar was represented in parliament 1574, 1617-21, 1662-67, by persons of the name, probably of the Dinmoore family.

BONAR OF ROSSIE. L., the field is or. William Bonar was master of the artillery 1458; the arms of William Bonar, who was present at the Council of Munster, were the saltire and crescent, with a bomb fired as crest. The saltire and crescent are the bearings of William Bonar 1461, and of William of Rossie 1549. In 1509, however, John of Rossie used a chevron between two crescents in chief and a star of six points in base; and in 1586 the seal of William of Keltie, co. Perth, shows two swords in point surmounted of a chevron. William of Rossie, in 1579, quartered a fess charged with a mullet for Charteris. The only early registration is by a doctor of medicine, 1672-78, who adds a mullet in chief.

William Boner was constable of Kinghorn 1328; William was comptroller 1454; and in 1471 William sat in parliament for St Andrews.

SANDILANDS OF ST MONANS. First and fourth, Douglas, the heart uncrowned; second and third, or, a bend azure.

WEMYSS OF PITTENCREIFF. First and fourth, or, a lion rampant gules; second and third, argent, a bend azure.

LINDSAY OF DOWHILL. One bar wavy in base, no mullet.

*ROLLO OF DUNCRUB. A chevron between three heads are the bearings on an early seal; the heads are more like those of a lion than a boar. Sir James Balfour's blazon is—argent, a chevron engrailed sable between three tigers' heads erased gules, for Rollo of Duncrub; he gives later for Lord Rollo—argent, on a chevron azure between three boars' heads erased sable, a mullet or.

The arms registered, 1672-78, by Robert Rollo of Powhouse, a cadet of Duncrub, are—or, a chevron between three boars' heads erased azure, a bordure engrailed of the second for difference.

Robert II., in the eleventh year of his reign, confirms a charter of Duncrub and other lands, granted to John Rollo by David, Earl Palatine of Strathern, and Earl of Caithness, son of the king, 1380. Duncrub was erected into a barony 1511. In 1361 John Rollo was bailie of Perth. John Rollo was clerk of the cocket of Edinburgh, and a little later *Dominus Johannes Rollo*, master of the house of St Germain's, was clerk of the wardrobe and chamberlain to Queen Euphemia. The burgh of Dundee was represented in parliament by David Rollo 1481, James 1503-24, David 1535-40; and burgess families of good standing continued there for many generations. Peter Rollo, Bishop of Dunkeld 1585-1606, and Senator of the College of Justice, was younger son of Andrew of Duncrub. His seal, in 1600, is a chevron between three boars' heads erased.

The lands of Powhouse, co. Stirling, were granted by the Provost of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, by charter, 4th June 1556, to Mr David Rollo and Marion Livingstone, his spouse; to this branch, now represented by Hugh James Rollo, writer to H. M. Signet, belonged Mr Robert Rollo or Rollock, first principal of the University of Edinburgh 1585.

John Rollo, second son of the first Lord Rollo, acquired Bannockburn in 1636, which was the same year erected into a barony in his favour; he married Isobel Cockburn, also Annabella, daughter of George Buchanan of that Ilk, and died in March 1666, having had a son, Laurence, and three daughters—Anne, married David Drummond of Invermay; Jean, married Alexander Innes of Cockstoun; and Isobel, who died unmarried. John Rollo is styled baronet in the service of his nephew, Lord Rollo, as heir male special of conquest 1672; no patent of creation is recorded, but as he is styled *Sir* in 1658, the honour may have been conferred by Charles II. abroad. Sir Henry Rollo, *baronet* (?), Supervisor General of Salt Duties in Scotland, died 1733. Captain Rollo married the Countess of Athole before 1634; this must have been Lady Mary Stewart, widow of James, Earl of Athole.

The patent conferring the barony of Rollo on Sir Andrew Rollock of Duncrub, 1651, mentions the corruption in the form of the name, and expressly restores the original spelling, Rollo.

WOOD OF LARGO. L.; the tree growing from a mount in base or.

STRANG OF BALCASKIE. As L.; Petcorthy, the chevron ensigned with a cross.

ABERCROMBIE OF THAT ILK. L.; the boars' heads gules.

FORSYTH OF NYDIE. Or, three griffins segreant azure armed gules. In 1296 William Frisith, of the county of Peebles, did homage to Edward I.

The seal of David Forsyth of Dykes, 1488, is a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée, and charged with as many lozenges.

Sir James Balfour gives for Nydie in 1492—gules, a chevron engrailed argent between three griffins segreant or, and also the coat in L.

The only entry in the Lyon Register in the seventeenth century is for Mr James Forsyth of Tailzertoun, minister of Stirling, descended of the family of Dykes, commonly designed Hallhill—the arms as L.; crest—a demi-griffin vert; motto—“*Instaurator ruinæ*.”

Nisbet quotes from Lord Haddington's collections, a charter of Robert I. to Osbert, son of Robert de Forsyth, of part of the lands of Salekill, in the sheriffdom of Stirling. William de Fersith was bailie of Edinburgh 1365. Robert II. granted one hundred per annum out of the lands of Polmaise-Marischal, in the same county, to Forsyth or Fersith, clerk, who, in 1364, renders accounts of the customars of Stirling; Fersith was Constable of Stirling Castle before 1368. Thomas de Forsith, Canon of Glasgow 1487, sealed with two buckles on a bend.

In the fifteenth century John Forsyth held lands in Aberdeenshire, and branches of the family settled at Millegue, in Banffshire, and at Forres, for which burgh William sat in parliament 1621; John, in 1652, was deputy from the burgh of Cullen to treat with the English; Captain Forsyth was one of the prisoners who escaped when detained by the English in the vault below the Parliament House, 17th May 1654. Dykes was in Lanarkshire, where David Forsyth held lands in 1494, and he or a

namesake designed *scutifer* is a witness there in 1471. Robert de Forsyth witnessed a charter of Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland 1426; David of Gilcamstoun, co. Aberdeen, 1490, was probably direct ancestor of John of Dykes who, in 1541, sold Gilkemstoun to Gordon of Pitlurg.

Henry was rector of Monymusk 1543. David of Dykes 1488; David of Dykes 1507; John of Hallhill 1540-56; David of Dykes 1571; James of Dykes, commissary of Glasgow, 1608-13, and his son, Matthew of Auchengray, advocate; William of Dykes 1615; William of Dykes 1640; and Barbara, heiress of the family, wife, in 1656, of Patrick Kello, are in the line of this family. William of Nydie 1434, and Alexander of Nydie 1604, are the first and last we find of the Fifeshire branch. Mr James, who registered arms, married Marion Elphinstone, and d.s.p. 1675, leaving his property of Polmaise-Tailzertoune to his nephew, James Bruce of Garvell, descended from the Airth family. This gentleman assumed the surname of his mother's family, and was dead in 1699, leaving a daughter, Rebecca Forsyth or Bruce of Polmaise-Tailzertoune.

MARTINE OF CARDOUN. Sable, a lion rampant argent armed and langued gules.

MAKGILL OF RANKEILLOUR. A bordure engrailed argent.

ECHLIN OF PITTADRO. First, argent, on a mount vert a stag courant gules attired sable; second, argent, on a mount vert a hound courant azure; third, or, a lymphad sable; fourth, Stewart.

MULTRAY OF SEAFIELD. L.; gules, on a chevron argent between two escallops in chief or and a boar's head erased in base (? proper), three mullets azure.

DUNLOP OF THAT ILK. A mistake, the arms being those of Reid of Collistoun.

*COUTTS OF AUCHTERCOUL. Richard de Cotis was a landowner in Moray 1343; Donald and John de Coutts were put to the horn in 1392, for being concerned in the slaughter of Sir Walter de Ogilvy, Walter de Lichtoun, and others. The lands of Auchtercoul, which formed part of the earldom of Mar, were granted by the King, in 1433, to Mr William Coutts and his heirs. They were held by the family, who intermarried with Irvine of Drum, Forbes of Towie, Ross of Auchlossen, Burnett of Leys, &c., till 1635, when the Earl of Mar recovered them from William Coutts.

Captain Alexander Coutts held out the castle of Brechin for the Earl of Huntly against the Regent, and after its capture was hanged, in August 1570.

A younger son of Auchtercoul is said to have settled at Montrose about the end of the sixteenth century; several of his descendants were provosts of the burgh, and John of Fullerton, provost of Montrose, registered arms 1672-78, being the coat here represented, with a bordure engrailed gules. Members of this family settled in London about that date. Alexander of Redfield, merchant in London in 1758, acquired by purchase the heritable office of Usher to the King in Scotland, and the same year registered arms, when he was allowed to carry the official baton of usher quarterly with the coat of Coutts. In 1759 he entailed the ushership, which was sold by his nieces, Agatha, wife of Captain John Taylor, who d.s.p., and Concordia, who married, first, Thomas Marshall, secondly, Gotlieb Gotz, both merchants at Dantzic, and had an only child, Frederica Juliana Marshall, who married Gotthilf Doeblen of Dantzic.

Patrick, a younger son of Alexander Coutts, Provost of Montrose, settled in Edinburgh about 1695, and founded the banking business still carried on in London; his son, John, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1742-44, was father of Patrick Coutts, merchant and banker in Edinburgh and London, who registered arms in 1761, being the original coat within a bordure embattled azure charged with four buckles or, and these are the bearings of his grand-niece, Angela Baroness Burdett-Coutts, but the stag's head seems by some error to be now represented as cabossed.

A family of some position in Fife bore the same arms as the Coutts of Auchtercoul.

Alexander Coutts, 1483, was on the assize of service of James Bonar of Rossie; Alan Coutts, in Spittell, had, with others, a daughter, who married William Alexander of Menstrie, and was grandmother of the Earl of Stirling, and Allan, chamberlain of the Abbey of Dunfermline 1552, who acquired Pitteuchar, Balbougie, Grange, &c.; his descendants intermarried with Boswell of Balmuto, Brown of Finmount, Bruce of Blairhall, &c.

KINLOCH OF THAT ILK. L.; the boar's head is coupé, and all the charges or.

*BOTHWELL OF HALBANK.

*ROBERTSON OF STROWAN. The arms are Fergusson.

Kilkerran, in Ayrshire, was the seat of the Fergussons in the fifteenth century, if not earlier; Mr John of that place, a royalist, was knighted, and died, not as generally stated after the Restoration, but before April 1650. His son, Alexander of Kilkerran, an officer in the army, was a prisoner for debt in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh 1661, and left a son, Alexander, who sold Kilkerran in 1700, and is represented as heir general by Patrick Charles Douglas-Boswell of Garrallan, Esq.

Mr John Fergusson, advocate, who acquired Kilkerran, is said to have been son of a younger son of Sir John, which is confirmed by his funeral entry February 1729; he had been created a baronet in 1703, and registered the arms of the family, the buckle being argent.

A recently published volume on "Inverurie and the Earldom of Garioch," by the Rev. Dr Davidson, contains a full account of a family in that district, to which belonged William, who represented Inverurie in parliament 1661-63, Robert "the plotter," James of Pitfour, a Senator of the College of Justice 1764-77, and the Fergusons of Kinmundy, now represented by William Ferguson, Esq., of that place. These all bear the buckle and boars' heads; the name appears in the north in the reign of David II., who confirmed a charter of Thomas, Earl of Mar, of the lands of Huchtirerne, *Egoni filio Fergusii*, 1364; his descendants took their surname from these lands, and as late as 1507, in the service of John Ouchtirarne, as heir male of his uncle John, in the lands of Ouchtirarne, it is expressly stated that he *linealiter descendit de legitimis masculis quondam Egonis Fergusone domini de Vchtirarne*.

Several of the Inverurie family have registered arms, and one of them, Peter of Warsaw, obtained the Royal licence, 1779, to assume the surname and arms of Tepper of Poland, being those of his mother's family, in addition to his own; the connection of the Fergusons with Poland began before 1660.

*SKENE OF THAT ILK.

LOCKHART OF LEE. Sable, three boars' heads coupé or.

MORTIMER OF FLEMINGTOUN. Or, a lion rampant sable armed and langued azure, gutté de sang.

REID OF BARSKIMMING. W.; the field is gules.

FRASER OF PHILORTH. Sable, five fraises in saltire argent.

CLELAND OF THAT ILK. L.; the hare or and the hunting-horn sable.

MUREHEAD OF LAUCHOP. A mullet argent between two acorns or on the bend.

MAKDOUGAL OF MAKAIIRSTOUN. Azure, a lion rampant argent armed and langued gules, gorged with an antique crown or. In 1698 Thomas, then head of this family, registered the arms, the lion being crowned not gorged, and with the addition of a bordure of the second charged with six fraises of the field, to indicate descent from Margaret Fraser, heiress of Mackerston, Yetholm, and Clifton. Her son, Fergus Macdowylle, had a charter of confirmation of these three baronies 1374.

Sir Archibald of Mackerston married Euphemia, daughter and coheir of Sir Hew Gifford of Yester; his seal, 1398, is a lion rampant crowned and double queued.

Fergus, first of Mackerston, had a younger son Uchtred, to whom he granted an annual-rent; and there are repeated transactions, 1469, 1479, 1542, of the M'Doualls of Logan as to this burden on Mackerston, which the late John Riddell, advocate, considered "conclusive" as to the descent of Logan from the above Uchtred.

Thomas of Mackerston sat in parliament 1560, and his grandson, of the same name, represented the shire of Roxburgh 1596.

Sir William Makdowel, the king's resident in the Low Countries, in 1653 uses on his seal—parted per pale a lion rampant contourné, in chief a fraise (?), on the dexter; the sinister, parted per fess in chief a stag's head cabossed, and in base a heart.

Nisbet says the arms of M'Dowall of Stodrig, co. Roxburgh, cut in stone there in 1593, were a lion rampant gorged with a crown and holding in his forepaws a man's heart.

Pont's Manuscript contains a singular blazon for M'Dewal—argent, the shape of a man in wrath sable, holding in his dexter hand a dart and in his sinister a firebrand gules, on a chief azure a cockatrice of the second; crest—a serpent; motto—"Take all they mak;" supporters—two dragons vert, spouting out fire before and behind proper.

A descendant of the Mackerston family went to Sweden 1594, became steward to Queen Christina, obtained a birthbrief setting forth his descent and sixteen quarters in 1656, lived to the age of a hundred, and left nine sons, all of whom served in the Thirty Years' War. Colonel Jacob suffered imprisonment in Russia, and was, in 1674, forty years after his death, created a baron along with his son, Colonel Gustaf, who, in 1658, was sent on a mission to the English Government. The arms borne by the ennobled branch of this family, which became extinct in the time of Charles XII., quarter a galley, an arm holding a crosslet, and a rock and two salmon, from which it would seem that they had been taken for Macdonalds.

The direct male line of Mackerston ended in 1723, on the death of Henry Macdougall, whose daughter and heir, Barbara, wife of Sir George Hay of Alderston, Bart., is represented by John Scott of Gala, and the estate is held by Miss Maria Scott-Makdougall of Makerstoun.

FAIRLIE OF THAT ILK. Or, a lion rampant gules langued azure, in dexter chief a mullet azure.

LIDDELL OF HALKERTOUN. L.; the spur rowels are azure, and in dexter chief a horse's head couped argent is added.

Seal of Sir James Liddel, 1482—a bend charged with three mullets quartering a lion rampant. Seal of Janet, Lady of Halkerston, 1554—three stars of six points pierced on a bend. Seal of John of Halkerston, 1594—on a bend between an eagle's (?) head erased in chief and an otter's head (?) erased in base, a mullet.

Arms of Liddell of Hammer in Orkney, cut in stone, 1681—a bend charged with three mullets between a bird's head erased in chief and a horse's head couped in base, impaling Traill.

The arms registered, 1672-78, by John Liddell, merchant in Edinburgh, a descendant of Halkerston, are—gules, on a bend between a cross crosslet fitchée in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base argent, three spur rowels of the first.

Galfrid Liddell 1266, Alan of Lydel 1327, Nicholas, Provost of Aberdeen 1327, Sir William, Sheriff of Aberdeenshire 1358-61, Sir William 1402, are members of the family who are connected with land in three charters of David II., one of them confirming to William the lands of Lochullike (Lochtillow) in the barony of Bathgate, granted him by Robert the Steward.

Robert sat in parliament 1467, and Sir James of Halkerston 1478-81; in 1483 he and his eldest son, John, were forfeited for treason in corresponding with England.

Ninian of Halkerstoun was killed by Captain Pentland before August 1573; John of Halkerston and Beatrix Lauder, his spouse, have a charter in 1592.

Later, there were Liddells of Nether Toksyd, and Liddells portioners of Barns.

In 1617 James Liddell represented the burgh of Rutherglen in parliament.

In 1453 William, son of John de Ledale of Lochtillow, had, on his own resignation, a Crown charter of these lands to himself, his brother David, Gilbert his uncle, Robert Ledale of Balmure, and the heirs male of their bodies.

John had, the year before, sold his lands of Roughwood in Ayrshire, but retained Braidstane.

The daughter and heir of John Liddell of Westshield, co. Lanark, descended from Braidstane, married, about 1490, Andrew Denham, and thus founded the family of Denham of Westshield.

RENTOUN OF BILLIE. The chevron and three towers.

MELDRUM OF SEGIE. Argent, an otter sable crowned or issuing from water in base.

SYDSERF OF THAT ILK. The field or.

KINCAID OF THAT ILK. Field azure, three mullets or in chief.

IX.

ARMORIAL MANUSCRIPTS

BY

SIR JAMES BALFOUR, BARONET,

LYON KING AT ARMS 1630-54,

AND ANOTHER HERALD.

*AGNEW.

BLAIR OF THAT ILK, anno 1402. As Blair of Adamtown in L.

*BALMACKYNE.

BALFOUR. As might be expected, Sir James gives the arms of many branches of his own family,—Monquhaney, Burlie, that Ilk of old, Cariston, Kirkton, Denmill, Kynaird, Ballowe.

Two entries in his MS. of blazons are interesting :—

Balfour of Lalethin—sable, on a chevron argent between three roses of the second, an otter's head erased proper. "This coat I confirmed to Doctor David Balfour of Lalethin in Ao. 1638."

Balfour of Balbirney—sable, a chevron argent charged with an otter's head erased of the first, with the distinction of a third brother *in eminentiore parte clypei*, between three pairs of talzeours shyers of the second.

Robert of Balbirnie registered arms 1672-78, when the bearings were altered to—argent, on a chevron engrailed between three mullets sable, a selch's head erased of the first. In 1843, William Balfour of Trenaby, in Orkney, having proved his pedigree as heir male of the family, seated at Monwhanny in Fife, free barons prior to 1587, was allowed the chief coat—argent, on a chevron sable an otter's head erased of the field; crest—a dexter arm in armour erect, the hand holding a baton in bend gules tipped argent; motto—"Fordward;" supporters—two otters proper.

These arms, as a quartering, with the supporters, had been long borne by the Bethunes of Balfour, as heirs of line of the original family of Balfour of that Ilk, and were registered, 1672-78, by James Bethune of Balfour.

The Monwhanny family formerly bore the arms with the addition of a saltire coupé sable in base. Balfour of Denmill is given in F. Sir James makes the field or, and adds, as his own distinction, a label of three points gules.

When Sir Patrick of Denmill, baronet, registered arms, 1773, he dropped the label; crest—a crescent or; motto—"God gives increase."

James, younger son of Balfour of Balgarvie, had a feu-charter of Denmill 1452. Sir Michael of Denmill, Comptroller of the Household to Charles I., was knighted 1630, and left a large family, of whom were the Lyon King of Arms; Sir Alexander, third baronet of Kinnaird and Denmill; Sir David of Forret, a Senator of the College of Justice; Michael of Randerston; and Sir Andrew, M.D., an eminent botanist, knighted in 1682.

Denmill was sold about 1750, and the baronetcy is dormant.

*BARCLAY OF GAIRTLAY.

*BATWOODE. Sir James, in his MS., writes the name Balwoode (? Blacwoode).

*BLACK.

*BLUNSEILL.

CHARTERS OF EMPSFIELD; argent, a fess azure. Charters of Lone-fenan; the fess charged with a mullet of the first, and within the Royal tressure.

*CANTELUPE. In 1291 John de Cantelou, and in 1297 Sir John de Cantelu, probably the same person, swore fealty to Edward I. At the same time William de Cantilupe served in Scotland under Edward, and had summons to parliament in England as a baron, 1299-1308. His arms bear no resemblance to this quaint canting coat (? a singing wolf), but were—gules, three leopards' heads inverted jessant fleurs-de-lis or. William de Cantilupe, at the siege of Caerlaverock, bore—gules, a fess vair between three fleurs-de-lis issuant from leopards' heads or.

*CARRIC.

*CRAIL. Surname taken from a locality in Fife. Adam de Carail was Bishop of Aberdeen 1207-28.

*CULLANE.

*DAVIDSONE.

*GLENDONING.

*GRANT. L.; Sir D. Lindsay has—azure, three golden circlets adorned with fleurs-de-lis or leaves. Balfour's blazon is—Grante of Freuchey, azur, three coronetts rad. or. W. has—azure, three antique crowns or.

Seals of Alexander Grant 1524—a fess between three crowns and charged with a star; of John Graunt of Culcaboch 1529—a fess between three crowns; John of Freuchy 1572—three crowns. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Ludovick Grant of Freuchie, or of that Ilk—gules, three antique crowns or; crest—a burning hill; motto—"Stand sure;" supporters—two savages proper. The tincture of the field seems to have been changed at this time, or not long before, as Porteus and Stacie both have azure, but the latter adds a note, "of ould it was, az. feild, now gules."

A curious armorial transaction took place in February 1777; Neil Grant, describing himself as "oldest lawful son of the deceast John Grant in Linearne, and nephew of Duncan Grant last of Auchernack" (who died in the preceding October without male issue), "and therefore undoubted representative of the said family of Grant of Auchernack, chieftain or head of the Clan Allan," did "upon certain grave and weighty considerations and just and onerous causes, renounce, overgive and convey to and in favours of Doctor Gregory Grant, physician in Edinburgh," his "near relation and beloved cousine, and his heirs my right and title to the coat of arms and ensign armoriall belonging to the said family." He made over at the same time all his lands, heritages, titles, and honours.

Upon this the arms registered, 1677, by James of Auchernack, were allowed to Dr Grant, then President of the Royal College of Physicians, great-great-grandson of James Grant of Burnside, a younger son of Allan of Auchernack.

There were published in 1796, "Memoires historiques, généalogiques, politiques, militaires, &c., de la Maison de Grant, divisée en plusieurs branches tant en Ecosse qu'en Normandie, en Allemagne, en Suede en Danemarc, &c. Par Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux des anciens barons de Grant, chef de nom, titres et armes de cette famille en Normandie, officier-général au service de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne, chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de Saint Louis," &c.

This gentleman had, in 1793, married a lady whom, by a curious

anticipation of a change made in our own day, he calls Mary, daughter of Philip Jones *Herbert* of Llanarth and Sarah Lovenberry, his wife. His statement is, that in 1359 William and Tassain, sons of Thomas Grant, who was younger son of the chief of the clan, and Bigla Cuming his wife, went to France, founded families which flourished as Vicomtes de Caen, Seigneurs de Quetteville, de Plainville, de Souchey, de Vaux, Barons de Catelet, Barons Grant de Vaux, and finally, in 1777, Vicomte de Vaux.

His assumed armorial bearings are of a splendour quite in accordance with this lineage. First, the Royal arms of Scotland as descended in the male line from the Macgregors, themselves of Royal origin; second, ermine, on a chevron gules three antique crowns or, for Quetteville; third, argent, a fess azure between three cocks gules crowned with antique crowns or, for Grant, as sometimes borne in Normandy; fourth, or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend gules for Stuart, impaling England (?); over all, in an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Grant of Grant; crest and motto of that family; the supporters are wreathed about the head and middle, and rest their exterior hands on clubs. Below the shield is placed as a compartment, a king's head couped gules crowned *à l'antique*, and there is a second motto—"*Cuinich bas Alpin*." The "Armorial de Berry" may be searched in vain for a foundation for this structure; if we turn to the "Nobiliaire de Normandie," we find a good family of the name of Grente, said to be ancestors of, or descended from, the Grants of Great Britain; present representative, Félix Edmond, Vicomte de Grente; arms—argent, a fess azure surmounted of a cross moline gules.

There are given no fewer than nine families of the name of le Grand. One of these possessed Questeville and Souchey, and bore—ermine, on a chevron gules three spur rowels (not crowns) or. Another, Seigneur de Mouleri, bore—argent, a fess azure between three cocks one in chief and two in base gules, that in chief holding an olive branch purpure; this is evidently what the third quarter is borrowed from or founded on.

The family of Questeville had for arms—or, a saltire azure indented sable.

These facts make it pretty evident that the genealogy has been much misrepresented; but, on the other hand, it is certain that the Viscount had a good pedigree, as on the list of gentlemen who had made the necessary proofs just before the Revolution, but not been admitted to the honours of the Court, is le Vicomte Grant de Vaux, Colonel de Cavalerie.

In 1778, John Charles Adolphus Grant of Blairfindy, Colonel in the French service, and styled Baron, obtained from the Lord Lyon a certificate of his descent and *seize quartiers*; he was nephew of the Abbé Grant, President of the Scots College, Paris. Few families are so carefully entered in the books of the Lyon Office as the Grants: supporters were granted to Sir Francis, baronet, Lord Cullen, by Royal Warrant 1720; to Sir Alexander of Dalvey, baronet, by Royal Warrant 1761; and to Captain Charles of the Royal Navy, C.B., representative of the Elchies family, by the Lyon King of Arms 1816. There are thirty-two entries of arms.

In 1258, Laurence and Robert, called Grant, appear in Morayshire; it seems probable, as suggested by Mr Chisholm-Batten, in his "History of Beaulieu Priory," that they came north with their kinsmen the Bysets.

In 1246, Henry III. granted Lowdham, co. Notts, to Walter Byset,

till he should recover his lands in Scotland. The adjacent manor of East Bridgeford was then held by William le Grant, husband of Alfreda Byset, the heiress. Walter did return to Scotland, and there was a second marriage of a Grant to a Byset heiress.

Laurence was Sheriff of Inverness-shire 1263; Robert had a charter from Sir John Prat c. 1268; William, as a Crusader, had an English protection 1270; William, 1292, in Scotland, and at the same time William le Graunt of East Bridgeford; Patrick, castellan of Cluny, co. Perth, 1291-2; David, Sheriff of Stirling 1295; Robert de (? le) Graunt, of the county of Fife, swore fealty to Edward I.; John and Robert were prisoners in Gloucester Castle 1296; John and Ralph (?) were liberated the following year; in 1302 William was in Ireland; John was on an assize at Logie 1320; David and William Graunte in Ireland 1335; John le Grant had a pension from David II.; Maurice, Sheriff of Inverness 1340; Patrick, 1345; English safe-conduct in favour of Sir John 1357; Thomas, 1363; Malcolm, 1380-94.

The surname remains preceded by *le* or *the* in the fifteenth and even in the sixteenth centuries. John Grant of Freuchie had his lands erected into a barony 1493; John of Freuchie sat in parliament 1560; in 1694 Ludovick of Freuchie had a charter erecting his estates into the regality of Grant, but the chiefs of the family had long before been known as lairds of Grant, or of that Ilk.

The present representative is the Earl of Seafield, who, through the marriage of James Grant of Pluscarden, in 1702, to Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, inherits the baronetcy of Colquhoun of Luss, and succeeds to the earldom in consequence of the alliance of Sir Ludovick Grant, baronet, and Lady Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

HENDERSON OF FORDELL. Parted per pale indented, or dancettée, sable and or, on a chief argent a crescent gules between two ermine spots.

*HANNAY OF SOURBY.

*HAY OF TILLEBOTHILL. Sir James Balfour's blazon makes the bordure checquy argent and azure, the bendlet sable charged with four mullets or.

Mr Laing gives a seal, 1368, of John de Heia, Lord of Tolibothel, evidently the same; three inescutcheons surmounted of a bend indented, the shield ornamented with lines forming a lozenge pattern (?).

LAW OF JARUESTOUN. Sable, a crescent argent.

*IRVINE (?).

*LADYLYE. Laidley or Laidlaw, a border family. Laidlaw of Mosfennan, co. Peebles, was seated there during part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

LIDDERDALE OF THE ISLE. Gules, a chevron ermine. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Thomas of St Mary's Isle, co. Kirkcudbright—azure, a chevron ermine; crest—an eagle's head erased proper; motto—"Foresight is all."

Thomas Lidderdale acquired the estate by marriage with the niece and coheir of Mr Robert Richardson, Prior and afterwards Commendator of St Mary's Isle, and it remained the seat of their descendants till the early part of last century.

In 1558 Richardson granted a charter of part of the lands of the priory to Stephen Lidderdail, probably of the same family; in 1572,

another of the Isle to James, and Thomas his son, probably on the marriage of the latter to his own niece. Andrew Lidderdale was Abbot of Dryburgh 1489-1506.

LAWSON. Seal of Mr Robert, 1540—a saltire and chief, the latter charged with three saltires coupé; seal of Thomas, 1497—a saltire and in chief a mullet.

*MACCKULLOCH OF TORHOUSE.

*MACKY OF LARGE.

MACKCULLOCH OF MARTON. Founder of Marton Church, anno ——. Lozengy or and vert.

MENZIES, anno 1510. Ermine, on a chief gules a rose argent.

OTTERBURN, quondam de Reidhall. Argent, a saltire between four (?) otters' heads coupé sable, a chief vert charged with a crescent of the field on the dexter side.

*PLAFAIR.

*ROULAND, anno 1548 or 1528; arms registered, 1672-78, by James Rolland of Disblair—argent, a fess checquy sable and or between three ships rigged of the second; crest—a fleur-de-lis argent.

Arms granted, 1788, to Adam Rolland of Gask, advocate—argent, a fess checquy sable and or between two ships in chief, their sails furled of the second, and a fleur-de-lis in base azure.

Mr James Rolland was prior of Balquhidder 1546; William was Sheriff of Aberdeen 1540; and in 1526 William sat in parliament.

William Rolland acquired Gask by marriage, in 1600, with the daughter and coheir of Adam Cunningham of Gask, and it is now the property of their representative, Adam Rolland, Esq. The Rollands held lands of the Commendator of Dunfermline soon after the Reformation.

RUTHVEN, Culbertus, miles anno 1441. Gules, on a pale between four pallets or three crescents of the first. Balfour blazons Ruthven of Lownam 1527—paly of six gules and or, the middlemost charged with a heart of the first.

STERLING OF KEIR AND ARDOCHE. Argent, on a bend vert three buckles of the first.

*SOMERVAILE OF CAMNETHANE. Seal of William de Somerville 1180-89—a lion rampant. There was at Drum an old coat—three leopards' heads.

The Lords Somerville have always borne—azure, three mullets, two and one, between seven cross crosslets fitchée, three, one, two, and one or. In the register, 1672, it is blazoned for James of Drum, the head of the family—crusilly of seven cross, &c.

The appearance here of the original bearing—the lion rampant—is interesting, as it has no place in the coat recorded by James, Usher to His Majesty's Exchequer, representer of the family of Cambusnethan 1672-78—argent, three mullets gules within an orle of six cross crosslets fitchée sable.

In an illuminated MS. in the Lyon Office, probably 1570-80, there is a curious representation of the arms of Lord Somerville—the crosses are argent; supporters—two frogs, each seated on a small piece of turf; crest—a frog surmounted of three ostrich feathers; motto—"Feir God in lvf." Pont also gives the motto "Fear God in love;" it has been altered to *in life*, which is not an improvement.

The well-known "Memorie of the Somervilles" contains a quaint account of the origin, prosperity, and misfortunes of this old family, at present so unhappily without a known representative, although the barony cannot be extinct.

William de Somerville witnessed charters of David I.; Carnwath and Linton were the property, c. 1160, of his son (?) of the same name. These were held as free baronies in the fourteenth century, and several of the family sat in parliament before they attained, c. 1429, the rank of lord of the parliament.

Gilbert Lord Somerville sold the estates and died in 1618; the usual accounts of his family do not agree with the services of Joseph Douglas, afterwards Sir Joseph of Pompherston, in 1622, to his mother and his uncle, *William* Somerville.

In the "Memorie," 1679, the next heir after Drum is said to be Robert, who was living "in good condition" in Tiviotdale, on lands purchased by his father, Mr John, minister of Ednam.

There were at this time two younger sons of Drum—John, an officer in the military service of the States General of the United Provinces, who married Anna Maria Susanna Hasill, a Dutch lady; and George, who also married.

Cambusnethan was granted as a free barony to a younger son, by charter, in the second year of Robert III., and was sold by Sir James in 1647; from his second son, but heir male, James, descended the Somervilles of Corehouse; George of Corehouse was dead in 1768, his heirs being his sister Violet, wife of Captain James Johnston, Seventy-second Regiment, and his niece Violet Inglis, widow of William Lockhart of Birkhill.

The heir male is said to have been Thomas, D.D., minister of Jedburgh, whose son was the late William, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, husband of the authoress of "The Connection of the Physical Sciences." Among the branches of the family of Somerville of which no printed notice has appeared, is that represented by George Adair Somerville, Esq., late of Airhouse, co. Berwick, where his ancestors were seated for a hundred and fifty years, intermarrying with Watherston of Howden, Adinston of Carcant, Cochrane of Ashkirk, the heiress of Adair of Altoun, &c.

*SMITH.

STEWART, Sheriff of Perth. First and fourth, Stewart with a label of three points gules in chief; second and third, a fess charged with three mullets sable.

TINDAILL, anno 1489. Azure, two mascles in fess or.

*WADDERBURN.

*WISEMAN. Balfour's blazon is—sable, a crescent between three blazing stars or.

Andrew and William Wysman occur as witnesses in the chartulary of Moray 1226; Sir Andrew, 1244; Sir Thomas, Sheriff of Elgin 1248; Thomas, Provost of Elgin 1261; in 1296 William *dictus* Wiseman, and William Wisman, of the county of Elgin, swore fealty to Edward I.; the following year John was a prisoner in Fotheringay Castle; in 1305 Alexander was Sheriff of Forres and Invernarn, and William Sheriff of Elgin for Edward I., both being called de (? le) Wyseman. Gilbert Wysman had a charter, from Robert I., of Rothies, Mulben, &c.; and William

Wiseman obtained from David II. the barony of Dun, forfeited by David de Strabolgi.

*YOUNG. One of these interesting coats, probably taken from seals, shows the origin of what became the usual bearing—three piles and as many annulets. The other—a green sapling—is, of course, allusive to youth.

DOUGLAS OF PUMFERSTOUN. *See* Sundries.

HUNTER. Parted per fess, in chief a greyhound courant and in base three hunting-horns stringed sable.

X.

THE PUBLIC REGISTER
OF ALL ARMS AND BEARINGS

IN

SCOTLAND

A.D. 1672-78.

ÆDIE OF MONEAGHT. An old family of Aberdeen burgesses. In 1670 Alexander Aidy, then and for thirty-three years resident at Dantzick, had a birth-brief, showing his paternal descent from burgesses in Aberdeen, and that he was in the female line descended from Burnett of Brathniss and Irvine of Lenturk. There were also Aedies of Newark in Aberdeenshire, and James Adie sat in parliament for Perth 1596.

DALRYMPLE OF STAIR.

ECCLES OF KILDONAN. There is an inaccurate account of this family in Douglas's "Baronage." There seem to have been two separate families, the one taking their surname from Eccles, co. Berwick, the other from Eccles in Dumfriesshire.

Of the former was John de Eccles, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. In the thirty-first year of David II. the lands of Garmilton Dunyng fell to the Crown on the decease of John de Echylls, a bastard; Ralf de Eklys was dead two years after, when his lands of Corsgate, in Coldingham, were forfeited, on account of his traitorous dealings with the English; in or before the ninth year of the reign of Robert II., Margaret, grand-daughter and heir of the late Thomas de Eklys, resigned parts of Woodhall and Thurston.

In 1371 Matthew, son of the late William de Eychles and Beatrix de Carletoun, his spouse, resigned half the barony of Oures in Kincardineshire.

The Eccles of that Ilk, co. Dumfries, were seated there till the Restoration. A younger branch possessed Kildonan in Ayrshire, which was erected into a barony by charter in favour of Mr William Eccles, 2nd December 1671; Douglas says Robert of Kildonan died without issue; he was alive in 1726, and died before April 1730, leaving three coheirresses—Grizel, wife of Anthony M'Kie of Glencaird; Helen, wife of Thomas Kennedy, surgeon in Wigton; and Lilius, wife of David Kennedy of Bellymore.

Mr Hugh, minister of Straiton, younger son of John of Kildonan, died in 1662, leaving a son, William, physician in Edinburgh, who became heir male. His son Martin, also a physician in Edinburgh, left two coheirs—Margaret, married Henry Lindsay, merchant in Edinburgh, who succeeded to Kilconquhar, and took the surname of Bethune; and Elizabeth, married Major Basil Alves.

FAIRHOLME OF CRAIGIEHALL. Sophia, daughter and heir of this John, married William, Marquess of Annandale, and her descendant, Mr Hope-Vere of Craigiehall, quarters the arms. To the same family belonged the Fairholmes of Pilton, Baberton, Greenhill (acquired by marriage with the daughter and heir of Adam Gairden), Greenknowe, Chapel, and Ravenswood. Ferme, Ferrie, and Farie are variations of this name, and bore similar arms.

Pont gives for Ferrie—azure, a ship's anchor argent; Stacie the same, adding, "some sayes it is Farames coat, but I doubt its not."

FAIRNE OF TARLOGIE. Seal of Finlay Mackfaid, Abbot of Fearn, co. Ross, 1442—a stag behind a tree and three stars; he died 1485, and these

arms, the stars being in chief, are on his monument at Fearn. This family took the surname of Fearn. David of Tarlogie died in 1704, and was succeeded by his nephew, David Ross or Macgillendrish of Tarlogie.

In 1581 Alexander Fearn had a Crown charter of confirmation of his lands of Nigg and Pitcalzean; in February 1600 his son Finlay was hanged, at the Cross of Edinburgh, for forging the signature of his said father to a charter in favour of his son Alexander, dated 1575.

Andrew of Pitcalzean left a widow, Christian Ross, and twelve children, who were driven from their lands and persecuted in the reign of James II.; in 1690 she got a decree for 5000 merks damages.

A family took the same name from Fearn in Forfarshire. In 1267 Peter de Ferne witnessed the charter of foundation of the Messyndew at Brechin, granted by William de Brechin; George Ferne, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, was nephew of George Brown, of the Midmar family, Bishop of the See 1484-1514.

GAIR OF NIGG. This coat is cut on several monuments of members of the family, the oldest that can be deciphered having the date 1567; it was registered, in 1864, with the chief engrailed for difference, by Captain William Gair, of the Second (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.

The Gayers of Berkshire and Cornwall bore—argent (or ermine), a fleur-de-lis sable.

Sir John Gair or Gaer was Sheriff of London 1633, Lord Mayor 1646; Sir Robert Gayre of Stoke, co. Bucks, K.B., 1661, left issue.

JAFFRAY OF KINGSWELLS. The bearings are on the seal of Alexander, bailie of Aberdeen, c. 1613. Two of the family represented that burgh in parliament in the reign of Charles I.; Alexander was chosen provost in January 1636, on which Spalding remarks, that neither the man nor the election was much thought of, he "not being of the old blood of the toun, bot the oy of ane baxter, and thairfoir wes set down in the prouestis deas before his incuming (ane bakin pye) to sermon."

Two others of the Aberdeen family registered arms at the same time, and it is understood that the late Francis Jeffrey, Senator of the College of Justice, was one of its descendants.

KEITH OF TILLIEGONIE.

LANGLANDS OF THAT ILK. The surname is taken from the estate, but as the Langlands were lords of half the barony of Wilton, co. Roxburgh, they sometimes took their designation from that property.

David II., in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, granted to Marion Cumyne, widow of John de Langlands, the lands of Milsallystoun and Ochterhuyd, then in his hands by recognition. The former property, afterwards called Milsington, was, in 1453, exchanged for Hepe, then belonging to Sir Walter Scott. In 1431 the head of the family is *nobilis homo Jacobus de Langlandis dominus ejusdem*, James off Langlandis, lord of that Ylk; James of that Ilk, 1451-55; John, fiar, 1455; Robert of that Ilk, 1494; James of Wilton, 1500; Roger of Wilton, 1508; James of that Ilk, 1569-76; Robert of that Ilk; George, his son and successor, 1612; Robert of that Ilk, 1643; the laird was fined £1800 in 1662; Robert of that Ilk, 1704; George of that Ilk, 1738, died in 1752; Robert of that Ilk, his son was, in 1758, served heir in half the barony of Wilton, &c.; Miss Langlands, said to be last of the family, died at Hawick 1814, and was buried in Wilton Church.

LAING OF MORISLAND.

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD.

M'ABEN OF KNOCKDOLIAN. Knockdolian, co. Ayr, came into the possession of Fergus M'Cubbin and Margaret Kennedy, his wife, about 1660; Fergus, last of Knockdolian, died about 1713, leaving two coheirs—Margaret, married Robert Cathcart of Genoch; and Catherine married, Lin of Little Larg.

The estate remained with Mrs Cathcart's descendants till lately.

Tredenock was the property of Thomas M'Cubbin 1511; Archibald of Tredenock left a son, John of that place, 1602; it is stated in Paterson's "Ayrshire" that Fergus of Knockdolian was of this family.

Martin M'Cubbyne held lands in Garvald, under the Douglasses of Dalkeith, 1378.

There were M'Cubbins of M'Cubbinstone, co. Dumfries, in the seventeenth century; M'Cubbin of Balhamie ended in coheiresses on the death of John, in or before 1691.

Fergusia was wife of Sir George Wishart of Cliftonhall, baronet.

NAESMITH OF POSSO. There is a "tradition" that the first of the name got the name and arms in the reign of James III., 1460-88, by doing good service to his sovereign against the Douglasses, and disguising himself as a smith to escape capture. The name appears considerably earlier; Adam Nasmith, owner of lands at Brechin, died before 1420. The Nasmiths were an old family of burgesses at Hamilton, and one of them was minister of the parish 1645-62; the Nasmiths of Auchingraymont, near Hamilton, ended in Arthur, who left three coheiresses 1765; Naismith of Drumloch, an existing family; Nasmyth of Middlemiln, otherwise Nasmyth Lodge, co. Fife, were all of the Hamilton family, which intermarried with Robertson of Whistleberry, Hamilton of Westburn, Young of Killiecantie, Moncrieff of Culfargie, Stewart of Newmains, Campbell of Orchard, &c.

Michael, at first *servitor*, and afterwards chamberlain to John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, acquired half of Posso by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Baird of Posso; he was never knighted, and died about 1607. Their grandson, James, acquired the other half of Posso, and represented the county of Peebles in parliament 1630-39.

The elder line ended on the death, unmarried, about 1712, of Robert of Posso; his cousin-german and heir male, James, advocate, had acquired Dawick about 1690, and been created a baronet in 1706. The printed pedigrees of the family are incorrect.

The oldest authority for arms is Pont's MS.—gules, a dexter hand proper holding a sword argent between two broken smith's hammers; no crest; motto—"Marte non arte." James, first of Dawick, during his cousin's lifetime, carried the arms as registered within a bordure argent charged with four boars' heads couped gules and as many hunting-horns sable, the latter to indicate maternal descent, his mother having been Isabella, daughter of Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, wife of John, younger brother of Sir Michael of Posso.

THOMSON OF MAYNES. This George, a younger son of the Faichfield family, d.s.p., and was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas of Faichfield, co. Aberdeen.

XI.

HERALDIC MANUSCRIPT

COMPILED DURING THE REIGN OF JAMES VI.

THE PROPERTY OF THE

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

TITLES of Emperors, Kings, and Princes A.D. 1612.

The manner of the funeral of the Earl of Salisbury (Richard Neville). Arms of some of the Scotch nobility, and arms of Scottish gentlemen; shields only.

*CLARESOUNE. (?) Clarkeson.

*HARDY. Sir George Mackenzie tells a story as to the supposed origin of the surname and arms.

William was unicorn pursuivant 1554-67.

*METHVEN.

STEILL. Argent, three furisons shaped like ducal coronets azure.

*LITTELL.

BUCHAN. Argent, three boys' heads and busts erased sable.

SPOTTISWOOD. Three covered cups in place of garbs.

*FLESCHOUR.

BUCHANAN OF THAT ILK. L.; the lion gutté or.

SIR JAMES STEWARD. Stewart within a bordure componée argent and azure.

SIR DAVID DUNBAR. Gules, a lion rampant argent, on his shoulder a cinquefoil gules, a bordure argent semée of cinquefoils of the first.

*ERSKINE OF KINNOULL.

LESLY. Azure, on a bend engrailed argent three buckles gules.

AUCHINLEK OF YT ILKE. Argent, a cross raguly sable.

BOSWELL OF BELMONT. First and fourth, Boswell; second and third, argent, a saltire and chief gules, the latter charged with three mullets of the field.

STIRLING OF CADER AND OF KEIR. There is here the usual confusion as to the bearings of these families. Cader, argent, on a bend engrailed sable three buckles or; *alias azure* has been interlined as the tincture of the bend, but struck out again. Keir, argent, on a bend azure three buckles or; *alias or* has been added for the field and scored out; then argent struck out and or substituted; the bend has been made sable, but azure restored, and finally the buckles changed to argent and back again to or.

LORD ST MICHELL. Sable, a fess between six lozenges voided or; in F. for Michell.

SETON OF PENBRIGE (? Parbroth). Each crescent is charged with an annulet or.

HAMILTON OF ANDERWELL (? Innerwick). First and fourth, Hamilton; second, Abernethy; third, Stewart of Bonkle.

*RATE OF THAT ILK.

HEPBURN OF WAUCHTON. Hepburn with a cross patée argent in dexter chief.

*ROWELL.

*ROWLE. Richard Reuel 1178-1211; Henry Reuel 1188-1214; in 1365 Barnard of Rowle, lord of Foleroule, resigned his lands in the hands of Hugh Ross of Fylorthe.

*LEWYNTON. The coat is in L., somewhat different, for Levyngtoun

of Saltcottis—the bend plain and the head that of a bear. Nisbet describes the seal of Patrick Livingtoun of Saltcoat, 1593, as a bend with an otter's or boar's head coupé in chief; another seal, 1482, has the head of a wolf (?). The arms are not registered, but Stacie has the following entry—argent, a bend engrailed gules and in chief a bear's head erased azure muzzled of the second, "to Alexander Livingston 1673, but not payd." In another place in his MS., there is added in a later hand for crest, a whitrik; motto—"Whitrik green."

In 1363 John de Levynton had an English safe-conduct; in 1425 John belonged to the Royal household; in 1467 George Lord Halyburton granted *predilecto scutifero Willemo Levinton de Saltcottis* right of *naviculum in mare* to fish at Gulane.

George Livingtoun of Saltcoats d.s.p. before 1705, when his niece, Margaret Menzies, was served heir of entail and of provision; his nephew, Gilbert Livingtoun, was at the same time served heir male general. The Livingtouns of Midfield claimed to be heirs male, and ended in two coheiresses 1768.

Margaret Menzies of Saltcoats married, first, John Hamilton of Pencaitland; second, Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling. Her mother, Mary Livingtoun, after the death of her first husband, Alexander Menzies of Culterallers, married Sir William Binning of Walliford; Ann Livingtoun, the other coheir, married James Baillie, W.S.

SIR DAVID HOM. Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent.

*SERAS.

*SIR WILLIAM ST CLAIR. The Sinclairs of Longformacus, co. Berwick, bore—argent, a cross engrailed gules, but there is no Sir William. Robert of Longformacus, advocate, had his lands erected into a barony 1663, and was created a baronet the following year. Sir John, sixth baronet, a writer in Edinburgh, died in 1798, and the title seems to be extinct.

John Sinclair, burgess of Edinburgh, bailie and dean of guild, acquired Stevenson, in East Lothian, and was created a baronet 1636; Sir Robert, third baronet, registered arms 1672-78, as given from a Funeral Escutcheon. In another funeral entry the saltire is changed into a cross.

Sir John, sixth baronet, having, in 1765, inherited Murkle and other estates in Caithness, under an entail executed by Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness, in 1761 (his lordship having disinherited his daughter, Dorothea, Countess Fife), was allowed, in terms of that deed, to bear the quartered coat of the Earl, with a crescent argent for difference, and supporters, two griffins parted per fess or and gules, armed and langued azure.

Father Hay notices the origin of the Sinclairs of Stevenson, who claim descent in the *male* line from the Longformacus family; according to their Funeral Escutcheon, the paternal grandmother of the first baronet was a Sinclair of Longformacus. Mr James, younger son of Sir John of Stevenson, married Jean, daughter of Sir James Durham of Pitkerrow and Luffness, who married, secondly, Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms; their son, James Sinclair of Auldbar, co. Forfar, was created a baronet, married Isobel Balfour, daughter of his stepfather, sold Auldbar 1670-78, and acquired Kinnaird from Sir Michael Balfour,

baronet, in 1675; his arms, given by Stacie, were—argent, a plain cross parted per cross engrailed sable and gules (? a cross engrailed quarterly sable and gules); crest—an otter issuant, evidently allusive to his Balfour connection; motto—"Quo cunque ferrar."

Sir George, his son, sold Kinnaird, married Margaret Crawford, and died in 1726, leaving a son, Sir John, third baronet.

SUARD. *See* Sundries. The coat borne at the siege of Caerlaverock by Richard Siward, who was governor of Dumfries, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright for Edward I. in 1292. His daughter, Helen, married Isaac Maxwell, and in 1326 made an agreement with Randolph, Earl of Moray, as to her lands of Kellie in Fife. In 1360, being then a widow, she resigned Kellie in favour of her cousin, Walter Olifaunt.

Edward, son of Seward, witnessed a charter of David I.; Sir Richard, called Syward, in 1291, swore fealty to Edward I., also Richard Syward; William Siward had a charter of Kellie from Robert I.; Sir Richard, in 1292, was prisoner in England, and his estates, partly in Northumberland, were seized by the King of England; his wife, Maria, had been previously married to Simon Fresel, and had four children by her second husband, of whom Richard was married and a prisoner in Gloucester Castle; he was still a prisoner in 1298, when the severity of his treatment was mitigated in consideration of his father's services in Flanders. Richard, the father, was, in 1299, appointed warden of Nithsdale.

KER OF FERNIHIRST. Field gules, stag's head argent.

KER OF CESSFORD. Field vert, mullets gules, one unicorn's head in base argent.

MACKLENAND OF BUMBE. As Maclelland of that Ilk in W.

IRVYN OF DRUM. Argent, three holly leaves vert, stalks uppermost.

CAMPBELL. Gyronny argent and sable.

*HALDANE OF THAT ILK, co. Roxburgh. Porteous has—gules, two leopards argent. In 1861 the coat was allowed as a quartering to Richard Haldane-Oswald of Auchencruive, co. Ayr, being blazoned gules, two leopards in pale passant gardant argent.

Bernard, son of Brien, made a grant to the Church of St Mary and monks of Kelso of a carucate of his land of Haudene 1165-71; his son Bernard took his surname from his lands.

In 1296 Bernard de Haudene, of the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. Broughton, in Peeblesshire, belonged to Edward of Haudene about 1350. Both Haldane and Broughton were held as baronies by William Haldane of that Ilk, who died in 1533; John sold Haldane 1625, died in 1648, leaving two sons; Andrew Haldane, the last survivor, died childless in March 1673. His cousin-german, George, writer to the signet, left two daughters, of whom Agnes married, in 1675, Patrick Haldane of Lanrick, co. Perth, a younger son of Haldane of Gleneagles, who died in 1686, and his widow married James Stewart of Christwell, advocate. Her son and heir, John Haldane of Lanrick, died in 1765, leaving six daughters: Anne, married Thomas Forrester of Denovan, and had one son, who d.s.p.; Agnes, married John Dundas of Manor, and had an only child, Margaret, who married Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall; Lillas, married William Wilsone of Sands, and had issue; Isobel, married Charles Stewart of Ardsheal, and had issue; Janet, married John Murray, merchant in Glasgow; and Margaret, married William Bontine of Ardoch.

Arms of the nobility of Ireland.

Arms of foreign kings, princes, minor states, free cities, &c.

List of knights of the carpet, made at the marriage of Prince Arthur ; several lists of nobility; list of barons, bannerets, and knights of the Bath made at the coronation of Henry VII. and of his consort; knights made by Henry VIII. at his marriage to Anne Boleyn, &c.

XII

GENTLEMEN'S ARMS

COLLECTED DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

HERALDIC MS. OF JAMES VES. REIGN.

Arms of the nobility of Ireland.
Arms of foreign kings, princes, minor states, free cities, &c.
List of knights of the carpet, made at the marriage of Prince Arthur;
several lists of nobility; list of barons, bannerets, and knights of the bath
made at the coronation of Henry VII. and of his consort; knights made
by Henry VIII. at his marriage to Anne Boleyn, &c.

XII.

GENTLEMEN'S ARMS

COLLECTED DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

*BLACK OF COMISTON, co. Edinburgh.

BONAR OF ROSSIE has the saltire engrailed. BONAR OF KELTIE—argent, a saltire sable, in base a mascle azure.

BOAGE. Argent, a chevron sable between two annulets in chief and a boar's head erased in base gules.

BOAG OF BURNHOUSE. Argent, a chevron gules between two cinquefoils in chief azure and a boar's head erased in base sable.

*BONNYMAN. David II. confirmed a charter of the Abbot of Kinloss to Donald Bonnyman of a tenement in Aberdeen. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were merchant burgesses of Edinburgh, and a writer to the signet of this name.

*BRODIE OF THAT ILK. The seal of David Brodie, burgess of Nairn, 1544, has two mullets in chief and a man's heart in base. When Alexander Brodie of Brodie was appointed Lord Lyon in 1727, he registered his own arms and those of six cadets of his family. The chief coat is—argent, a chevron gules, between three mullets azure; crest—a right hand holding a bunch of arrows proper; motto—"Unite;" supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel.

This family were thanes of Brodie in the fifteenth century, and, it is said, at a very early period. Thomas *dominus* de Brode was killed at Pinkie. Their estate was erected into a barony 1597. Alexander of that Ilk was a Senator of the College of Justice 1649-1658, and left a Diary, which has been published in part in 1740, and printed in full, with that of his son, 1863, for the Spalding Club.

A "Genealogy of the Brodie Family," printed for private circulation in 1862, begins with Malcolm Thane of Brodie, in the reign of Alexander III., but does not supply proofs; but in 1337, the lands *de Brothy domini* are mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls.

In the arms granted in England to the family of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent physican, who was of Scottish descent, the field is altered to azure, and the chevron and mullets made argent.

*BRAND. Alexander of Baberton, 1672-78, registered arms as here, only putting three spur rowels or on a chief sable, instead of two in chief. In 1721 Sir Thomas, Usher of the Green Rod, registered the same coat, varied by making the field or and the stars or spur rowels argent, quartered with two rods in saltire as the badge of his office; he died in 1761.

Redhall was acquired by the laird of Baberton, son of the founder of the family who was a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, in 1680, and afterwards was called Castle Brand. The family ended in George Brand of Castle Brand, by whose creditors the estate was sold in 1749.

Sir Alexander Brand, of Brandfield, was knighted before the Union, and left descendants. All the estates named are in Mid-Lothian.

BROUNE OF COLSTOWNE. Azure, a lion rampant argent.

*BROUNHILL. Thomas of Brounhill was a bailie of Edinburgh 1361, and several other persons of the name in the county of Edinburgh appear soon afterwards; two of them made donations to the Cathedral Church of St Giles.

BUCHAN OF DYCE. Argent, three lions' heads erased gules, a chief azure.

*BUTTER OF GORMACK. Two other coats are given; one this without the hearts, the other has the cross azure and a crescent gules in dexter chief. Arms were registered, 1672-78, by James of Gormack, co. Perth—argent, a cross sable between four men's hearts proper.

William Butter had a charter of Gormack from Robert III.; the lands were erected into a barony before 1636. Adam Butter held lands in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which were escheat to the king 1331. In 1360 William and Patrick Butter were collectors of contributions for the king's ransom in Gowrie.

Andrew Butter, bailie of Perth, sat in parliament for the burgh 1652. John of Gormack died before 1786, leaving a daughter and heir, Agnes.

William Butter, physician in London, descended from the Gormack family, registered arms in 1767, on his marriage to Catherine, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Kelhead, baronet; in consequence of this alliance an imperial crown was placed above the heart in the first quarter. About 1770 Faskally was purchased by Henry Butter, by whose descendant it is still possessed.

BUTLER. Two coats, the one as L., the other azure, a fess between three covered cups or, in chief a crescent for difference.

Early seals of Alexander Botile with a fleur-de-lis, and John de Buteler with a rose or wheel ornament, are preserved in H. M. Record Office, detached. The seal of Sir John le Botilier, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1291, is a chief charged with three covered cups. In 1296 Johan le Botiler of Cramond, Johan le Botiler of Perthshire, and Sir John called le Botillier, all took the oaths to that sovereign.

The Dispensation, in 1347, for the marriage of Robert II., then designed Sir Robert, lord of Strathgrif, and Elizabeth Mure, mentions that he *carnaliter cognovit* a noble lady, Ysabella Boutellier, who was related to the said Elizabeth.

In 1470 John de Butlar seals with a fess engrailed between three covered cups, the shield being borne on the breast of an eagle.

In 1677 George Butler of Kirkland, in East Lothian, registered—parted per fess engrailed azure and gules, three covered cups or.

David II. confirmed a charter of Robert the Steward to Michael Butler of the barony of Kinboyscher.

Thomas Butler was in parliament 1496; perhaps the person for whose soul mass is to be said in the Church of St Giles, in terms of a charter of mortification 1512. John Butler was a bailie of Edinburgh 1429, and another John held the same office 1470.

Mr George of Blans had a son, Mr John of Kirkland and Blans, a J.P. 1663, whose son George died in 1682, leaving John of Kirkland, who in 1690 was served heir to his grandfather, in the barony of Thornydikes, co. Berwick.

BOSWELL OF AUCHINLECK. Boswell quartering argent, two bars sable (?) for Auchinleck.

*BELSHES OF TOFTS. In 1674 Mr John of Tofts, co. Berwick, registered—or, three pallets gules, a chief vair; and John of that Ilk at the same time—paly of six or and gules, a chief vair. This family takes its name from lands near Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, and the direct line ended in John Belshes of that Ilk, who left four daughters and coheirs

1721. John, a younger son, was an advocate, and acquired Tofts; his eldest son, Sir Alexander, a Senator of the College of Justice 1646-56, represented the county in parliament. His great-grand-nephew and heir, John, inherited the baronetcy conferred in 1706 on Colonel George Wishart of Cliftonhall, and in 1778 registered arms, with supporters, as Sir John Belsches-Wisheart, baronet, heir male of Belshes of that ilk.

In 1804 John Hepburn-Belshes of Invermay and Balmanno, co. Perth, and of Blackcastle, in Mid-Lothian, entered arms, when he was also allowed supporters; in 1864 this branch became extinct, and the representation and estates passed to Sir John Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, baronet, heir general of the elder line, who then recorded arms quartering Belshes.

The representation and the right to the Wishart baronetcy now vest in the eldest son of Lord Clinton, and the family of Belshes seems to be extinct in the male line.

*BYRES. Arms on the monument, in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, to John Byres of Coittes, bailie, dean of guild, and treasurer of the city of Edinburgh, who died in 1639. In 1755 arms were registered by Patrick of Tonley, in Aberdeenshire, stated to be representative of "the family of Coatts"—azure, a chevron argent between three martlets volant or. Why the bees were changed to martlets it is difficult to see, as they are distinctly drawn and described in several verbal blazons.

Porteus gives for Byres of Strathaven—azure, a chevron between three bees volant arriérée or; and the same for Sir John of Coates, with the motto—"Rule be one." Sir John was son of the bailie of Edinburgh, and died in 1647, leaving issue. Coates was sold by John Byres in 1702.

A few years after Tonley was acquired by Robert Byres, merchant, burghess of Aberdeen; his descendants in the male line failed on the death of Major-General Robert Byres of Tonley; his cousin and heir, Patrick Moir, assumed the surname, and, dying in 1863, was succeeded by his brother, the present James Gregory Moir-Byres of Tonley.

*BRUNTON. Walter Burntoun held part of Luffness in the reign of Robert III.

*BONTINE. Thomas Buntyn, del counte de Pebles, in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.

Findlay Bunting had a charter from Robert III. of Mylnetelame and part of Cardross; in 1424 Sir Finlaw Buntyn was arbiter in a dispute between the burghs of Renfrew and Dumbarton. In 1489 Robert and William Buntine were, with other men of Lennox, pardoned for holding Dumbarton Castle against the King.

Ardoch was the property of John Bontine early in the sixteenth century; Nicol of Ardoch sat in parliament for Dumbartonshire 1685. Nicol of Ardoch registered arms—argent, a bend gules between three bunting birds proper. He died in 1760, leaving an only child, Jane, who, five years before, had married Thomas Ewing of Keppoch; her grandson and heir, Alexander Ewing, merchant in Glasgow, in 1869 registered arms quartering Bontine. William Bontine of Ardoch and Auchendinnan, brother and heir male of Nicol, was dead, without issue, in 1770, when his niece, Mrs Ewing, was served heir to him.

The next branch of the family was Bontin of Milndovan, also in Dumbartonshire, where they were seated in the reign of Charles I.

Robert of Milndovan married his kinswoman Margaret, daughter and heir of Archibald Bontein of Balglass; their son, Archibald of Balglass, died about 1770, leaving a son, Sir James Bontein, Lieutenant-Colonel and Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, knighted in 1798, registered arms 1813, as heir male of Ardoch, as above; the crest was altered from a bunting bird standing on a garb proper, to a demi-eagle issuing from a ducal coronet proper, and he was allowed supporters—two lions proper; motto—“*Copiose et opportune*.” Sir James died in 1820 at Hanover, leaving issue.

The estate of Ardoch, which had been erected into a barony in 1707, was by entail, in 1757, settled by Nicol Bontine, failing descendants of his brother, on the families of Grahame of Gartmore, and Cuninghame, Earl of Glencairn, the heir in possession being obliged to use the surname and arms of Bontine only; Mrs Ewing and her descendants are excluded absolutely, and Ardoch has remained in the possession of the Grahames. James, third son of William of Ardoch, married Agnes, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Barr of Trehorn, Ayrshire; the descendant of their son, Robert Buntine-Barr of Treehorn, claims the representation of the Ardoch family. Younger branches possessed the estates of Kirkton and Succoth.

Major Hugh Buntine in 1670 had a Crown charter of the barony of Kilbryde, Ayrshire, for which county he was elected M.P. 1690; he registered arms, 1672-78—argent, three buntine birds proper, on a chief azure a sword fessways of the first hilted and pommelled or. He was succeeded in 1714 by his nephew, William Baillie of Monkton, whose son sold Kilbryde.

Thomas Bountine of Bountinehall, about 1680, registered—argent, a chevron sable between three buntine birds proper.

*BOYLE. This coat bears no resemblance to that of Boyle of Kelburne, co. Ayr, represented by the Earl of Glasgow.

*BENNET. Porteus gives for Bennet in Nithsdale—gules, a cross set on three degrees argent, on a chief of the second a crescent between two stars of the first.

The Grubbet family expired on the death of Sir John, fifth baronet, about 1760, and the estate passed to Nisbet of Dirleton.

Chesters belonged to the principal family of the name about 1580, and descended to Robert of Chesters, whose sisters and coheirs, Agnes, Helen (wife of Archibald Douglas of Tympendean), and Isobel (wife of Archibald Hope, collector of excise), sold it towards the end of the eighteenth century.

In Fife the name is found about 1450. Sir Richard Bennat, chaplain to James, Archbishop of St Andrews, was presented to the vicarage of Arbroath 1459; Nichole Bennate has a suit with Spens of Kilsbindy 1489; Bennets of Busses, in Fife, are met with in the seventeenth century, and ended in an heiress, Christian, who married John Scotland, and died in 1702, leaving issue.

*BLENSHEIL. See B. for another coat. 1486, Robert Bleyndshelys went to England in the suite of the Scottish Ambassadors. 1482, Robert Blindsell, alderman of Aberdeen, was elected on the articles; the name is borne by residents in that burgh as early as 1396, and long afterwards. John Blindsele, Islay Herald 1596, died before 1614, leaving two daughters.

*BURNETT OF LEYS.

*BIRNIE. These arms were registered, 1672-78, by Sir Andrew, advocate, afterwards a Senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Saline, 1679-88; his younger brother, Alexander, also an advocate, entered arms at the same time with a crescent for difference; and in 1690 those of Mr John Birnie of Broomhill, co. Lanark, are recorded: he has no lion's head on the fess, but that is his crest. In 1728 John Birnie of Broomhill compiled an account of his family, which was printed for private circulation, in 1838, by W. B. D. D. Turnbull, advocate. It commences with Birnie and two of his sons, who, in the year 838, signalised themselves fighting under Kenneth, King of Scots, against the Picts; being taken prisoners and confined by one leg in the stocks, they each amputated that member, so escaped, and "at the next battle fatal to the Picts they were observed to behave themselves with a new courage wherewith the loss of their legs had animated them."—An important contribution to the early history of surgery. The reward of this exploit was a grant of the barony of Birnie in Morayshire, which remained in the family till sold by William of that Ilk in the minority of James VI. Unfortunately for this bold fiction, the facts are that Birnie was held by the bishops and then by the Earls of Moray; that Birnie, as a surname, does not occur once in the chartulary of the bishopric, and is hardly to be met with at all till the seventeenth century. Henry Birney was a notary public 1551; James Birnie was killed before 1575, of which Thomas Meldrum was accused; in 1619 James Birnie of Browbrie sat as a juror.

William "of that Ilk" may probably be identified with William, burgess of Edinburgh, who, in 1568, was employed to take down the lead from the roofs of the Cathedrals of Aberdeen and Elgin. He is said to have married Margaret Fraser, who, in the genealogy, is called a daughter of Philorth, maid to Queen Mary, who appointed her mistress of the Mint in her widowhood, after the death of her second husband, Thomas Aitchison, goldsmith and assay master of the Mint. This seems all wrong. William Birnie, burgess of Edinburgh, and Helen Acheson, his spouse, acquire a tenement in Leith 1567; eight years later, Helen, with consent of her then husband, Archibald Stewart, burgess of Edinburgh, resigns this, and a charter is granted in favour of Thomas Acheson, burgess of Edinburgh, and *Margaret Fraser*, his spouse, who had been previously married to James Henderson, also a burgess of Edinburgh.

Mr William Birnie, only son of the Edinburgh burgess, who was minister of Lanark 1597, of Ayr 1611, and Dean of the Chapel Royal, is an authentic personage at any rate, and the genealogy gives a minute account of his descendants, in the male and female lines, which is valuable.

Mr John, minister of Carluke, married Jean, daughter and eventually coheir of James Hamilton of Broomhill, Bishop of Galloway, and in 1685 acquired Broomhill, Floors, and Almorines. His son was the writer of the pedigree.

Captain James Birnie of Broomhill married Margaret Hamilton of Dalserf, and assumed her name; he died without issue in 1796, when his niece, Mrs Katherine Birnie or Mitchelson, succeeded him in the entailed estate. The book plate of this family shows supporters, described by Mr

Turnbull as — two priests precant sable in reading desks proper, an assumption in keeping with their other pretensions.

*BLACKWOOD. The seal, in 1584, of Mr William Blackwood, vicar of Duddingston, has these bearings, the mullet being on the dexter and the crescent on the sinister side.

About the middle of the sixteenth century three brothers, Adam, Henry, and George Blackwood, said to be from Dunfermline, settled in France, and were distinguished in the learned professions, the first named being the most eminent; his son was a judge at Poitiers, where the father had settled as a *conseiller*. They bore—azure, a fess or between a lozenge argent in dexter chief, a mullet or in sinister chief, and a crescent of the second in base, and quartered gules, a stag's head coupé argent (? for Crawford).

The Earl of Dufferin is head of a family settled in Ireland since the middle of the seventeenth century, descended from John Blackwood, born in Scotland; they long bore—argent, a saltire sable, on a chief of the second three olive leaves of the field.

This closely resembles the only coat registered, that of Robert, dean of guild of Edinburgh 1704, afterwards Sir Robert of Pitreavie, co. Fife—argent, a saltire sable, on a chief of the second three oak leaves proper, a mascle gules for difference. See W. Pitreavie remains the property of Sir Robert's representative.

Lord Dufferin has lately discontinued the use of these arms, and adopted a coat founded on the older bearings.

1490, Gilbert Blackwood in Knockintinny, co. Fife; several generations of Blackwoods can be traced at Dunblane, where, in 1563, James held land of the Commendator of Inchaffray; Sir William, in 1569, produces the register book of Dunblane; Henry, son of William, bailie of Dunblane, was clerk of the commissariat of Dunblane 1638, and had a ratification of the office 1661.

Andrew was bailie of Perth 1522, and several times afterwards; and Adam held the same office 1545.

A family of Blackwoods, portioners of Coldrain in the seventeenth century, produced two who bore the name of Adam.

In Edinburgh, Peter, 1560; William, a burgess, 1642; Robert, a merchant, and George, who were both fined in 1662, may have been of the dean of guild's branch.

CAMPBELL OF STRACHUR. Gyronny of eight sable and or, a martlet gules on the last gyron.

*CADELL OF ASLOUN, or rather, Calder of Aswanlie. This coat was registered, 1677, by Laurence Calder of Lyniger in Caithness, with the addition of four stars and as many crescents, alternately disposed orleways azure.

Mr Cosmo Innes, in "The Thanes of Cawdor," printed for the Spalding Club, traces the main line of that great family from Donald, thane of Cawdor, 1295, to its extinction about 1530; Muriel, heiress of Cawdor, married a younger son of the second Earl of Argyll, and was ancestress of the Earl of Cawdor.

Seal of Donald, thane of Cawdor and Sheriff of Nairn 1431-40—a hart's head cabossed, and a chief charged with a buckle on the dexter side.

William, thane, in 1449 seals with a hart's head cabossed and two mullets in chief.

Muriel, Lady of Cawdor, 1511—a hart's head cabossed with a buckle between the attires.

Her descendants quartered—or, a hart's cabossed sable attired gules, and the buckle developed into another quarter—or, on a fess azure three buckles of the first, but this was dropped when John Campbell of Calder entered his arms in 1722.

The Calders of Aswanlie held lands in Aberdeenshire for many generations, and may perhaps have a representative in America, as the last trace of them I have met with is the service, in 1809, of William in Hertford, Connecticut, to his uncle, Alexander of Aswanlie.

James Calder, merchant in Elgin, said to descend from Aswanlie, acquired the barony of Muirtown in 1674, and in 1685 had a Crown charter of all his lands *de novo* erected into the barony of Muirtown; a baronetcy, conferred on him the following year, has descended to the present Sir William Henry Calder; arms registered—or, a hart's head cabossed sable attired gules. In the county of Caithness the Calders of Lynegar, Ackingale, and Strath can be traced from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the early part of the nineteenth. John Calder was Bute Pursuivant 1560-70.

See W. for two Cader coats.

*CHRYSTIE OF WHYTHOUSE. William Christie had a feu charter of part of the lands of Stenton, in Fife, from the commendator of Dunfermline in 1565; his descendant, James of Whythouse, co. Edinburgh, writer to the signet, was grandfather of James of Whythouse and Stenton, whose descendants possessed the estates of Newhall in Haddington, Ratho and Baberton in Mid-Lothian, and Riddry in Lanarkshire, and intermarried with Dick of Grange, Foulis of Ratho, Gordon of Lesmoir, &c. Although the tinctures here are or and sable, are so given by Porteus 1660, and in three entries of Christie arms in the Lyon Register 1672-78 they were altered when Sir Archibald of Riddry registered arms in 1818 as heir male of Stenton—or, a saltire engrailed gules between four mullets azure, quartering Foulis of Ratho, and with supporters—two griffins proper. His son represents the family.

David Christie sat in parliament, 1685-1703, for the burgh of Dysart, and was of the same branch.

*CLARKSONE. Porteus blazons the coat—argent, a saltire vert, two crescents gules, a cross fitchée sable.

An Edinburgh burgess family of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who for a time held the lands of Cousland.

*COPLAND OF UDOCH. Seal of Thomas Copland 1524—two garbs in chief and a boar's head contourné in base. Porteus gives the arms as in G., but with the mullets or, and calls the quartering Cunningham.

Udoch, in Aberdeenshire, was in the possession of Alexander Copland about 1490, and seems to have been sold early in the seventeenth century by Alexander, who, after engaging to serve in Germany with Captain Ogilvy in 1627, deserted with his son William and his son-in-law Patrick Mowat of Balquholly. Alexander served in Russia and Poland, and is probably the Captain Alexander Copland who, in 1640, was excommunicated by the presbytery of Strathbogie, for receiving James Con, an excommunicated papist.

William de Copland witnessed the charter of Waldeve, son of Cospatric, to Helias, son of Huctred, of the lands of Dundas, c. 1160.

Robert de Copland is one of the witnesses of a charter of Robert de Quinci to Holyrood.

In 1249 Sampson de Coupeland is one of the English envoys to settle the laws of the marches.

David II. granted, to Allan of Fawsyde, the forfeiture of "ane Coupland herald" in the time of Edward I. and Edward Baliol. That king was taken at Neville's Cross by John de Coupeland, who was created a knight banneret, with a pension of £500, was warden of Berwick, Sheriff of Northumberland and Roxburgh, and died in 1362.

In 1310 William de Coupeland, and nine other prisoners in Scotland, were exchanged for Mary de Brus, sister of Robert I.

1338, John de Coupeland has a pension in place of the lands of Ormiston, co. Roxburgh, restored to their former owner William Dalmahoy.

The surname is local, taken from Copeland in Cumberland or Northumberland, and it seems probable that some persons of the name settled on the north side of the border. It is to be met with in Dumfriesshire early in the sixteenth century, and in the seventeenth there were many Coplands burgesses of Dumfries.

John, Provost of the burgh 1680-83, was father of William, Provost 1702-8, who acquired Colliston and Blackwood.

William of Colliston registered arms 1731 as in Porteus' MS., although what he had to do with the Cunningham quartering it might be difficult to show; crest—a horseman in armour brandishing a sword; motto—"Vici." In 1773 Alexander of Colliston recorded arms, when the quartering was dropped; two tigers proper were granted as supporters, and the crest was altered to a knight in armour issuing from the wreath, looking to the dexter, brandishing a sword in his right hand, and bearing in his left an imperial crown, all proper.

This looks like an allusion to the claim to descend from the captor of David II., set forth in the appendix to Nisbet's "Heraldry," where the motto is given as "*Regie vici*."

*CURRIE OF NEWBIE.

CURRIE OF KELWOOD. The same with a chief argent. See B. for another coat.

On the seal of Peter de Currie, c. 1180, there is a dragon; that of Simon Currie, 1588, is a saltire with a mullet in chief (? a rose).

Hugh de Currie was present in the *curia regis* of William the Lion at Edinburgh; 1243, Robert de Currie witnessed a charter, and died 1245; Sir Walter de Corry, and Nicol de Corry of Dumfriesshire, signed the Ragman Roll; Sir Walter, in 1292, was keeper of the Castles of Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries. Sir John, in 1297, was a prisoner in England till April 1299, when he was exchanged.

David II., in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, granted the lands of Coulyn and Ruchane in Dumfriesshire to Robert de Corry and Susanna his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Torthorwald, who was killed at Durham; the lady having died childless, these lands reverted to the Crown. Walter Curry, in 1342, has a gift of money for his share in the taking of Edinburgh Castle, from Edward Baliol's party, and was afterwards one of the custumars of Edinburgh.

George Corry of Kelwood sat in parliament 1572; that place had

long been the seat of the family, and Corries of Newbie and of Knock figure in the fifteenth century. Sir George, last of Kelwood, was dead in 1675, leaving a son George Corrie.

The surname, taken from the lands and parish of Corrie in Dumfriesshire, is common in the district. James Corrie was several times Provost of Dumfries, 1718 to 1734, and left descendants landowners in the county.

In Scotland no arms are registered by any person of the name, but in England Sir Frederick Currie, baronet, date of creation 1846, whose family was settled in Berwickshire for several generations, was allowed—gules, a saltire coupé argent in chief a rose of the last barbed and seeded proper.

The Earl of Belmore in Ireland descended from John Corry, a native of Scotland who settled at Belfast early in the seventeenth century, bears—gules, a saltire argent, in chief a rose or.

DOUGLAS. Sixteen coats, of which only one has the heart crowned, viz., Douglas of Halloway (?)—ermine, a man's heart crowned with an antique crown gules; on a chief of the second three mullets argent. Douglas, argent, three piles sable issuing from a chief gules charged with a heart between two mullets of the field.

*DAVIDSON OF OLD. *See* W. Adam fīz Daud of Forfarshire, and Johan le fīz Daud of Berwickshire in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I. 1340 William, son of David, was Provost of Aberdeen; 1360 John, son of David, bailie of Peebles; 1379 John, son of David, bailie of Perth; these are merely quoted without any belief that the surname became hereditary in the families of their descendants. In 1360 Adam Davyson merchant and burgess of Edinburgh has an English safe-conduct.

Auchinhamper, co. Aberdeen, was the property of a family of the name in the fifteenth century, and in the same shire were Davidsons of Newton, Tillimorgan, Carnbrogie, &c.

Alexander Davidson of Newton assumed the surname and arms of Gordon of Gight, and this line ended in an heiress, mother of Lord Byron; arms—azure, on a fess engrailed between three pheons argent a buck's head erased of the field.

Mr Alexander of Carnbrogie, advocate, registered—azure, on a fess coupé argent between three pheons or a buck couchant gules; George of Carnbrogie d.s.p. 1722, and his sister and heir, Marjory of Carnbrogie, married—first, William Thain of Blackhall; secondly, Alexander Gordon of Auchreddy.

Sir William Davidson of Curriehill, in Mid-Lothian, Conservator of the Scottish privileges in the Low Countries, was created a baronet, and registered arms, 1672-78—azure, on a fess argent between three pheons or a buck couchant gules attired sable. Sir William, who belonged to a family of Edinburgh merchants, died before 1685; his daughter and heir, Anne of Curriehill, married Mynheer Francis Vanderburgh of Dort.

Walter Davidson was prior of Pittenweem 1480, Patrick represented Linlithgow in parliament 1488, Laurence sat for Sanquhar 1643-49, and Robert for Dundee 1644-49. Robert of Balgay, near Dundee, registered arms 1672-78; Robert, a bailie of Dundee, lost his life in the defence of the town against the English 1651; the Davidsons were for several generations a leading burgess family there.

The Rev. Thomas Davidson of Dundee, had a son William,

merchant in Rotterdam, who purchased Muirhouse, co. Edinburgh, 1776, and had a grant of arms 1786—azure, on a chevron or between two stars in chief and a pheon in base, argent a fleur-de-lis gules; the last allusive to a traditional descent from a Frenchman, who came to Scotland in the retinue of Queen Magdalene. There are in France several noble families of the name of David and Davy, and if similarity of arms can be founded on, the Davy de Cussé, in the Isle of France, may be the line to which this Scottish branch belongs; they bear azure, a chevron between two stars in chief and an ear of grain in base or. Mr Davidson had a Royal warrant, in 1786, for supporters—two griffins proper, and he died without issue in September 1794; he had two brothers and one sister, Mary, who married—first, Thomas Eliot of Chapelhill, co. Peebles, solicitor to Frederick Prince of Wales, and had one son, Sir John Eliot, baronet, M.D.; secondly, Rev. Thomas Randall of Stirling, and had, with other issue, Rev. Thomas, D.D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh, who in compliance with the terms of his uncle's entail, assumed the surname and arms of Davidson only, and had the supporters confirmed to him in 1795. Muirhouse remains the property of his representative.

The Davidsons in Roxburghshire seem to have formed a small clan in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the chief family was seated at Samieston, and became extinct on the death of James Davidson of that place, whose four nieces were his coheirs 1670.

*DENHAM. Gwy de Denum of Roxburghshire, and Huwe Dounum, parson of Liberton, co. Lanark, signed the Ragman Roll in 1296. In 1299 Alan de Denvme has an obligation from John, lord of Dunsy, in Lanarkshire. Denholm is a parish in Dumfriesshire, in which county there were landowners of the name in the fifteenth century.

Porteus gives the blazon—gules, a chevron between three cranes' heads coupéd argent, but the arms registered, 1672-78, by William of Westshield, co. Lanark, correspond in tincture with those here given.

Symon Denham inherited Westshield from his maternal grandfather, John Liddaill, in or shortly before 1506; his last descendant in the direct male line, William, added to the estate, and acquired the superiority, was forfeited 1685 and restored 1690; he was appointed Master of the Mint, and represented the county of Lanark in parliament. A baronetcy was conferred on him in 1693, with remainder to his heirs male and assignees, and in 1711 Sir William executed two deeds of entail of his estate of Westshield, with the title of baronet, and of all his other means and estate heritable and moveable, on certain of the descendants of his sisters. The title descended, in conformity with this arrangement, to members of the families of Baillie of Hardington and Lockhart of Waygateshaw, and probably became extinct on the death of Sir William Lockhart-Denham of Westshield in 1776. This gentleman left the estate to Sir James Steuart of Coltness, who assumed the additional surname and arms of Denham, and in 1810 his son, Sir James Steuart Denham, baronet, was allowed two cranes proper as supporters.

*DUNNING OF MILLER. Robert Donyng was seven times provost of Perth 1472-92. Robert of Dunning sat in parliament 1471-82. John Donyng, burgess of Glasgow, was a member of a committee of parliament 1644.

Dunning, in Perthshire, was a thanage at a very early period; Anechol, Bryce, and Gilmech, thanes of Dunning, are repeatedly named

in the Cartulary of Inchaffray, and there were ecclesiastics of the name in Perthshire afterwards; Mr John was vicar of Perth in the reign of James II. Miller probably stands for Mailer in that county.

Alexander Dunning of Corrie Wester, co. Perth, was grandfather of Mr Alexander Dunning of Corrie Wester, minister of Abernethy 1691-1719, several of whose descendants held the estate in succession.

Thomas Dunning, of Castle Sprutings, was dead without issue in 1780, when his cousin, John Campbell of Saffronhall in Lanarkshire, was his heir.

*DAWSON. The accounts of the Lord High Treasurer contain notices of James Dawson, his wife, and his son James, who was godson of James IV., 1494-98. At that time, and on to the end of the following century, persons of the name held land in the barony of Restalrig.

DUDINGSTONE OF SANDFORD, Fife. Gules, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchée argent. L. gives Dudingstone of South House, near Edinburgh.

The seal of Andrew of South House, 1579, is a chevron between three mascles, on a chief as many mullets.

The crosses are or in the entry in the Lyon Register 1672-78, by James of Sandford; latterly this family assumed as supporters two greyhounds.

The name is that of a locality near Edinburgh, and Eleyne de Dudinggeston, of that county, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. John Dodingstoun had a charter, from Robert I., of the lands of Pitcorthie in Fife, near Sandford. Richard and Thomas de Dodingston occur in some of the earliest of the Newbotle charters.

In May 1290 Edward I. grants a protection against proceedings for debts to William de Dodingstone, burgess of Edinburgh.

DALRYMPLE OF LACLAD. Argent, on a cross engrailed sable nine mascles of the first; also, or, a saltire engrailed sable charged with nine mascles argent, for Stairs.

*DALGARN OF GARNIESTOUNE. William of Dalgarnock, Abbot of Kelso 1329, was preceptor of David II. at Château Gaillard. John of Dalgarnock was customar of Arbroath 1359; in 1312 Thomas of Dalgernoc is named in the Cartulary of Arbroath. Mr William of Dalgarnock, Canon of Brechin, Provost of St Andrews, and Envoy to France and England, lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century. 1417, John de Dalgarnowch, lord of Fyntrie; these lands came to be called Dalgarno-Finray, and the family took the designation of Dalgarno of that ilk.

In 1400 and 1402 William Dalgarno of Finray acquired Blackwater, from the heirs of Adam Pyngyl. John de Dalgarnock resigned Wester Essintoley, co. Kincardine, which was granted by Robert II. in the third year of his reign, to John Fraser. In 1390 Patrick de Dalgarnok is one of the heirs named in a charter of some lands of Innerdovat in Fife, to his brother Patrick Forrester.

William was of that ilk 1603, and John of Auchmunil, William of Blackwater, and William of Garniston figure in the Aberdeenshire lists 1643-61.

The list of Pollable Persons in Aberdeenshire, 1696, contains four landowners of the name; one of them left descendants who still possessed the estate of Millhill nearly to the close of last century.

*DALGLEISH. This surname is taken from Dalgleish in the parish of Rankilburn, co. Selkirk.

Symon of Dalgleish witnessed a charter of the Duke of Albany 1407; John of Dalgleish had a remission 1494; John, son and heir of the late John of Dalgleish, 1495.

A younger branch possessed Deuchar in the same county, for several generations, till about 1620.

The Dalgleishes figure constantly in the records as disturbers of the peace; John was hanged in 1510 for being concerned in the burning of Branhholm and other offences; in 1567 George, a servant of the Earl of Bothwell, suffered the same death, as being accessory to the murder of King Henry.

Dalgleish seems to have ceased to belong to the family before 1630, but a branch had previously acquired lands in the west of Fife. The arms here represented are allowed in Funeral Escutcheons to Robert Dalgleish designed of that Ilk (?), who married Margaret Clark of the Pittencrieff family; their son James, by Ann, daughter of Alexander Meiklejohn of Parkhill, was father of Mr Robert Dalgleish, advocate, Clerk to the General Assembly 1638, agent for the Church of Scotland, and solicitor to Charles II. He married Jean, daughter of Douglas of Pompherston, and their arms impaled are cut in stone at Lauriston, co. Edinburgh, an estate acquired by him c. 1655. Mr Robert Dalgleish died in 1662, leaving an only child Margaret, wife of Ludovick Craig of Riccarton; in 1683 she and her son Thomas Craig of Riccarton sold Lauriston.

Mr William Dalgleish, brother of Mr Robert, was minister of Cramond, the parish in which the estate of Lauriston is situated, married Elizabeth, sister of the first Lord Colville of Ochiltree, and left descendants, several of whom were clergymen. They intermarried with Campbell of Auchlyne, Stewart of Newhalls, Ogilvie of Inchmartine, Makgill of Kemback, &c., and possessed the estates of Scotsraig in Fife, and Riddoch in Stirlingshire.

In 1748 Rev. William of Scotsraig, registered arms as borne by Dalgleish of Lauriston; William Ogilvy Dalgleish, Esq., is head of the family, and the Riddoch branch is represented by George Kellie-M'Callum of Braco.

On a stone on a house at Dunfermline is a shield, with the date 1624, May 25th, and initials M. R. D.; the date is that of the destruction by fire of an old house, on the site of which another was built soon after, and this stone formed part of the latter building. The arms are a tree eradicated in pale between three pheons fessways, one on the dexter and two on the sinister side, their points to the dexter. A stone, with the date 1609 and initials S. D., on a house in the High Street, Dunfermline, has a shield—a bendlet between six pheons or arrows, two, three, and one in chief, points upwards, and a bird in base, a star in chief, perhaps as a mark of cadency.

The author of the "Annals of Dunfermline" supposes these to be the arms of Dury, to which they bear no resemblance; there can be no doubt that they were put up by members of the family of Dalgleish, to which the solicitor to the king belonged.

DAWLYNE. Gules, three crosses argent.

*DEMPSTER OF MUIRESK. Also Dempster of old as the first quarter.

Seal of William Dempster of Caraldstone 1561, a lion rampant. Seal in 1592 of Thomas of Auchterless, first and fourth, a lion rampant; second and third, a bar surmounted of a sword paleways, point downwards. Seal of John Dempster of Balrowny 1607, first and fourth, a sword bendways, point downwards surmounted of a fess; second and third, a lion rampant contourné. The arms here shown were registered in 1673 by John Dempster of Pitliver, co. Fife, as "representer of the familie of Muireisk." He was knighted, married Jean, daughter of Erskine of Balgownie, and died 2nd May 1704; had two children, Captain John Dempster, fiar of Pitliver, who d.s.p., and Jean, who married Sir James Campbell, second baronet of Aberuchill, and died in April 1703; her eldest son sold Pitliver.

In Douglas' "Baronage" there is a pedigree of Dempster which is inaccurate, and entirely differs from the account given in the Funeral Entry of Mrs Jean Campbell; Sir John's mother is there stated to have been daughter of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield and Grizel Colville, and his father's mother to have been a daughter of James Henderson of Fordell and Jean Murray.

The whole pedigree in the "Baronage" is grounded on the mistake of making Caraldstone and Auchterless one family, they being quite distinct; in the cartulary of Brechin the heads of the two families are several times named in the same deed.

1362, Robert Demstar, bailie of Forfar; 1360, Andrew Dempster makes a gift from his lands of Menmuir to the priory of Restennet. Robert II., in the ninth year of his reign, grants the office of dempster of parliament and in justice aires, &c., to Andrew Dempster, *judex noster*, and his heirs.

1370, charter of the office of dempster by the Abbot of Arbroath to Andrew Dempster dominus de Caraldstone; 1460, David of Caraldstone and David, his eldest son, resign that office into the hands of the Abbot of Arbroath; Robert of Caraldstone dempster of parliament 1469.

Robert of Caraldstone sat in parliament 1491; Alexander, in 1476, was dempster of parliament; John of Caraldstone and Margaret Scrymgeour, his spouse, 1476-84; Peter of Caraldstone, his son, married Janet Ochterlony in or before 1500; William of Caraldstone, his son, 1544. William of Caraldstone, 1574, seems to have been the last of the family, and in 1606 his grandsons, William Ochterlony and Charles Lin, were served heirs-portioners general to him.

Of the Auchterless and Muireisk line were Walter, 1429-34; David, 1443-57; Walter, 1461; John, 1469-97; John, 1530-53, and Margaret Stewart, his spouse; their son James, 1564-83; his son Thomas, 1589, was beheaded at Edinburgh for forgery in April 1620; he married Jean Leslie, and had issue, Robert, Thomas, and George, all named in a charter of the barony of Auchterless-Dempster, 1592, the heirs next in succession being John of Knockleith, Archibald of Halsewallis, and Charles of Barrane (? Balrowny).

Mr John of Logie Altoun, advocate, acquired lands in the west of Fife, and was ancestor of Pitliver; he was dead in 1622, leaving issue; Margaret, heiress of Logie, married in 1704 David Carnegie of Craigo.

Mr John Dempster, minister of Monifieth 1676-1708, who had been previously schoolmaster at Brechin, registered arms, c. 1680, the same as

Sir John—within a bordure, parted per pale argent and sable; he was ancestor of the Dempsters of Dunnichen and Skibo.

Thomas Dempster, the historian, who was born 1579, and died 1625 at Bologna, where he was a professor, belonged to the Muiresk family.

*DUGUID OF AUCHINHUIF. Francis of Auchinhuif registered 1672-78—azure, three crosses patée argent. Porteus gives—argent, three crosses patée azure.

John Dogod, 1365; John Dogude, bailie of Perth, 1379; Robert Duguid, 1406.

Elizabeth of Balcarne, heiress of Balcarne, Auchinhuif, Warthill, &c., was mother of Robert Duguid of Auchinhuif 1470-1500.

The estate was erected into a barony by Crown charter 1643, in favour of William Duguid. Robert of Auchinhuif married in 1699 Theresa, daughter of Patrick Leslie of Balquhain, and their son succeeded to the estates of his mother's family.

*DONALDSON. The Lyon Register contains ten entries of arms for this name from 1672 onwards, all but one bearing the eagle and lymphad of Macdonald, and in some cases a descent from the Glencoe family being stated.

The exception is a dean of guild of Brechin—argent, a galley with her oars in saltire within a bordure wavy azure. He is probably the David Donaldson who sat in parliament for that burgh 1644-52, 1678-81.

Porteus' MS. gives—argent, a lymphad oars in saltire sable; there is added in a later hand, surmounted of an eagle displayed, and in the dexter (chief?) a hand coupé at the wrist gules. In the Lyon Register the field is or, and the eagle, which has two heads, is sable or proper.

In 1642 a *Litera Prosapia*, under the Great Seal, was issued Alexander Donaldson, M.D., son of Walter, Professor of Philosophy at Sedan, tracing his descent through five generations from Donald Donaldson of Essilmond, designed baron, and Isabella Hay, his wife, of the noble family of Errol.

*FYTHIE OF BOYSACK. About 1680 Henry Fithie, heir-male of that family, late provost of Arbroath, registered—azure, a crane proper. Porteus gives this, making the crane argent; and another blazon—gules, a crane passant, a cross coupé fitchée in his tail, and a chief argent charged with three stars of the first.

Henry of Fithie, one of the commissioners sent by Robert I. to inquire into the privileges of Arbroath. David of Fothy, customar of Aberdeen 1332, Eustace of Futhes, a collector of contributions in Aberdeenshire 1373, William de Fethy in 1365, had an English safe-conduct.

1413, Laurence of Fithy; 1450, Henry Fethy of Boysack; 1510, Henry of Boysack; 1527, Henry of Boysack and Helen Straton, his spouse; their sons, Alexander and David; Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John, representative of Boysack, married John Elliot of Peebles; 1527, David of Inchcok; 1514, David of Cookston; 1531, Duncan of Cookston.

John Fithie, merchant burgess of Dundee, and Margaret Strachan, his spouse, had a charter of the lands of Benvie and Balruddery 1654; and in 1665 he presented a communion bread plate to the church of Dundee, on which his arms are engraved—a crane pierced by a sword and three stars in (? on a) chief.

Henry Fithie represented the burgh of Arbroath in parliament 1667-73.

*FLETCHER. Porteus gives this for Fletcher of Innerpeffer; it was registered 1672-78 by Andrew of Salton, with two griffins proper as supporters; at the same time by his uncle, Sir Andrew of Aberlady, with a bordure engrailed argent; and in 1763 by Robert of Balinshoe, a cadet, with a crescent gules for difference.

Sir Andrew of Innerpeffer was a senator of the College of Justice 1623-50, represented the shire of Angus in parliament, and acquired the barony of Salton from Lord Abernethy of Salton.

Robert Fletcher represented the burgh of Dundee in parliament 1596, and James sat for the same place 1639-41; another James represented the burgh 1685-1701.

The same arms are cut on the monument in Melrose Abbey of David Fletcher, Bishop of Argyle, who died in 1665; his brother, Sir John was Lord Advocate 1661, acquired New Cranston, co. Edinburgh. They were sons of Andrew, merchant in Dundee. William of New Cranston, advocate, died in June 1685, and his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, baronet, left a son who inherited the estate, and in 1720 registered arms, quartering Fletcher without any mark of cadency.

Andrew, last of Aberlady, died 1710, when his three aunts succeeded to the estates; Margaret, wife of John Lamb, merchant in Haddington, was the only one who left issue; her daughter married Alexander Hepburn of the Monkrig family. Robert first of the Balinshoe line, married the daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Ogilvy, who was killed at Inverlochy in 1645, by Patricia, his wife, daughter, and co-heir of Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth and Brentford; their descendants possessed the barony of Woodwrae, Craignathro, Lindertis, &c., in Forfarshire, and became extinct about 1810.

The Saltoun family, to which belonged Andrew the patriot, who died in 1716, and Andrew Lord Milton, Lord Justice Clerk, who died 1766, is still represented there.

The arms differ from the coat which is given in W. and other MSS., and seems to have been founded on that of an English family, from which descent has been asserted.

It does not seem necessary to go to Cumberland, or elsewhere in England, for accounts differ, for an ancestor, as the name is met with in Forfarshire from an early period; in Funeral Entries the mother of Lord Innerpeffer is given as Anna Finlasoune, which at that time was the name of a leading burgess family in Dundee.

1374, Hugh Flesher, burgess of Forfar; 1482, Malcolm Fleschar, citizen of Brechin; 1497, Robert Flescher, chaplain there; 1500, Mr John Flescheour, vicar of Kirriemuir; 1527, tack of half Baldovie to John Fleschar and Elizabeth Ogilvy, his spouse, and his son, Alexander; 1566, Robert Flescher in Brechin. The name is said to mean a maker of arrows, and a pheon is the bearing of several families of the name in England.

In the arms granted in 1777 to Angus Fletcher of Dunans, Argyllshire, whose ancestors had long been resident in Glenorchy, two quivers filled with arrows are substituted for the second and third escallops borne with the cross flory, and the crest is two arms shooting an arrow from a bow.

FAIRBAIRNE; argent, on a chevron sable between three boars' heads

couped gules are increscent between two mullets of the first, on a chief of the third two spurs of the first.

Fairbairn of West Gordon in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Robert Frebern witnessed a charter of Serlo, *clericus Regis Scocie* to the Abbey of Kelso, c. 1170. Roger, son of Robert Frebern, is a witness c. 1280, to a grant to the same house.

The arms granted to Sir William and Sir Peter Fairbairn, descendants of a Roxburghshire family are founded on the above.

FRIER. Or, a garb between three morions azure, between two faunches gules each charged with a garb of the first. This is also given in Porteus' MS.

*FARQUHARSON. Another coat is given—first, argent, a rose gules barbed vert; second, argent, a cinquefoil gules; third, argent, a cross crosslet fitchee sable; fourth, argent, a tree proper. Alexander of Invercauld registered 1672-78—first, or, a lion rampant gules; second, argent, a sinister hand in pale couped at the wrist gules; third, or, a galley sable; fourth, argent, a fir tree slipped vert; crest—a lion holding a dagger in his dexter hand proper; motto—"I force no friend, I fear no foe."

These arms were altered in 1697 by patent in favour of John of Invercauld; first and fourth, or, a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure; second and third, argent, a fir tree seeded growing out of a mount in base proper, on a chief gules a banner of Scotland displayed or, a canton of the first charged with a dexter hand couped at the wrist fessways holding a dagger point downwards of the second. The lion in the crest is made gules and the motto altered to "*Fide et fortitudine*." Nisbet adds as supporters two wild cats proper, which were allowed in 1815 to Mrs Catherine Farquharson of Invercauld.

FOORD OF OLD. Argent, a fess gules, in chief a crescent azure between two mullets of the second and in base a martlet of the third.

GORDON OF GIGHT. The quartered coat of Huntly with an inescutcheon gules in the centre. Porteus gives for this family the Huntly coat within a bordure quarterly or and gules. When George Gordon of Gight, paternally Davidson, registered arms 1775 he dropped the quarterings and bore azure, a star argent between three boars heads couped or, quarterly with Davidson.

*GRAHAME OF MORPHIE. Seal of John de Grame 1370, a chevron between three escallops. Seal of Henry Grehem of Comieston, 1486, the same with a mullet on the chevron.

Sir James Balfour gives for Morphie—sable, a chevron argent charged with a mullet voided of the same and bordered as the first between three escallops of the second. The arms registered, 1733, by Captain Francis Graham, heir-male of Morphie, are as here represented—with supporters, two savages wreathed about the head and middle proper. In 1680 Robert Grahame, citizen of London and tailor to His Majesty, "lineally and lawfully descended of the house and family of Morphie," recorded the coat with a rose gules, barbed vert on the chevron, probably allusive to his prosperity as a tailor in England; while the crest, a blade of thistle and a fig leaf in saltire proper, and motto, "*Hinc decus inde tegmen*," have also an unmistakable meaning.

A seal of Alexander Graham, 1537, has a chevron with one escallop in base and two on a chief.

Nisbet says the Morphie branch of the Grahams dates from the

reign of Robert I.; Gilbert Graham of Morphie 1398; Robert of Morphie sat in parliament 1560, and Sir Robert of Morphie represented the shire of Kincardine 1617.

This old knightly and baronial family, after intermarrying with the Earl of Angus, Arbuthnott of that Ilk, Burnett of Leys, Irvine of Drum, Earl of Southesk, Viscount Dundee, &c., ended in Captain Francis Graham of Morphie, who died without issue, leaving the estate by entail 1743, in which no persons of his own name are mentioned, to his relative, *ex parte matris*, William Barclay of Balmakewan, who assumed the surname of Grahame, and was great-grandfather of the present Francis James Barclay Grahame of Morphie.

*GAIRDINE OF BARROWFIELD. The next coat is Gairdine of Leyis—argent, a boar's head erased sable between three cross crosslets fitchée azure—then Gairden of that Ilk—sable, a boar's head erased argent langued gules.

Seal of Walter Gardyn 1534—on a chevron between three boars' heads erased a mullet between two crosses patée; seal of David Gardyn 1565—parted per fess, in chief a boar's head erased between two mullets, in base two cross crosslets fitchée.

See F. for a different coat; Sir James Balfour makes this argent, a chevron surmounted of another engrailed gules.

Arms were registered, 1672-78, by John Gairden of that Ilk, argent, a boar's head erased sable armed or; Mr William, representer of Burrowfield as here represented, his motto being "*Vive le Roy*;" Alexander of Troup—or, a boar's head erased sable armed gules; crest—a boar passant argent; motto—" *Vires animat virtus*;" no supporters, although a boar argent and a lion proper have latterly been assumed by his descendants; and Mr James, minister at Balmerino, descended of the family of Lees—argent, a boar's head erased sable between three cross crosslets fitchée gules, a bordure counter compony of the second and first. He was afterwards Professor of Divinity at St Andrews and King's College, Aberdeen, and died 1726 in his eightieth year, having had nine children alive in 1696, so representatives of this family may exist. On the monument of his father, Mr Alexander, erected by his widow Isobel Middleton 1674, the arms are—a boar's head in chief and three cross crosslets fitchée in base. David of Leys 1528-50; David of Leys 1558-69; David of Leys, in 1600, had a son.

The Ragman Roll, 1296, was signed by William de Gardyn, William Gardeyn of the county of Forfar, and William du Gardyn of the county of Edinburgh.

David in 1407 had a crown charter of Kyninmouth and other lands in Banffshire; in the elder line were Patrick of that Ilk 1434; Patrick of that Ilk 1457-78; John of that Ilk 1488; Patrick of that Ilk 1531; Patrick of that Ilk was shot by William Guthrie of Ravensbie 1578; his son, Mr David of that Ilk, was served heir to him 1588. About this time the lands, from which the family took their name, passed from their possession, and in 1604 were, Mr Jervise says, held by the Rollos.

In 1607 Mr Robert Gardyne, younger of Blairtoun, prosecutes the murderer of his chief, so it is probable that Mr David was then dead, leaving a son under age, who may be the Robert Gardyne, oye to the defunct, who prosecutes in 1610. In 1587 Alexander Guthrie of that Ilk was killed by Thomas Gardyne of Bandoch, afterwards of Leggatston, against whom proceedings were taken in 1596 and 1610; he was dead in

1619, when his son Thomas was served heir to him in parts of the barony of Gardyne, including Middleton. Middleton, and these other lands, now belong to the senior coheir-general of the Gardynes of Latoun, who however acquired them by purchase at a much later date.

At Gardyne there is a stone with the date 1568—arms, a boar's head erased; motto—"Speravi in te Domine;" at Middleton on a stone, with the initials D. G., 1692, is the motto, "My hoip is only in the Lord." "Jervise's Epitaphs."

A difficult question is, who was the John of that Ilk who registered the arms 1672-78; his motto is "*Cruciata cruce junguntur*." Could he be a landless representative of the direct line, or John of Latoun or Lawton, who is so designed in the Acts of Parliament 1661-90, but who had acquired in 1682 a part of Gardyne, to which other parts were added by purchase sixty years later?

George of Latoun, 1600, is the first of this branch I have met with; James of Latoun took the designation of Middleton about the middle of last century; Thomas, last of Middleton, died unm. in 1841, and was succeeded by his nephew, William Bruce, who assumed the surname of his mother's family. A very irregular entry was made in the Lyon Register, about 1804, of the arms of Gardyne of Middleton without Christian name, crest, or motto—or, two chevrons engrailed gules between three boars' heads erased sable.

Alexander de Gardyne had a charter of Barrowfield, co. Forfar, 1408; John is styled *dominus* de Barowfeld 1434; the laird fell at the battle of Arbroath 1442; William of Barrowfield 1483; John of Barrowfield 1508; William of Barrowfield, grandfather of Alexander, who sold the estate 1615; Mr William representer c. 1672 (?) the Mr William Gardyne, licensed by the presbytery of Arbroath, who was minister of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh 1668 till 1689, when he was deprived; he married, in 1671, Barbara Guthrie and died 1708, leaving issue. In 1733 the same coat, with the motto "*Vires Animat virtus*," and quartering Guthrie, was recorded by Captain John Gardyne descended of Burrowfield.

In the sixteenth century there were Gardynes of Cononsyth and Gardynes of Blackford, the latter ending in an heiress, Marjory Gardyne 1662; Gardynes of Tilliefroskie in the seventeenth century, and Gardynes of Midstrath, of whom descendants are said to exist in Norfolk.

In Edinburgh a burghess family of good position in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, ended in John of Greenhill and Nether Luggate, who d.s.p. 1707; his nephew and heir, Adam Fairholme of Greenhill, near Edinburgh, was, in 1751, allowed to quarter—argent, a boar's head erased sable armed or.

The principal family of the name existing is represented in the male line by Francis William Garden-Campbell of Troup, co. Banff, and Glenlyon, co. Perth.

John of Laithers or Durlaithers 1505; Alexander of Laithers 1533; George of Durlaithers bought Banchory c. 1555, married Isabel, daughter of Keith of Troup; Arthur of Banchory married Elizabeth, daughter of Gordon of Gight, and was dead in 1606; Alexander of Banchory 1606, sold it in 1624, and was dead in 1639; his son Captain George, then in Germany, obtained a birthbrief 25th October 1639.

Major Alexander Garden, of the Swedish service, bought Troup c. 1655, and was dead in 1662, when his son, who registered arms, was served heir to him.

In the "Landed Gentry," the Major is called son of the last laird of Banchory; Mr Marryat, in his valuable notices of Scottish Families settled in Sweden, mentions only a Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gairden of the Leys family, who was recognised as noble in 1650, married and had issue.

Francis Garden of Delgaty, inherited Troup in 1793, on the death of his uncle, Francis Lord Gardenstone, and Glenlyon 1806, from his grand-uncle David Campbell, whose surname he assumed.

*GOVANE. These arms were allowed, in 1747, to Alexander Gavine, merchant in Montrose, a man of obscure origin—notice of his family are contained in "Jervise's Epitaphs." His son, David of Langton, married—first, Christina Maria Hearsay, and had a daughter, who died in 1765; secondly, Lady Elizabeth Maitland, and had Mary Turner Gavin of Langton, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Christina Maria Hearsay Gavin of Easter Brakie, Mrs Baird of Newbyth, and two others who died unm.

The seal of Alexander Gawensone, 1536, has a saltire between a mullet in chief and a spear head in base.

Govane is a surname taken from a parish near Glasgow, where, in 1283, Christian, widow of Symon de Govane, held lands.

About 1325 John de Govane, burgess of Glasgow, made a gift to the Preaching Friars there, and John de Govane was prior of their house in Glasgow 1447-56, as was Patrick de Govane 1471-76.

Lawrence of Govane was sheriff of Peebles 1359, and of Roxburgh 1373; held part of Easter Hope Kailzie, near Peebles; David II., in the forty-first year of his reign, confirms a charter of William Earl of Douglas to Lawrence de Govane of the lands of Pollynfeych in Lanarkshire; 1393, he has a pension of £100 from Robert II.; 1365-69-72, English safe-conducts are granted to John Goven, a merchant, James de Govane, clerk, and John de Govane, also clerk, who was about to study at Oxford.

Persons of the name long held land near Glasgow, and figure as notaries, burgesses, writers, &c., there.

In Peeblesshire also they flourished for centuries; in 1476 John held part of Hope Kailzie, probably as heir of the sheriff. In 1491 John had promised to pay for masses at the altar of St Bride for five years, for the soul of William Myddilmast, slain by him, probably one of the family of Myddilmast of Grieston, near Peebles. William had a charter of Cardrona, which marches with Hope Kailzie, in 1534; John of Cardrona was killed before September 1601, by John Scott, brother of Scott of Tushilaw; John of Cardrona 1616-24, was father of Mr John, whose son, William, served heir in 1667, and sold the estate in 1685, with consent of his son John.

John sat in parliament 1685-86, for the burgh of Peebles, and in Chambers' "Peeblesshire," William Govane of Hawkshaw, who died in 1819, is said to have been the last of the family in that county.

There was Govanes of Boquhapple, of Cameron, of Drumquhassel, but none of these families entered arms.

Gavine or Gavin was a common name among gypsies in Scotland, and in the "Criminal Trials" a letter is printed, written in 1506, by James IV. to the King of Denmark, in favour of Anthony Gavin, Earl of Little Egypt.

HOME OF FAST CASTLE. Home quartering Pepdie, over all on an

escutcheon of pretence, argent, a castle triple towered. Porteus blazons the castle gules.

*HOPPER. Porteus gives this coat and also—argent, three roses gules. This is the name of a burgess family of good standing in Edinburgh, from the beginning of the fifteenth century; they intermarried with Murray of Blackbarony, Bellenden of Auchinoule, Rigg of Carberry, &c. In 1502 Richard, burgess of Edinburgh, founds a chaplainry in the church of St Giles, masses to be sung for the souls of himself, Elizabeth Hiltoun his wife, his children, and ancestors; and in 1527 his son, Sir Robert, prebendary of St Giles, makes a similar foundation for the souls of his late father and mother. Richard's descendants possessed the estate of Bourhouse, near Dunbar, for several generations, the last notice of them I have met with being in 1682.

HADINE OF THAT ILK. Or, two lions passant gardant gules.

HOMELL. Argent, a bend gules between a crescent in chief of the second and a fleur-de-lis azure in base.

*HERVEY OF ALICK, or Elrick. Arms registered 1672-78, by James Hervey of Broadley—azure, on a bend or three trefoils vert. Porteus gives Hervie of Alrik—gules, a fess or between two stars in chief and a mascle of the second; Hervie—azure, a fess and in chief two martlets argent; also—gules, on a bend argent three trefoils proper; also—azure, a fess between two martlets in chief and a catherine wheel in base argent. Arms in Kintore church 1653—a fess countercompony between three cinquefoils in chief and a mascle in base.

A family much connected with the church in the Diocese of Aberdeen; 1406, Mr Henry Hervy, precentor of the Cathedral Church; he made gifts of rings, &c., to the church; another Mr Henry Hervy, precentor 1453-82; 1427, Duncan, prebendary of Forres; Duncan was at the battle of Harlaw; before 1412 Duncan Hervie had married the daughter of Patrick Baxter, with whom he acquired lands in Futye; 1487, Duncan held lands; 1546, Sir David held lands in Futye; 1438, Henry, archdeacon of Moray.

Mr John was rector of the University of Paris, rector of Benholm, and made gifts to the University of Aberdeen before 1542.

Mr James of Boyndis married about 1540, Agnes, daughter of John Leslie of Balquhain.

Mr James of Elrick was dead 1613; Andrew 1613; James in Elrick 1619, heir to his grandfather, Mr James of Boyndis; Gilbert of Elrick, merchant burgess of Aberdeen, was dead in 1657, leaving Thomas of Elrick.

In 1571 the Bishop of Aberdeen granted a feu-charter of the lands of Mamewlach, to Mr Henry Hervy of Boyndis; Mr James of Mamewlach 1663; Mr Robert of Mamewlach 1679, died 1696; William of Mamewlach 1706.

There were other landowners of the name in Aberdeenshire, and a branch long settled at Inverurie, of whom, Alexander represented that burgh in parliament 1617.

In Edinburgh Thomas was a baillie 1492; Mr Thomas, an advocate about the end of the sixteenth century; William represented Edinburgh in parliament 1584; James, surgeon to Queen Anne, died in 1614.

HORSEBURCH OF THAT ILK. Symone de Horsbroc witnessed a charter of William Purves to the monks of Melrose c. 1245; William de

Horsebroch, clerk of the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, 1283; William Ostherebure (?), of the county of Roxburgh, signed the Ragman Roll 1296; William de Horsbrok was bailie of Peebles 1326; Mr Michael of Horsbrok, about the same time, witnesses a charter; William de Orseburg held lands at Berwick in the reign of David II. In the fifteenth century, Robert Horsbruk was sub-prior of St Andrews.

The lands of Horsbrugh on the Tweed, three miles below Peebles, have remained in the possession of a family of the same name certainly for upwards of six centuries. Alexander of that Ilk, married Jean, eldest daughter and coheir of William Lord Hay of Yester, and their son, Alexander, inherited part of the property of his mother's family.

Alexander of that Ilk, married Margaret Tait, heiress of Pirn, which estate belongs to the present Alexander Horsbrugh of Horsbrugh, who is, however, not a descendant of that marriage.

Nisbet gives the arms as azure, a horse's head couped argent; crest—a horse's head; motto—"Ægre de tramite recto."

A branch, long settled in Fife, is represented by Bethune Horsburgh, late of Lochmalony.

*HALCRO. Sir James Balfour gives the arms quartered with a fess sable charged with three crescents, probably for Craig.

The family was seated in Orkney, and formed several branches, the chief of which possessed property in South Ronaldshay, and their residence being called the House of Halcro, the head of the race was, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, designed Halcro of that Ilk.

Duncan Stewart says that a daughter of Robert Earl of Orkney married Halcro of Halcro; Hugh of that Ilk married Esther Thomson, an heiress, and had Hugh of that Ilk, who died in 1637; his son Hugh of Halcro was dead in 1670, when his sisters, Joan and Sibil, were served heirs-portioners special.

Christian, heiress of the Halcros of Houton, seated there for several generations, married before 1624 Alexander Moncrieff, and had issue.

The Halcros of Cava and Cowbister, traceable to the beginning of the seventeenth century, ended in William, who died before 1789, leaving his property to his cousin Thomas Sands.

In 1567 Mr Magnus Halcro of Burgh, was charged with treason, along with the Earl of Bothwell and others. Patrick, in 1614, was concerned in the rebellion of the Earl of Orkney and his son Robert, but having been instrumental in bringing about the surrender of Kirkwall Castle (Sir Robert Gordon treats him as a traitor), his life was spared.

HAMILTON OF BARGENIE; first and fourth, gules, a bend argent between a cinquefoil in chief and two in base; second and third, Arran. W. mentions the knighting, in 1602, of Sir John of Kincleven, natural son of John Marquess of Hamilton, but gives him the coat of his father undifferenced. His son, Sir John, was created Lord Bargeny, and bore Hamilton and Arran quarterly within a bordure compony argent and azure, the first charged with hearts gules, the second with mullets argent, to indicate his marriage to Jane, daughter of William Marquess of Douglas.

HOPE; azure, a chevron or between three bezants in chief and one in base, the arms of Nova Scotia in a canton. See L., where the field is gules, and there are only three besants; but this is certainly an addition made to the original MS.

Porteus gives the arms as afterwards borne azure, a chevron or between three besants; a chevron between three besants are on the seal of Sir Thomas 1631, and the present motto—" *At spes non fracta*," is on a monument with the date 1628. He built a house in 1616 at the Cowgatehead, Edinburgh, and on it was cut, "*At hospes humo*," being the anagram of Thomas Houpe.

The accounts of the origin of this now numerous and important family vary, and are probably all incorrect. Sir Thomas, the King's advocate, who is the real founder, is generally called grandson of Edward Hope, Commissioner to the General Assembly 1560, which is certainly a mistake, as Sir Thomas, in his Diary, calls his grandfather John, but gives little information as to his descent.

He mentions his brothers William and James, neither of whom appear in his published pedigrees; he had another brother, who married Mary Neall, and left a son Henry, who went to France in 1636, and to Amsterdam in 1641.

Sir Thomas' own wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bennet, sometimes called Binning, portioner of Musselburgh, is styled of Wallingford in England, the truth being that her grandfather, Thomas Bennet, lived at Walliford, close to Musselburgh, and the arms given to her in the Funeral Escutcheon are those of the Bennets in Scotland.

Sir Thomas' mother is Jacqueline de Tot, or Janet Juitot, or Juvitot, the arms in the Funeral Escutcheon being—Or, a fess gules fretty of the field between a fleur-de-lis of the second and a torteau; in a pedigree compiled in 1767 for Oliver Hope, then resident in France, her nephew is stated to have been killed at the siege of Bar le Duc in 1652, being then Lieutenant-General in the French service. It was perhaps this French connection that gave rise to the idea of the Hopes being of that country; John is said to have come over in the retinue of Queen Magdalene, to have settled as a merchant in Edinburgh, and to have married Elizabeth Cumming, but a funeral entry names his wife Mary Napier.

Sir Thomas had an elder brother Henry, whose mother was, if a Funeral Escutcheon of her granddaughter may be depended on, a lady of the name of Morrison; Henry married Katherine, daughter and coheir of Robert Galbraith, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and had a son, Mr William Houpe, advocate, living 1627, and three daughters, eventually coheirs, who married Sir James Stewart of Coltness; James Wylie, merchant in Edinburgh; and ——— Hume, merchant there.

Mr Riddell mentions that Sir Thomas at first bore a mark of cadency, and was in 1600 designed servitor to Mr John Nicolson; he graduated at the University of Edinburgh, 12th August 1592, as Thomas Hoppeaus.

It is hardly necessary to cross the Channel to find ancestors for the Hopes, as the name is to be met with in Scotland at least as early as 1296, when Johan Hope of Peeblesshire swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick-on-Tweed; the name occurs among residents in Tweeddale long after.

1437, Robert Hope, serjeant in Edinburgh; 1494, John Hop had a remission at Selkirk; 1529, David Hope was hanged for treason in aiding Archibald Earl of Angus; 1552, Edward Houpe, councillor in Edinburgh; 1557, John Houpe held land in Midlem, co. Roxburgh. In 1585, six persons of the name of Hoip or Hope, are on the list of his friends in Dumfriesshire, given in by John Earl of Morton.

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred, 19th February 1628, on

Mr Thomas Hope of Craighall, co. Fife, King's advocate, the same honour was bestowed on two of his descendants, and in 1703 Charles Hope of Hopetoun was created an Earl.

Sir Thomas of Craighall, baronet, registered arms 1672-78, and in 1780 his descendant, Sir Archibald, was allowed as supporters—two young ladies, the emblems of Hope, as borne by the ennobled younger branch of his family.

HARPER; argent, a lion rampant sable in chief a crescent gules. Arms registered 1673 by Sir John Harper of Camnethan, advocate—argent, a lion rampant sable, holding in his dexter paw a harp azure, a bordure engrailed of the second. The arms of Harper and Harpur in England resemble the Scotch coat.

In 1296, Rogier le Harpur of Hom in Berwickshire, Johan le Harpur of the same county, Witing le Harpur of Lanarkshire, Robert le Harpur of Ayrshire, and William le Harpur of the Lawe, in the county of Edinburgh, did homage to Edward I.; that king the same year directed the restoration of their lands to several persons named Harper.

Robert I. granted charters of lands in East Lothian to Thomas Harper, of lands in Carrick to Patrick Harper, of lands in the thanedom of Aberlemno to Adam Harper, and of lands in Linlithgowshire to Nicholas Harper.

David II., in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, confirmed a charter of the lands in Dunse and in Hume, forfeited by the late John Harper, to Alexander de Reclynton.

*JOHNSTONE OF CASKIEBEN. Seal of John Johnstone of that Ilk 1595—parted per bend, in chief a buck's head and in base a cross crosslet fitchée, a chief charged with three cushions.

Seal of Robert Johnstone, bailie of Aberdeen, 1617, a bend between a boar's (? stag's) head erased in chief and three cross crosslets fitchée in base.

Porteus gives for Caskiben—azure, a bend between three buck's heads, and as many cross crosslets fitchée argent.

In 1695 the arms of Sir George Johnstoun of Caskieben, baronet, deceased, were recorded—first and fourth, argent, a saltire sable, on a chief gules three cushions or; second and third, azure, a bend or between three harts' heads erased argent attired of the second, and as many cross crosslets fitchée of the second, as the coats of Mar and Garioch of Caskieben compounded. His supporters are two Indians wreathed about the middle with laurel.

There seems no reason to think that this Aberdeenshire family is a branch of the Annandale Johnstones.

In or before 1380 Andrew Garviach, lord of Caskyben, gave a charter of Kinbruyn and Bادهchash to his son-in-law, Stephen Cherie and Margaret his wife; Johnstone, near Aberdeen, being part of the great estate brought to her husband by this lady, a coheir of the Earldom of Mar, her descendants took their surname from it, apparently about 1428. The only mention of the name of Cherie in Scotland I have met with is in the "*Rotuli Scotiæ*" 1342, Thomas Chery and a grant of the forfeiture of the late Adam Chery, in the county of Ayr, by David II., in the thirty-ninth year of his reign.

It will be observed that the coat compounded of Mar and Garioch sometimes is alone borne, sometimes with the Johnstone chief, and lastly

the full coat of Johnstone of Annandale is quartered with the composed coat from which the chief is dropped.

Johnstone was erected into a barony in 1548, but the lands were sold in 1595. John of that Ilk sat in parliament 1609; his son, George of Caskieben, was created a baronet 1626, with a grant of the barony of Johnstoun in Nova Scotia. Sir George, second baronet, sold Caskieben 1660, and left a son, Sir John, who was hanged at Tyburn 1690, for taking part in the abduction of Miss Wharton. His cousin and heir-male did not assume the title for ten years, till he had repurchased part of the family property, which he had called Caskieben, and had a Crown charter in March 1700, as Sir John Johnstone of Caskieben, baronet.

The late Mr Alexander Johnstone, W.S., in his privately printed account of his family, and in his notice of the descendants of James Young, has thrown much light on the history of the Aberdeenshire Johnstones.

An old crest of the Johnstones of Annandale was a star, with the motto—"Light thieves all."

JOHNSTONE OF ELPHINSTONE. First, Seton, said to be borne as holding of that family; second and third Johnstone; fourth, Elphinstone. Several authorities give the arms of this line as—argent, a saltire and chief sable, the saltire charged with a rose of the field. Gilbert Johnstone married Agnes Elphinstone, heiress of Elphinstone, in East Lothian, in or before 1472: Samuel of Elphinstone had a grant of the barony of New Elphinstone, in Nova Scotia, and was created a baronet with remainder to his heirs-male whomsoever in 1628, and was dead in 1664. His son, Sir John, died about 1665, leaving a son, Sir James, living 1673, with whom the direct line seems to have failed.

There were cadets settled in Edinburgh as merchant burgesses who, to distinguish them from the many persons of their name, were styled "of Elphinstone," so an heir to this title may exist.

*KINTORE. Another coat—azure, a chevron between three castles argent. The seal of John de Kenontoir appended to a deed of homage to the king of England in 1292, is oval with a wheel ornament. That of John de Kintor 1449, is a chevron between three charges, described by Mr Laing as towers embattled, a chief charged with three mullets; crest—an eagle devouring its prey.

Porteus mentions both the garbs and the castles.

In 1296 John and Walter de Kyntowar, both of Peeblesshire, signed the Ragman Roll.

Richard de Kyntor was provost of Aberdeen 1462, and during the fifteenth century the name was that of a family of leading burgesses there; William Kyntor, in 1492, styles himself dominus de Auchgwyok et Ardnabo. Richard de Kintor sat in parliament 1471, and David was sergeant in 1567.

Christian and Margaret Kintore, coheirs of lands at Kintore, married into the families of Udny and Chalmers, after the middle of the fifteenth century.

*KENNEDY OF KILMUCK. Constable of Aberdeen.

KEITH. The arms of eight branches of this family with differences, in three instances the chief is paly of six argent and sable.

*KIRKWOOD. Porteus blazons it—gules, on a chevron between three fetter-locks or as many pheons of the first.

James Kirkwood represented Haddington in parliament 1596, and James of Pilrig sat for Edinburgh in 1633; 1610, John, Albany Herald.

*LEITH OF HARTHILL. Porteus gives—or, a cross crosslet fitchée azure between two crescents and a fusil gules.

George Leith of Craighall descended of Harthill, registered 1672-78—or, a cross crosslet fitchée sable between two crescents in chief gules, and three fusils, two and one, in base azure, a bordure indented of the third for difference; Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick of Craighall, advocate, was dead in 1787, when her cousins, Turner of Turnerhall and Hay of Cocklaw were her heirs.

The arms of Leith cut on a stone at Auchindoir 1580, are described by Mr Jervise as a cross crosslet fitchée and a buckle between three fusils. In the "Donean Tourist" Leith of Harthill is said to have carried supporters, two horse gorged and chained; crest—a hart, and afterwards a cross crosslet fitchée, with the motto—"True to the end;" the coat is composed with Mar, but the arrangement is confused.

Spalding, in his "Memorials," described the imprisonment and cruel treatment of John of Harthill, an ardent royalist, "ane gentleman, chief of ane clan, of good rent." His son, Colonel Patrick, was executed in 1647; the family estate seems to have been ruined by quarrels and lawsuits, of which details are to be found in the Acts of Parliament, and what remained of it was sold to Erskine of Pittodrie early in the eighteenth century. In the "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen," Harthill is called chief of his name.

The simpler coat given in W. was confirmed in 1688 to John Leith of Montgarie or Whitehaugh—argent, a fess fusilé sable, or fusils in fess; crest—a dove with an olive branch in its beak; motto—"Fidus ad extremum." Mr Forbes-Leith of Whitehaugh is heir of line of this branch, of which no account is given in print as yet. Alexander of Montgarie, and Patrick, his eldest son, 1588; William of Montgarie had died before 1599; John, his brother and heir, married Jean Mortimer, and was alive 1619; their son, Patrick of Montgarie, married in 1599, Jean, daughter of Mr Thomas Nicolson, commissary of Aberdeen, and was dead 1641; his son, John of Whitehaugh was dead 1672, leaving John of Whitehaugh, father of Anna and Margaret; the elder married William Forbes of Tolquhoun.

The coat nearest to this is that recorded, c. 1672, by Robert Leith of Over Barnes—or, a chevron between three fusils azure; crest—a turtle dove proper; motto—"Semper fidus."

The pedigree of this family in Douglas "Baronage" seems, in the earlier generations, altogether wrong; George of Overhall possessed part of Kirktown of Premnay, granted by John, commendator of Lindores, to his grandfather, William Leith of Barnes; he had a son, John, and a grandson, George, who registered arms and was succeeded before 1672, by his son, Robert of Overhall.

Dr Davidson, in his "Inverurie," states that George, last of Overhall, died in 1817 without issue. Overhall and Over Barnes are the same.

James of Leith Hall registered 1672-78—or, a cross crosslet fitchée sable between three crescents in chief, and as many fusils in base gules; crest—a cross as in the arms; motto—"Trustie to the end;" no supporters in the Lyon Register, Nisbet's "Heraldry," or Douglas' "Baronage." This Mr James Leith was originally of New Leslie, built

a mansion-house, which he called Leith Hall, and obtained a Crown charter erecting his various lands into the barony of Leith Hall, which was, in 1705, ratified by parliament in favour of his son and successor, John of Leith Hall.

This family, represented by Colonel Leith-Hay of Leith Hall and Rannes, C.B., claims to be heir-male of the Leiths of Barnes.

There are three fables in circulation as to the history of the Leiths. First, that they held the barony of Restalrig, in which is situated the port of Leith, and that that property was carried by an heiress to the ancestor of the Logans of Restalrig. Restalrig gave a surname to its early owners, and it is not till the fifteenth century that Leiths are to be found holding some lands there; they were burgesses of Edinburgh, and gave their name to Leith Wynd. Second, that Elizabeth Leith, heiress of Edingarrock, married Sir Norman Leslie in the reign of Alexander III. Last, that William Leith of Barnes married a daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar, and in consequence added a cross crosslet fitchée, the bearing of the house of Mar to his own arms. It is not unlikely that the crosslet indicates that the Leiths held lands of the Earls of Mar in the district of Garioch.

The founder of the family was William de Lethe, merchant burgess of Aberdeen, which he represented in parliament 1367, who acted for some time as Deputy-Chamberlain; was steward of the household to Queen Joan; had in 1359 a charter of Rotheneyk, Hareboggie, and Blakeboggys; in 1369, a charter of Drumrossy; and also possessed Capronstoun, all in Aberdeenshire. William died in 1380, and in 1388 his son Laurence, who was alderman of Aberdeen, had a charter of confirmation of Capronstoun.

John de Lethe, also said to have been son of William, had English safe-conducts, 1362-3, as a burgess of Aberdeen, and a Crown charter of Ruthrieston, near Aberdeen. John de Lethe, *armiger* and *scutifer*, has repeatedly safe-conducts 1396-1423; in 1406, was a commissioner to renew the alliance with France; and in 1412, was sent to the Court of England, along with Sir Walter Stewart of Raylston, by the Duke of Albany, as ambassador.

Thomas Lethe of Linlithgow sat in parliament 1366.

In 1481-88 Mr Patrick Leith was a lord auditor, and was official of Glasgow. The lands in Aberdeenshire, acquired by William and John in the fourteenth century, long remained in the family, but the published pedigrees are not to be trusted.

William is, in 1469, designed *dominus de Barnes*.

Henry of Barnes possessed Ruthrieston, had a charter of Auchlevin, Ardoyne, and Harelaw in 1490, was dead in 1493, leaving Elizabeth Gordon, widow, and three sons—George; William, tutor of his nephew 1509, had a charter in 1493 of half Badycaiss; and Patrick. George of Barnes, the eldest, died in September 1506, and was succeeded by his son, John of Barnes, who did not live long, and the next laird was his brother, William of Barnes.

William Leith of Edingarrick was great-grandfather of John of Edingarrick 1588, who left a daughter and heir, Isabella, 1613.

Patrick of Lickliehead, 1620-25, was son and heir of Patrick of that place, living 1598-1605, and grandson of William of Lickliehead.

The pedigrees in the "Baronage" do not agree with the above statements.

*LAMB. Seal of John Lamb, bailie of Edinburgh 1451—the Agnus Dei between two mullets pierced in chief and a mascle in base.

Andrew Lamb, Bishop of Brechin in 1612, used a seal with the Paschal Lamb, but in 1619 he had a different coat—on a fess between three cinquefoils a dog (?) courant between two mullets; crest—a demi-lion rampant holding a mullet in his dexter paw.

Porteus gives for Lambe of Tarrie—azure, a lamb passant regardant carrying the Scottish pennoncelle, the saltire thereof gules. He also gives a blazon of the other coat of Lammie, now L'Amy of Dunkenny—azure, three fencing swords pendant or a saltorel in base argent. Sir James Balfour gives a curious coat for this family—parted per fess sable and gules, a fess argent between three figures like the letter Y in chief or, and a saltire coupé in base argent.

In a birthbrief issued to Robert Arbuthnott, banker in Paris, the arms of his mother, Margaret, daughter of John Lamy, dean of Brechin, are those here represented, except that there is no glory.

Mr John Lammie of Dunkennie registered, 1672-78—azure, three croziers paleways in fess or and a saltire coupé in base argent; crest—a hand proper holding a crozier; motto—"Per varios casus." In 1813 his descendant and heir-general, John Ramsay L'Amy of Dunkenny, was allowed supporters—two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding clubs over their shoulders proper. In 1296 Nicol Lamb, of the county of Berwick, and Adam Lamb, parson of Foulesworth there, swore fealty to Edward I.

Liolph and Nigel Lamby were custumars of Montrose 1372-79. Robert II., by charter in the eleventh year of his reign, granted the office of sergeant to Thomas Lambe.

Liulf Lambie, in 1401, witnessed a wadset in favour of Duthac Carnegie; in 1410 James Lamby was sheriff-clerk of Forfarshire, and in 1454 Alexander Lamby of Duncane, was on an assize at Forfar.

Captain Andrew Lamby was, in 1571, appointed Keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow for life. In 1527 Alexander Lame, in Leith, had a lease for nineteen years of part of the lands of South Tarrie, which afterwards became the property of the family.

Thomas Lamb sat in parliament for Kirkcaldy 1612-21.

LUNDY. Or, three cushions pendant azure.

*LEASK OF THAT ILK. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Mr Alexander Leask of that Ilk, co. Aberdeen; crest—a crescent argent; motto—"Virtute cresco."

In 1380, *Willelmus de Lask pater dominus ejusdem*, made a grant to the church of Ellon of wax and money, that candles might be burnt on Sundays and feast-days for ever on the place of sepulture of himself and his two wives, Alice de Rath and Marion de St Michael. Mascles were the bearing of the St Michael family.

He had a charter of confirmation from David II. of his lands of Leskgaronne. In 1696 Mr Alexander was resident at Leask with his son Gilbert, and his two brothers, but the estate was sold sometime after.

LOWRIE. There are two representations of the coat—argent, a garland vert meeting in a fruit gules in base, within it a cup or with the cover raised and resting on the upper part of the garland. Gules, a pedestal with five feathers (?) issuing from the top, and on them a garland vert with a branch or on either side.

*LITTLEJOHN. So is Porteus' MS. In 1761 these arms were allowed to Alexander Littlejohn of Woodston, and in 1815, as a quartering to his heir of entail, the Right Hon. William Adam of Blairadam.

Andrew, son of Andrew, burgess of Edinburgh, was Unicorn Pursuivant 1636, Ross Herald 1646-63.

LOVELL OF BALUMBIE; argent, three piles issuing from the chief sable, impaling or, three crosses patée azure.

*MOFFAT; also Moffat of Wachagilie (?)—argent, a lion rampant sable; this is the bearing on a seal, apparently of the seventeenth century, in the possession of the family of Moffat formerly of Sundaywell.

*MOSSMAN. Porteus gives this, and also azure, a chevron between three oak trees or, which latter coat was allowed in 1786 to Hugh Mosman of Auchtyfardle, in Lanarkshire, seventh in descent from Allan Mosman, a landowner in the county of Roxburgh in 1532. In the sixteenth century, burgesses, notaries, and goldsmiths of the name are found settled in Edinburgh. In 1532 William Mosman was beheaded for the slaughter of Ralph Weir. James, goldsmith in Edinburgh, possessed Longhermiston, Currie, and Wrae; in 1570 he granted a charter of Wrae in liferent to his wife, Janet, daughter of Alexander King, advocate, and although he was forfeited, his widow had a ratification of her right in 1581. The same year John, burgess of Edinburgh, had the benefit of the pacification, and was served heir to his father, but failed to recover Longhermiston and Currie, which fell to the Crown. Auchtyfardle was purchased by the gentleman who registered arms, he being heir of his father Hugh, writer to the signet, and of his uncle John, merchant in Edinburgh; it remains the property of his descendant.

MORIESONE OF LITTLE AUCHREY; argent, a fess azure, in chief a mullet gules between a garb vert and a fox's head coupé sable, in base four ermine spots.

MARJORIBANKS OF RATHO; argent, on a fess between a mullet in chief and a cushion in base gules three cushions of the first.

*MAXTONE OF CULTOQUHEY. Sir James Balfour and Porteus give cross crosslets fitchée instead of patée fitchée, and the arms were so registered in 1861, by James Maxtone-Graham of Cultoquhey and Redgorton, co. Perth.

Nisbet describes the seal of Robert Maxton of Cultoquhey 1410—a bend engrailed between three cross crosslets.

In 1296 Alexandre de Maxtoun, of the county of Roxburgh, did homage to Edward I.; he was Constable of the Castle of Roxburgh in 1285 and 1290.

In the reign of William the Lyon, Philip de Maccustun witnessed a charter of Hugh de Normanville to the monks of Melrose, and in the time of Alexander II. John, son of Philip de Mackestun, releases to them certain rights over the lands from which he took his name.

Adam de Maxton was Abbot of Newbotle 1259, and of Melrose 1261-67.

Robert de Macestun, c. 1190, witnessed a charter of Anselm de Molle to the monks of Kelso.

The name disappears in Roxburghshire before the time when the first owner of Cultoquhey was settled in the county of Perth.

MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL; argent, a stag's head cabossed gules attired or between two mullets in fess azure.

M'MAKEN. L. gives argent, three dexter hands coupé at the wrist paleways gules. Here there is or, a mullet azure between three sinister hands fessways coupé at the wrist, and turned to the sinister gules.

In 1841 arms were allowed to Alexander Matheson, or MacMathon, of Ardintoul, now of Ardross and Lochalsh, in the county of Ross, founded on this coat; argent, three dexter hands coupé within a bordure gules; crest—a dexter hand holding a scymetar in fess proper; motto—“*Fac et spera.*”

The following year an entirely different coat was assigned to his uncle, said to be paternally descended from the same family, James Matheson of Achany, afterwards Sir James of Lews, baronet; gyronny of eight sable and gules, a lion rampant or armed and langued azure; a bordure of the third charged with three bears' heads, two in chief and one in base coupé azure muzzled argent, and two hands fessways in fess holding daggers erect gules; crest—a dexter arm in armour erect holding a scymetar in fess proper; motto—“Heart and hand.” The bordure is to indicate maternal descent from the family of Mackay.

Sir James Balfour gives for Mathesone—gyronny of eight sable and gules, a lion rampant or armed and langued argent, a bordure or charged with crosses fitchée gules; he adds a note, “This coate I ratified under my hand and seale to Colonell George Mathesone, 5 Octob. 1639,” with crest—an armed hand holding a naked sword; motto—“Hearte in hand.”

The Mathesons of Bennetsfield, co. Ross, said to be chief of the clan, and to be represented by Eric Grant Matheson, son of the late Colonel James Brooke Matheson, H.E.I.C.S., apparently bore yet another coat, for which I find no authority; argent, two Lochaber axes in saltire between a cock in chief and a rose in base.

James Matheson was dempster of parliament 1585, and sat in parliament 1592; in 1593 John represented the burgh of Crail in parliament. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a burgess family in Edinburgh, of good position, held lands in Broughton and Restalrig, and as early as 1477 one of them was a canon of St Giles.

The seal of Margaret Matheson appended, in 1601, to a charter of lands near Restalrig, is three boars' heads erased.

In 1264, Kermac Macmaghan had a grant of twenty cows of fine of the Earl of Ross.

*MONCUR OF SLAINES, really NEVAY. This coat, with slight variations, is by several authorities assigned to the above family, but is that of Nevay of that Ilk, co. Forfar.

Sir David, a Senator of the College of Justice, registered 1672-78—sable, a chevalier armed *cap-à-pie* brandishing a scymetar aloft, mounted on horseback argent within a bordure gules (? of the second).

Pont gives for Neaffe, baron of Methie—azure, a man armed or on a horse argent advancing his sword, a sinister hand of the third in the sinister; also Nevay of that Ilk, as Sir David, man and horse, &c., proper and without the bordure.

The surname is taken from Nevay; in 1219 Adam de Neveth was present at a perambulation of the boundary between the lands of the Abbey of Arbroath and the barony of Kinblethmont; in 1422 Alexander de Neve, then a prisoner in England, in the hands of Galfrid Lowther,

had a safe-conduct to visit Scotland with the object of raising ransom money.

David of that Ilk died in 1664, leaving five children in minority, to whom their granduncle, Sir David of Reidie, a Senator of the College of Justice, was tutor.

John of that Ilk, the eldest son, was father of David of that Ilk, who d.s.p. before 1714, when his sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, Baronet, who took the additional name of Nevay, was heir of line, and his cousin Alexander, farmer in Dunnichen, was heir-male. Although the elder line had retained the designation of that Ilk and part of the estate of Nevay, the barony of Nevay was held by the judge and his descendants. David Nevay of Reidie, advocate, younger son of John of that Ilk, who died in May 1614, was raised to the bench and knighted on the Restoration, being at first styled Lord Reidie, but after he had got possession of Nevay, he took his title from that property; he married, 1653, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hay of Pitfour, and died in 1683, leaving a son David of Nevay, who d.s.p. and three daughters—Elizabeth, married Sir John Hay of Murie; Isabella, married Henry Crawford of Monorgan, and had issue; and Margaret married Thomas Miln of Milnfield, s.p.

Ochterlony in his "Account of Forfarshire," calls Nevay of that Ilk "an ancient gentleman chief of his name," and says of Sir David, that he "also assumes the title of Nevay."

Sir George Mackenzie also gives Nevay of that Ilk with the plain coat, and to "Neavy now designed of Neavy, one of the Senators of the College of Justice," the arms within a bordure gules.

The "baron" of Methie, above mentioned, was James Nevay, who went to Sweden in 1579, with certificates of gentle birth and high character. He rose to be governor of Westmanland and Dalarne, was killed by the peasantry, and on the monument erected to his memory by his son-in-law, Johan Skytte, the eight quarters are Nevay, Gray, Leslie, Lindsay of Crawford, Wishart of Pittarrow, Lindsay of the Byres, Ogilvy, and Ramsay of Auchterhouse.

MACULLOCH OF MERTON; argent, three wolves' heads erased azure. The usual coat of the name is ermine, a fret gules; or ermine, fretty gules. Porteus gives for Merton—ermine, a fret gules; and for Cardoness the same, with a moyen, azure, three boars' or wolves' heads erased argent. The heads in G. certainly rather resemble those of the wolf than of the boar.

This double coat was allowed in 1814 to John M'Culloch of Barholm, the fret being engrailed, and the escutcheon azure, threewolves' heads erased argent; supporters, as heir-male of the families of Muile, Myretown, and Cardoness—two men in armour, each holding a spear in his hand proper. The engrailing of the fret is not very intelligible. Sir Godfrey of Myrtoune, baronet, registered 1672-78—ermine, fretty gules, and James of Muile the same, within a bordure indented of the second. The fret engrailed was registered about the same time by Sir Hugh of Pilton, near Edinburgh, descended from the Macullochs of Cadboll in Ross-shire; crest—an ermine proper; motto—"Sine macula;" this coat impaled with the bearing of his wife, Jean Gibson, three keys fessways in pale with a mullet for difference, is cut on his monument in the churchyard of the Greyfriars, Edinburgh, with the date 1688; he had no issue, and his widow married Lord Lindores.

The seal of Alexander Macculach, 1431, has ermine fretty; he was on an assize as to the tenure of Kilravock and Geddes. In 1477 John M'Culloch had a charter of the lands of Cadboll from William, Bishop of Moray. In the seventeenth century the burgh of Tain was frequently represented in parliament by Thomas, James, and Andrew Maculloch.

In Galloway the family was of importance from an early period; in 1296 the Ragman Roll was signed by Thomas Maculagh, William MacUlagh, and Michel MacUlagh, all of the county of Wigton. In 1305 Thomas Mackhulagh was sheriff of Wigton; in 1363 Sir Patrick M'Owlache had restoration of his lands; Sir Alexander M'Culloch was sheriff of Wigton c. 1490.

Although the antiquity and rank of this family are beyond doubt, no satisfactory pedigree exists; Myrtoun was the property of Sir Thomas at the end of the fourteenth century; Sir Alexander was Master Falconer to James IV., and in 1504 had a charter erecting Myrtoun into a burgh of barony. Sir Alexander of Myrtoun was created a baronet 10th August 1664, but the patent is not recorded, and the limitation is unknown; his son, Sir Godfrey, wasted his estate, and had a dispute with William Gordon, one of his creditors, whom he shot and mortally wounded in 1696, for which he was executed at Edinburgh; in his dying speech he mentions his "wife and poor children."

The chief remaining family of the name is seated at Ardwall, which has been in their possession since 1488 at any rate.

MIDDLETON OF KILHILL. Shortly before the general registration of arms in Scotland began in 1672, John, Earl of Middleton, had been at the head of affairs as Lord High Commissioner to Parliament, Commander-in-Chief, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session. His brother-in-law, Sir Alexander Durham, had been Lord Lyon, and these circumstances, no doubt, led to the matriculation of arms by no less than six persons of this family, and four more entered arms between 1731 and 1768, two of the earlier entries being by cadets of Kilhill.

The Earl was allowed to augment his arms by the addition of the double tressure, borne like the lion counterchanged.

It may seem presumptuous, in the face of such authority, to ask "were these the proper arms of Middleton?" but the facts are as follows.

No authority is known to me for any coat for the name in Scotland earlier than Sir James Balfour, who gives four all differing from one another, and except the first, not at all resembling the registered bearings. First, vert, a lion salient regardant or; second, gules, a cross engrailed argent; third, ermine, on a canton or an escutcheon gules; fourth, azure, three cinquefoils within a bordure argent.

Pont, a contemporary of Sir James, assigns to Middleton of Kilhill and Middleton of Greiston, the arms as in G. The next authority is Porteus, appointed Snowdon Herald at the Restoration, the very time when Middleton's rise to power occurred; he gives, of course, the Earl's arms with the tressure among the peers, but in his alphabetical list of the gentry there is only "Midilton of Greston partie per fess or and g. a lyon rampant interchanged."

Now there never was, that I can discover, a family of Middleton possessed of Greiston, or of any estate whose name resembles that; there was in Peeblesshire, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, an old family

of Middlemast of Greiston, a younger branch of which possessed Chapel, of whose arms we have no record, if these Middleton of Greiston entries do not refer to them.

In 1876, Miss Biscoe, who is descended from the family, published "The Earls of Middleton," with genealogical details, and Mr James Middleton Paton has printed for private circulation "Memoranda," and a genealogical sketch of the branch from which he descends.

The surname is taken from lands in Kincardineshire, which were alienated in 1540; Humphrey de Middleton witnessed two charters in the reign of Alexander II.; Humphrey de Midleton, of that county, did homage to Edward I. 1296.

Robert, Abbot of Arbroath 1261-67, gave a certificate of the death, in his monastery, of Constance de Middleton and her son Adam; she is called daughter of the late Robert Tybald and Mary his wife.

Gilbert Middleton of that Ilk was sheriff of Angus 1516.

The first earl had several brothers; Alexander, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, is represented, if no descendants in the male line exist of Major-General Patrick Middleton of the Polish service, who had two sons alive in 1779, by Charles John Middleton, Principal Registrar of H.M. Court of Probate; James was in the army of the King of Spain in the Netherlands, and in 1731 his great-grandson, James Francis Edward Middleton, obtained from the Lyon Office a certificate of his pedigree and arms, with a thistle in the paw of the lion; Andrew of Pitgarvie and Balbegno, whose descendants in the male line are extinct; Lieutenant-Colonel William, who is believed to have been father of John Middleton, burgess of Aberdeen, who bought Shiels, in that county, in 1735, and is represented by John Middleton, merchant in Glasgow, who registered arms in 1864; there were at least two other brothers of the earl.

Charles Lord Barham was a descendant of the Principal, and the peerage conferred on him in 1805 is vested in his great-grandson the Earl of Gainsborough; he was allowed the tressure.

METHVEN, C. These arms were registered 1672-78 by Mr John Methven of Craigton, co. Fife, with crest—a cross patée or within a crescent argent; motto—"Marte et clypeo."

In 1725 Sir Paul Methven, K.B., Treasurer of H.M. Household, was allowed a different coat—argent, three wolves' heads erased proper—no crest or motto. He is stated to descend from Paul Methven, a zealous promoter of the Reformation, who settled in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The cause of his leaving Scotland is mentioned in a letter, 22nd January 1563, of Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil; he had been convicted of adultery with his servant, excommunicated, and failing to perform public penance, as ordained by the General Assembly, fled to England in the autumn of 1566. Methven was a native of Dundee, and had been a baker there.

Sir Paul's cousin and heir was ancestor of Lord Methuen, who now places his shield "on the breast of an imperial eagle." This assumption had not taken place when Douglas' "Baronage," which contains an account of the family, appeared; perhaps it followed on the discovery of a seal of John de Methvyn, appended to an indenture of truce between England and Scotland, signed in 1451, now in the Record Office; Mr Laing describes the bearings as three eagles' heads on a shield in front of an eagle.

There are other instances of this arrangement, which has no imperial significance, although said to have been "granted as a mark of honour to the family by Albert I., Emperor of Germany, 1304." In the "*Herald and Genealogist*," vol. vii., there is a critical examination of the Methven pedigree by an experienced hand; and another article has lately appeared in the "*Genealogist*" on the same subject, contributed by the writer.

Together they give an account of the old family of Methven of Methven, in Perthshire, of various persons bearing the name, and show the inaccuracy of the modern statements.

Sir James Balfour's blazon is—or, three peacocks' heads erased proper; while Porteus makes it—argent, three wolfs' heads erased sable, the shield of John, in 1451, being on the breast of a two-headed eagle gules.

Mr John Methven was official of Lothian and vicar of Edinburgh, and I feel inclined to think that one of the armorial shields in the Cathedral of St Giles, Edinburgh, is his. It has been supposed to be Nicolson, three hawks' heads. Mr David Laing, in his "*Historical Notices of St Giles*," prefixed to the chartulary, says this is an error, and indeed there were no Nicolson's of note connected with Edinburgh, or bearing arms, in the middle of the fifteenth century. The heads are erased, and might be those of an animal, and he gives them for Otterburn; Mr John Otterburn bore three otters' heads couped, while the Methven heads, be they eagles' or wolfs', are always erased.

MELVILLE. Several coats of different branches with marks of cadency.

*MAINE. This coat is cut in stone at Kirkwall, with the date 1592, the bend being a sinister one. Arms were registered, in 1673, by Mr Robert Maine of Lochwood, co. Lanark; in 1730 by Edward Mayne of Powis, merchant in Lisbon; and c. 1700, by George Main, jeweller in Edinburgh; in all the bend is changed to a chevron voided gules in a field argent, but the pheon, unicorn's head, and fleur-de-lis are retained as charges.

Robert of Lochwood married Margaret Cleland of the Gartness family, and was dead in 1692, leaving three daughters.

Edward of Powis and Logie died unm., and the estate remained in possession of the descendants of his brother for three generations; one of his nephews was William, Viscount Newhaven.

The jeweller's only son was dead, without issue, in 1744, so that there is no one of the name now in Scotland with a legal right to arms.

*MARSHALL.

*MITCHELSONE. Another coat is given—gules, two rolls of paper in saltire argent, three plates in flank and base.

The one represented somewhat resembles that given in W. for Mitchell, and borne but not registered by the Mitchelsons of Middleton in Mid-Lothian.

MACLEOD OF THAT ILK. Quarterly—first, azure, a castle with three towers argent; second, or, a lion rampant gules; third, or, lymphad sails furled and oars in saltire sable; fourth azure.

NORVELL OF GARGUNNOCK. Argent, four bendlets gules and three martlets azure in bend.

NEWTOUNE. Azure, three boars' heads erased argent.

*NOBLE. An added coat of later date in Porteus' MS., is—argent, three olive or bay leaves vert.

Arms registered, 1827, by the representative of the family of Noble of Ardmore and Ardardan, co. Dumbarton, John Noble, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse Artillery H.E.I.C.S.—gules, a chevron ermine between three bay leaves slipped or.

In 1296 Thomas and Patrick le Noble, of the county of Edinburgh, did homage to Edward I.; in 1314 a safe-conduct to Mr John Lindsay, includes among his retinue Patrick le Noble. John Noble was provost and customar of Linlithgow 1329; David was customar of that burgh 1340; and Godfrey was bailie in 1365.

Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, before A.D. 1200, granted parts of Kinpont, Illeston, and Ratho to William Noble; his son Sir Ralph, and Thomas and Ralph sons of Sir Ralph, alienated Kinpont and Illeston to David de Graham 1245-55. In 1294 King John granted to Patrick Noble on the resignation of his father Thomas, probably the two persons whose names are on the Ragman Roll, a charter of confirmation of Westhall of Ratho.

There is an account, in Irving's "Dumbartonshire," of the family of Noble. It is said that Walter had a charter of Ferme in 1467, and that it was sold by James in 1537, who then acquired Ardardan. Both the latter statements are erroneous. Robert Noble possessed Ardardan c. 1500, and Nobles of Ferme, or of Noble-Ferme, occur frequently in the Criminal Trials, Acts of Parliament, Retours, &c., down to 1783, being also possessed of Ardardan.

The seal of Robert Noble, bailie of Dumbarton, 1490, is stated to bear three holly or burdock leaves. The estates were sold, in 1798, by William, father of Colonel Noble, who registered arms. The family is represented by Captain Andrew Noble, Royal Artillery.

A younger branch possessed Kipperminshock for several generations.

William of Dalnottar sat in parliament for Dumbartonshire 1681.

Margaret Noble, Lady Cathcart, is not mentioned in the pedigree. She was, in 1580, widow of William Sempill of Cathcart, and died in April 1608. Her grandson, Robert Livingstone, was served heir to her in 1615.

NEILSONE. Argent, a dexter hand couped at the wrist fessways, holding a knife in pale point downwards, in sinister base a man's heart proper. Another coat—argent, three sinister hands couped at the wrist gules, two and one bend sinisterways.

*NICOLSONE. Seal of William Necolsoun of Park, 1527—a saltire couped.

Porteus gives the coat here represented, but with the tinctures reversed, and Pont's blazon is—or, a lion's head erased between three eagles' heads within a bordure gules. Arms registered, in February 1676, by Sir John of that Ilk, baronet—or, three falcons' heads erased gules armed argent; crest—a lion issuant or armed and langued gules; motto—"Generositate;" supporters—two eagles or armed gules. These arms, including the supporters, were allowed, in March 1826, to Arthur Nicolson of Lochend, in Shetland, Esquire, who had, in the preceding August, been served heir-male of Sir James Nicolson of Nicolson and Lasswade, baronet of Nova Scotia, which title he afterwards assumed. The patent, of date, 1629, is in favour of Mr John Nicolson of Lasswade and his heirs-male, and contains a grant of the barony of Lasswade in Nova Scotia.

Mr George Nicolson of Clunie registered arms 1672-78—or, three eagles' heads erased gules; crest—a lion's head erased or; motto—" *Nil sistere contra*;" this gentleman was afterwards a Senator of the College of Justice, and as there is no satisfactory account of his family one may be here attempted. George, burgess of Aberdeen, sat in parliament for the city 1617, married ——— Howison. His son, Thomas of Pitmedden, bailie and burgess of Aberdeen, married an Abercromby, said to be of the Pitmedden family, and had, with a younger son, Thomas, the first Vicar Apostolic appointed in Scotland, 1694, and Bishop of Peristachium, died 1718, aged seventy-six; a son and heir, Sir George, Lord Kemnay, 1682, first designed of Clunie, then, 1682-88, of Kemnay, latterly of Balcaskie in Fife, married Margaret Halliburton, and died 1711.

His eldest son, Thomas, had been created a baronet 15th April 1700, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, and died in 1728, leaving three daughters. Isabella married Thomas, younger son of John Brisbane of that Ilk; Margaret married William, Marquess of Lothian; and Eleanor married—first, Hon. Thomas Boyd; secondly, John Crawford of Crawfordland.

William Nicolson of Mergy, brother of Sir Thomas, succeeded him in some property in Berwickshire, and assumed the title; bought Glenbervie, 1721; married four times, his last wife being Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Robert Burnett of Muchalls, widow of Thomas Burnett of Glenbervie, died in 1766, in his ninety-third year.

Sir James, his son, married—first, Miss Smith, niece of Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart.; secondly, in 1779, a daughter of Major Wharton, and died without issue 1782, when the title was assumed by his cousin Sir James, captain in the service of the King of Portugal, and Glenbervie passed to his eldest sister, Helen; who married—first, in 1791, Henry Ivie of Mount Alto, in Ireland; secondly, in 1793, George Mill, brother of Mill of Fearn; third, in 1813, James Mitchell, Collector of Customs at Dundee, all of whom assumed the surname of Nicolson, but had no issue.

Her sister, John or Joan, married, 1797, Rev. James Wilson, minister of Farnell, and had (with another daughter, who married David Smith) Ann, who suc. to Glenbervie, married Dr Badenach of Arthurhouse, died 1878, and was suc. by her son James Badenach-Nicolson of Glenbervie, advocate.

To return to the family designed of that Ilk; they seem apparently much connected with Brechin; Mr James, Parson of Farnell was appointed Dean of Brechin in November 1577, and died before November 1581.

In 1577 Mr Paul Fraser, chantor of Brechin, made a gift to his cousin James Nicolson, writer, burgess of Edinburgh, of a life annuity of £63, 6s. 8d., charged on lands in Forfarshire. The same year, Mr John, son of James, had a gift from the king of certain sums payable from the revenue of the bishopric of Brechin for five years, to enable him to study on the Continent. In 1580 Thomas, also son of James, had a grant from the Crown, payable from the same source, towards the expense of his education: this Thomas was afterwards Commissary of Aberdeen, and in 1621, acquired Cockburnspath, co. Berwick. His sons, Sir James, of Cockburnspath, and Sir Thomas, King's Advocate and Privy Councillor 1649, both died without male issue to survive.

Mr John, above named, was a successful advocate, acquired Lasswade in 1607, and other lands; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Henrysoun, Senator of the College of Justice, and Commissary of Edinburgh. Their son was Sir John, first baronet of Lasswade, grandfather of Sir John, who had the barony of Clerkington erected into the barony of Nicolson by charter in 1669, containing many privileges. The direct line ended on the death of Sir James in May 1743, when the title became dormant, till assumed by Arthur of Lochend. He claimed to descend from James, Bishop of Dunkeld, 1607, a son of James, the Edinburgh writer. A male heir exists, but there seems to be some doubt as to the case, as the family are not to be found in all the peerages, &c.

Another claim was made by an alleged descendant of George Nicolson, said to be brother of the first baronet.

There is a third baronetcy, conferred in 1637 on Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, advocate, who must, according to Funeral Escutcheons, have been a younger brother of the first baronet of Lasswade (?). The Carnock estate, on the death, in 1686, of Sir Thomas Nicolson, Lord Napier, passed to his aunts; was entailed in 1711 by Eleanor Nicolson, Lady Shaw of Greenock; and in 1792 her descendant and heir of entail, Michael Stewart Nicolson of Carnock, registered arms—or, three falcons' heads erased gules beaked sable within a bordure azure, quartering Stewart; crest, a lion's head erased gules; motto, "*Nil sistere contra*." In 1807 he again recorded arms, dropping the surname and coat of Stewart, and was allowed supporters, two eagles regardant proper with wings expanded. Carnock remains with this family, and the baronetcy with the heir-male.

***UDNY OF THAT ILK.** The writer contributed to the "Genealogist," in 1877, an account of the old Aberdeenshire family of Udny.

Patrick Udny of that Ilk, c. 1350, is the first that has been traced. Udny is styled a lordship in the sixteenth century, and was erected into a barony. There has been much variation in the bearings—gules, two hounds climbing to a hart mounted on a tree proper; gules, three fleurs-de-lis or, and two greyhounds leaping at a hart's head argent; gules, a fleur-de-lis held up by two greyhounds sejant argent; argent, a tree proper growing out of the base between two greyhounds counter salient azure.

Alexander Udny of that Ilk, obtained a warrant from Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon, dated 21st June 1665, for the following—gules, a stag's head coupé and cabossed or, in honour point two greyhounds argent countersalient of the first and second, with three fleurs-de-lis, two in chief and one in base; crest—a fleur-de-lis gules; supporters, as representers of a family of Free Barons holding directly of the Crown—two naked savages wreathed about the head and middle with green branches resting their interior hands on the shield, and supporting in the other hand a gigantic baton proper. This confused blazon was modified, when Alexander registered arms 1672-78, to—gules, two greyhounds countersalient argent collared of the field, in the honour point a stag's head coupé, attired with ten tynes all between three fleurs-de-lis or; motto—"All my hope is in God;" no supporters.

His brothers, Robert of Auchterellon, John of Cultercallen, and Arthur, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, entered arms at the same time with differences.

Peter Udny, a cadet, entered the military service of Sweden, and was recognised as noble in 1647.

Another registration was made in 1789 by Robert Udny, otherwise Robert Fullarton-Udny of Udny and Dudwick—gules, a stag's head cabossed or between two greyhounds salient affrontée argent collared of the field between three fleurs-de-lis two and one of the second. The supporters are described as wreathed with oak-leaves, and with batons resting on their shoulders.

*OSWALD. This is the only authority found for what seems to be the older coat of the name. It was altered to a naked man or savage pointing to a star or comet in dexter chief, which is evidently founded on the hand pointing up towards two stars.

In 1670 arms were allowed to Mr Andrew Oswald of Dalderse, clerk of Exchequer—azure, a savage proper wreathed with bay leaves, holding in his sinister hand a baton erect on his shoulder vert, and pointing with the other hand to a comet in dexter chief or; crest—a comet; motto—*"Monstrant astra viam."*

A few years later James Oswald, skipper in Kirkcaldy, had a grant, the only difference in the arms being that the savage points to the star with a cross staff held in his dexter hand.

James Oswald of Fingaltoun, co. Renfrew, soon after entered similar arms, the savage holding a bow in his sinister hand, and having a sheaf of arrows by his side. This gentleman, who was receiver-general of taxes, was afterwards knighted; an account of his family was contributed by me to the *"Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica."*

The skipper in Kirkcaldy belonged to an old burghess family there, represented the burgh in parliament 1703-7, and acquired Dunnikier, which remains the seat of his representative; to this family belonged the Right Hon. James Oswald of Dunnikier; John, Bishop of Raphoe, who died in 1780; and General Sir John of Dunnikier, G.C.B.

Mr Andrew, son of Alexander Oswald, portioner of Falkirk, acquired Dalderse before the Restoration; it was erected into a barony by Crown charter in his favour, 1666, and remained with his descendants for three generations.

Arms were granted in 1764 to Richard Oswald of Scotstoun, and in 1770 to his cousin, Richard of Auchencruive, both merchants, sons of parish ministers in the county of Caithness.

*ORCHARDTOUNE OF THAT ILK. No such family ever existed, and the *Litera prosapiæ* under the Great Seal, issued in 1663 in favour of John Orchardton, Major of the Guards of the King of Sweden, is one of the best examples of a genealogical fable sanctioned by the highest authority, of which there were many in the seventeenth century.

Mr Marryat, who, by the way, describes the gentleman as major of a regiment of foot, says that the Swedes at last became so suspicious of the universality of high birth among the Scottish soldiers of fortune who joined their army, that in some cases, as that of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ogilvy of the family of Balgay, they insisted not on a mere certificate, but exacted a formal genealogy on parchment, with the arms of his ancestors painted at the top and his own portrait at the foot (? to prevent personation), before receiving him a member of the Ridderhus. Major Orchardton attained the rank of Colonel, and died in 1679.

The birthbrief gives him sixteen quarters, including Allardyce, Strachan, Ramsay, Rait, &c., on the father's side; his mother, Elizabeth Robertson, is traced back through a line of hereditary owners of part of

the barony of Easter Auchtermuchty (there was no such barony), directly descended from *Clarissima Robertsonorum Struanæ baronum familia*. Her quarters were Pringle, Ramsay, Gibb, Mure, &c.

Here at least there was a slight foundation of fact; in 1601 Mr James Robertson was served heir of his father Patrick, burgess of Edinburgh, in a part of Jerresland of Auchtermuchty.

The inquirer into the pedigree of Orchardton will look in vain through the Spalding Club volumes for notices of the family of that Ilk in the shire of Aberdeen, and its honourable alliances; but in the parish of Udney there is a place called Orchardtown, which, in 1625, was the property of Seton of Schethen, having previously belonged to Tullidaff of that Ilk.

PAXTON. Argent, two chevronels sable and three mullets gules in pale; another coat—azure, on a chevron argent five garbs of the field.

Sir James Balfour gives—argent, two chevrons sable and three mullets in chief gules.

Porteus says two mullets in chief, and gives both the coats in G., making the garbs in the second one sable. An early seal of David de Paxton bears an eagle displayed; that of William de Paxton, A.D. 1250, is a pelican in her piety in a nest; John de Paxton, in 1430, uses a cross between four charges like ermine spots, and the following year he or a namesake seals with a lion rampant.

The name is taken from Paxton, a *territorium* in Berwickshire, where the family long owned land.

Mr Robert de Paxton occurs as a witness in cartulary of Kelso, c. 1250, and may be the Mr Robert who was Prior of St John of Jerusalem in Scotland, and Sheriff of Berwick 1296. In that year Nicol and Robert de Paxton of Berwickshire did homage to Edward I., while the lands of Abberwyke, in Northumberland, were taken possession of by the king, their owner, William de Paxton, being then in Scotland. In 1334 the lands of Aldincraw in Paxton, formerly belonging to William de Paxton, were restored to Lucy, wife of Roger de Paxton.

Adam de Paxton held one-third of Paxton in the reign of Alexander III., had a charter of mill of Edrington from Robert I.; he left a widow, Mary, who married Ralph de Rok, and a son in minority; in 1337 his forfeiture was granted by Robert II. to John de Roos and John Lyoun, but the Paxtons seem to have retained some of their lands.

1397 Alexander, 1428 Nicol and John, 1455 Patrick de Paxton; in 1494 John was charged with being accessory to the slaughter of Thomas Hogert in Stitchill; William died before 1597, possessed of Auchincraw, formerly Auldincraw, and parts of Paxton, in which his son Nicol Paxton was served heir to him. These lands were soon afterwards in the hands of a branch of the Nisbets.

PORTEUS OF HAWKSHAW. Azure, three stags' heads cabossed or. They should be couped.

Seal of William Pertus of the county of Peebles 1439—a saltire engrailed between four roses.

Arms registered, 1674-78, by George, Marchmont Herald—azure, a thistle between three bucks' heads erased or; crest—a turtle dove with an olive branch in her beak proper; motto—"I wait my tyme." He was also herald painter and an industrious collector; his commission as Herald, 31st March 1674, designs him painter burgess of Edinburgh,

and he may have been a son of Robert, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, who was appointed Snowdon Herald 12th January 1661, compiled a valuable heraldic MS., frequently quoted in this work, and died in 1664, leaving a widow, whose name was Alan, and a son and heir, James.

George acquired the estate of Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh, and died in 1698, leaving three sons—William of Craiglockhart, d.s.p. 1718; Robert of Craiglockhart, d.s.p. in or before 1739; Andrew of Burnfoot, writer in Edinburgh, heir of his elder brother.

Porteus of Hawkshaw, was an old family in Peeblesshire, and their arms, given by the Snowdon Herald, are—azure, three harts' heads erased argent, to which is added, "attired with ten tynes and or, herald 1662," being probably the coat as he bore it himself. In 1732, Michael Anderson of Tushilaw, was allowed to quarter in right of his mother, Henrietta Porteus, heiress of Hawkshaw—azure, three bucks' heads coupé argent attired or. Hawkshaw had been in the possession of the family from about the middle of the fifteenth century. A branch seated at Glenkirk ended in John Porteus of Glenkirk, to whom his grand-nephew, John Aitken, was served heir-special in 1797.

*PAYET OF AUCHINHEAPEIR. Blazoned by Porteous—argent, a pay-yot (magpie) sitting on a tree proper.

In 1707 William Pyet, a trader, presented a petition to Parliament praying that he and his kinsmen and relations might be permitted to discharge the ignominious nick-name of Pyet, and assume and use their ancient surname of Graham, which was that of their ancestors; and after some unhappy difference between clans had been dropped, they being forced to leave their native residence, and obliged to cover themselves under the surname of Pyet. This desire was granted.

Bryce Pyot was custumar of Inverness 1361: the name occurs in the cartularies of Brechin, Arbroath, and Aberdeen in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and persons of the name were owners of land at Balmyre in the seventeenth. Mr Laurence was archdeacon of Aberdeen 1440-65; Patrick and Thomas were Masters of the House of St Germain's of the order of St John of Jerusalem a little later; 1466, Henry of Pyotstoun, co. Fife. Another rather wholesale change of the name took place under the following circumstances:—William Maitland, F.R.S., author of the "History of London," "History of Edinburgh," and other works, died in 1757, leaving a fortune to his sister and heir, Lillas, widow of Robert Ramsay, merchant and bailie of Montrose; her daughter, Katherine Ramsay, wife of James Pyott junior, merchant and bailie of Montrose, left a family of six sons and five daughters, who all, in 1772, as heirs to the Maitland property, assumed that surname.

*RAINIE. Arms granted 1760 to Alexander Renny, merchant in Montrose—argent, a tree growing out of the base vert, on a chief gules two wings conjoined ermine. A previous grant had been made in 1731 to Mrs Mary Raining, eldest daughter of Thomas, merchant in Norwich, —argent, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base proper, on a chief azure three mullets of the first.

Herbert Rainie or Rayning sat in Parliament for Dumfries 1572; was provost of the burgh then and several times afterwards till 1592; Robert Rayning was provost in 1578. In 1623 Agnes, heiress of this family, daughter of Thomas, merchant burghess of Dumfries, was wife of John Williamson, merchant burghess there.

Symon Renny was bailie of Inverkeithing in 1362.

The Ranys or Rennys were owners of land in Forfarshire from the middle of the fifteenth century. Alexander, to whom arms were granted, was of the family of Renny of Usan. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert of Usan, advocate, married Archibald Scott, younger of Duninald, and died in 1761, leaving issue. Elizabeth Jean Tailyour, heiress of Barrowfield, married a cadet of the Usan family, and her grandson is the present Colonel Thomas Renny-Tailyour of Barrowfield.

Thomas, merchant in Montrose, also a cadet of Usan, married Jean Strachan, heiress of Tarrie, and their son, Thomas Renny-Strachan of Tarrie and Seaton, W.S., died in 1823, having executed an entail under which the estates passed to John Renny-Strachan Carnegie, who is not descended from the Rennys.

RATTRAY OF THAT ILK. Azure, a fess argent, in dexter chief a star of five points pierced, in sinister chief and in base a cross crosslet fitchée all of the second.

REIDHEUGH. Azure, three pelicans vulning themselves or. Sir James Balfour gives the same, which has also the authority of Porteus, but the arms recorded in 1678, by John Reidheugh of Cultibragan, co. Perth, representative of James of Cultibragan, comptroller to James IV., are, or, in a nest vert and pelican vulned and feeding her young proper; crest—two turtle doves respecting each other azure; motto—"*Nil nequit amor*." The seal of James of Cultibragan in 1599 has one pelican.

The family possessed besides the estate near Comrie, from which they took their designation, the barony of Tullychettell, and cadets owned Meyour, Aberlednoch, Tomparan, &c.

Hugh de Redhuche, 1388; 1462, Andrew Reidheuch of Quarrel, co. Stirling; 1485, Richard was elected for the burghs on the articles; 1495, Agnes, widow of David Bruce of Kennett; James of Tullychettell, 1509; Edward of Cultibragan married, about 1560, Christian, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy. Cultibragan remained the seat of the family till after the middle of the eighteenth century.

Henry possessed Wester Aberlednoch and Tomparan; his eldest son, Peter, left a daughter, Isobel, who, in 1561, had a suit with her uncle, William, as to the succession.

William of Aberlednoch married Sibilla, daughter of John Drummond of Colqualzie; his eldest son, Henry, left a daughter and heir, Janet, married, before 1657, James, brother of Oliphant of Gask; his second son, David of Aberlednoch, was father of Mr Alexander and James, West India merchants, who, in October 1644, were taken at sea and carried to Algiers, where they were kept in prison. Alexander was ransomed, negotiated for the freedom of his fellow captives, and had the misfortune to lose his wife and children by the plague 1647.

In the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, of which, in 1618, George Redick was sheriff-depute, there were Reriks, Riddicks, Rediks, or Redocks of Barnhowrie, Dalbeattie, Corbietoun, &c. The name which appears in the fifteenth century is still represented.

Mr M'Kerlie, in "Lands and their Owners in Galloway," gives the arms of John Redik of Dalbeattie, from a stone with the date 1600—a sinister hand coupéd between three billets, one and two.

*REID OF PITFODDELS. Sir James Balfour gives this coat, but with three mullets gules in the first and fourth quarters.

Mr Robert of Birnes registered arms, 1672-78, as a descendant, without difference. The arms, are on the monument at Aberdeen, of Marion Reid, Lady of Pitfoddels, and Thomas Menzies her husband.

In 1335, Patrick *dictus* Rede, was on an assize at Rayne; in 1389 William Rede had Wester Pitfoddels in wadset from his cousin Alexander de Moravia of Culbyne; his grandson, Andrew of Pitfoddels, was father of Alexander of that place, who married—first, Marion Cullen; second, Margaret Crawford, and left an heiress, Marion, as above.

Robert, who, in 1488, was brother and heir apparent of Alexander, was probably grandfather of Mr James, minister of Banchory-Ternan 1567, who died about 1601; his sons were Thomas, Greek and Latin secretary to James VI., who d.s.p.; Alexander, physician to Charles I.; John, the translator of Buchanan's "History of Scotland;" Mr Adam, minister of Methlick; and the eldest was Mr Robert, minister of Banchory-Ternan, grandfather of Mr Robert of Birnes and Balnakettle, also minister of Banchory-Ternan, whose eldest son was Mr Robert of Balnakettle, co. Kincardine. His second son, Mr Thomas, had a son, Mr Lewis, minister of Strachan, father of Dr Thomas, the metaphysician, who died in 1796.

The Reids of Colliston, also in Aberdeenshire, whose arms are given in F., are paternally Ramsays, and bear the eagle displayed with an escutcheon gules, sometimes or, on his breast.

In 1408 Archibald, Earl of Douglas, granted Little Drumwhindle *dilecto scutifero Patricio Reddie Ramsay*; these lands descended to William of Colliston 1441-62; Patrick of Colliston 1482-1509; Thomas of Colliston 1538; Gilbert of Colliston, who had a Crown charter, 1539, to him and Jean his spouse, daughter of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, and was alive 1567; William of Colliston 1574; Gilbert of Colliston, father of Andrew of Colliston, who was served heir in 1600, and had issue William, who d.s.p., and Margaret, and Violet, heirs-portioners of their brother, 1636.

About 1730, arms with a crescent in chief for difference, were registered by Andrew Reid, of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster; the eagle is armed and membered or.

In 1764 Alexander Reid of Strathloch, paternally descended from Alexander Rua, *i.e.*, red or Reid, a younger son of Patrick, founder of the Robertsons of Lude, registered arms—first and fourth, argent, an eagle displayed gules beaked and membered azure, apparently an imitation of the Colliston coat, with which he had nothing to do; second and third, Robertson.

Strathloch was acquired by Alexander Rua's marriage to Matilda, daughter and heir of Thomas de Atholia or Duncanson, to whom it was granted by Robert III., c. 1402, and remained in the family till about 1780. General Reid, the last of the direct line, having an only child, Susannah, wife of John Stark Robertson, M.D., of Ballindean, who d.s.p. 1838, left the bulk of his fortune to endow a chair of music in the University of Edinburgh. The family were known as barons Rua or Reid, although Strathloch was not a barony, and was held of the Earls of Athole; for several generations they used the surname of Robertson.

In 1767 William Reid of Blegbie, in East Lothian, had a grant of a coat, which is a typical example of bad heraldry, being compounded of the entirely different bearings of three families who have no common

origin—argent, on a chevron between two eagles in chief sable beaked and membered gules, and a buck's head erased in base of the last a cross crosslet fitchée between two mullets or.

*RAE. Major Adam Rae registered 1672-78—argent, three roebucks in full course gules; crest, a roebuck standing at gaze proper; motto—"In omnia promptus."

Sir James Balfour gives—argent, three roes trippant gules. Pont has the coat as recorded, while Porteus makes the roebucks proper.

Adam Rae, proprietor of lands in the shires of Perth, Stirling, and Forfar, which were united into the barony of Pitsindie, bore the three roebucks, and was dead in 1618, leaving three daughters.

Colonel James of Goldenhuife, co. Stirling, a member of the Committee of Estates in 1644, died in 1650, leaving a son, James of Goldenhuife.

Archibald, merchant, burgess of Glasgow, married Christian, daughter and heir of John Jack of Tannochside, co. Lanark, who was dead in 1678. On the death of Archibald Rae of Tannochside, he was succeeded by his cousin John Rae of Little Govane, to whom arms were granted 1758—vert, a chevron argent between three roebucks in full course proper.

Stacie gives this coat for Rae with the roebucks or, about 1680.

His brother and successor, Colin of Little Govane, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk, Baronet. On the death of her brother Francis Stuart Crawford of Milton, in 1793, she inherited his estate, but had no issue. Mr Rae was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Houstoun, who assumed the surname of Rae.

Thomas Ra occurs as a witness in or about 1290; William Raa had a pension 1329; Robert Raa was yeoman of the King's wardrobe 1474; Hugh Rea, sub-dean of Glasgow, died 1481. In 1758 David Rae, advocate, had a grant of arms—vert, three roebucks in full course argent; he became a Senator of the College of Justice as Lord Eskgrove, and was created a baronet.

RUTHERFORD OF HUNTHILL. Argent, within an orle gules three piles sable, on a chief of the second three martlets of the first.

*RALSTON. Arms registered 1672-78 by William of that Ilk—argent, on a bend azure three acorns in the seed or two and one (?)—crest, a falcon looking to the sinister—motto, "*Fide et Marte*." When these arms were allowed as a quartering in 1861 to William Ralston Patrick of Roughwood, co. Ayr, descended from Jean, daughter of Gavin Ralston of that Ilk, the acorns are on the bend, in the usual way, not two and one, and seem never to have been so borne. The arms of Ralston and Muirhead are the same. The bearings of William of that Ilk, three acorns on a bend, are cut on stone at Woodside, along with those of his wife, Ursula, daughter of William Mure of Glanderston.

The name is taken from Ralston in Renfrewshire, and is to be met with early in the thirteenth century. Thomas Raulfeston of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Mr John of Railstone or Raulston was secretary to the King, and sat in Parliament 1445, was Bishop of Dunkeld 1447-51, and Lord High Treasurer.

Hew of that Ilk, in 1551, acquired Woodside, co. Ayr, which became the residence of his descendants. Ralston was sold in 1704 by Gavin of that Ilk, grandfather of Gavin, last of the direct line. He sold Woodside in 1771, became barrack-master at Piershill, married Annabella, daughter

and heir of James Pollock of Arthurlie, and died 1819, leaving two co-heiresses, who married Hugh Crawford of Kilblain and Colonel Studdert.

A younger branch became seated at Warrickhill in Ayrshire 1790.

The family, who were not of baronial rank, latterly assumed supporters, a man in armour and a horse.

*RANKINE. Pont gives—azure, a cross patée or between four mullets argent; crest, a star issuing from a crescent or; but the three boars' heads are the principal charges in the arms recorded by Walter of Orchardhead, co. Stirling, and by Alexander, merchant in Perth, 1672-78. Also in 1679 for Henry, merchant in Rochelle, descended from the Rankens of Shiells, Ayrshire.

There were small landed proprietors of the name in Ayrshire before the end of the fifteenth century.

Mr Gabriel, portioner of Bothkennar, was father of Walter of Orchardhead, who married Sarah Little, and their son, succeeding his uncle William Little of Over Liberton, near Edinburgh, assumed the surname of his mother, and was ancestor of Walter James Little-Gilmour of Liberton, &c., who quarters Ranken.

The Campbells of Skerrington also quarter Ranken by descent from Abigail, daughter and heir of William of Bankhead, in Ayrshire. A pedigree in Paterson's "History of Ayrshire" traces her and the Rankens of Whitehill from Peter of Sheill, living in 1508, but it is shown to be incorrect by an *inquisitio de tutela*, 1679, and the coat they quarter differs both in tinctures and charges from that of Henry in 1679.

*SHARP. This is given by Pont and Porteus, and was registered by James, Archbishop of St Andrews, with the mullet sable; motto—"Ferio sed sano." He was son of James, sheriff-clerk of Banffshire, and had two brothers, Robert, sheriff-clerk of Banffshire, who purchased the Castlehill and other lands at Banff, and Sir William of Stoniehill, Keeper of the Signet, cashkeeper to His Majesty, and tacksman of customs, both of whom d.s.p. Sir William registered the arms with a bordure gules as his mark of cadency; crest—a pheon proper; motto—"Progrederere ne regrederere."

William of Scotsraig, co. Fife, and of Stoniehill, son of the primate, was knighted, and in 1683 created a baronet, with a grant of an augmentation to be borne in the first and fourth quarters—azure, on a saltire argent (the arms of the See of St Andrews), a bleeding heart transfixing by two swords in saltire, points downwards proper, the heart having over it a mitre of gold tasselled gules placed on the field, all within a bordure or charged with the Royal tressure; crest—a celestial or martyr's crown or; motto—"Pro mitra coronam." It is expressly mentioned that his father "was horridly murdered by certain persons of hellish and bloody principles."

Sir William died in January 1712, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, Lord Lyon, a son, Sir James, who sold Scotsraig and Stoniehill, and was designed of Strathtyrum; he left a son, Sir James of Strathtyrum, third and last(?) baronet, who died without issue; and a daughter, Mary Liliass, who married, in 1739, James Lumsdaine of Rennyhill, co. Fife, and had issue.

There are few early notices of this name; 1433 Robert Sharp, notary public; 1454 Alexander of Strathy, co. Perth; 1535 William, preceptor of Traileou.

In Dumfries a family of merchant burgesses flourished in the seven-

teenth century ; John sat in parliament for the burgh 1686, and John of Hoddam represented the county in the last Scottish parliament, and protested against the Union. Arms were granted to Matthew of Hoddam 1756—argent, on a fess azure between two cross crosslets fitchée sable, and a dexter hand couped grasping a sword in pale proper three mullets of the first, a bordure engrailed of the second. His great-grandnephew and heir, 1769, Charles Kirkpatrick, assumed the surname of Sharp ; his last surviving son, William of Hoddam, d.s.p. in 1875, when the property passed to Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, and the Rev. William Bedford, who sold it.

The chief family of the name was founded by Mr John Shairp, advocate, who acquired Houstoun, co. Linlithgow, and Ballindoch and other lands in Forfarshire, was knighted, sat in parliament, was a commissioner for the Union in 1604, and died soon after. He married twice, and had by the first marriage Mr John of Houstoun, and by the second Mr Alexander of Milton of Craigie, co. Forfar, who d.s.p., and Sir William of Ballindoch. Sir William had one son, John of Ballindoch, who d.s.p. 1628, and two daughters—Isabella, who married Robert Dunbar of Burgie, and ———, married Robert Bruce, of the Earlsall family.

Mr A. H. Dunbar has kindly sent me a drawing of a stone at Burgie, 1621, R. D. and I. S., with the three cushions of Dunbar impaled with the arms of Isobel Sharp, which are merely a dexter hand couped holding a dagger erect.

In 1630 the laird of Houstoun and his nieces had a suit as to the succession under a mutual entail made by the former and his brother Sir William.

Major William Shairp of Houstoun represented Linlithgowshire in parliament 1678, married Elizabeth Nicholson, and registered arms 1672-78—argent, on a fess azure between two cross crosslets fitchée sable, and a dexter hand couped grasping a sword in pale gules three mullets of the field ; crest—a steel cap with a plume of feathers proper ; motto—*" Vivit post funera virtus."*

He had four sons, John of Houstoun, d.s.p. ; Thomas of Houstoun, M.P. for the county, 1700-1707, married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Scott of Harden, and had a daughter Janet ; Lieut.-Colonel William of Kettleston, d.s.p. ; and Colonel William of Blance, in East Lothian, who married Janet, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Dalrymple of Binns, baronet, and had a son, Thomas, who suc. to Houstoun as heir-male, and married his cousin Janet. Their eldest son Thomas of Houstoun, was great-grandfather of the present Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Shairp of Houstoun ; their second son, Walter, consul-general in Russia, was father of Sir Stephen Shairp, also consul-general in Russia, one of whose daughters married Captain Marryat, R.N., the novelist.

STRADE. Gules, in dexter chief a mullet, in sinister chief a cross patée, and in base a crescent, all argent.

*SYMNE. Probably the old form of the coat of Syme, given in Pont as gules, a chevron between two spur rowels in chief and a halbert in base or ; this was one of the sixteen quarters of the Stair family for a time, as the mother of Margaret Ross, Lady Stair, was Sarah, daughter of Alexander Syme, advocate, son of Mr Alexander Syme of Hollybush, advocate, commissary of Edinburgh.

The seal of Adam Sime, chaplain of St Ninians, Leith, 1545—is two wolves' heads erased contourné, in chief a mullet and in base a chalice; William Sym, bailie of Edinburgh 1527, uses a chevron between three stars of six points and a Lochaber axe.

*SPALDING. This is also given with the addition of three crescents gules, and another entirely different coat, argent, on a cross azure five crescents or. The seal of John Spaildine, 1484, has a cross charged with a crescent; that of David de Spalding, burgess of Dundee, 1445, is a cross charged with a cross crosslet fitchée, or perhaps a sword as here represented, but with the point downwards. In the Lyon Register, 1672-78, are Mr John Spalding, or, on a cross azure five cross crosslets of the field, and a little later Andrew of Ashintully, co. Perth, or, a two-handed sword paleways azure; no crest and motto are entered, but those represented on an old flag in the possession of the present representative of this the chief family of the name, are a gateway proper, with the portcullis half raised gules—"Nobile servitium." These commemorate Peter de Spaldyng, burgess of Berwick-on-Tweed, who being on watch aided the Scotch to enter when the town was taken in 1318. He had a charter from Robert I., 1st May 1319, in exchange for his possessions at Berwick, of the lands of Ballourthy and Pitmethy, with the keepership of the royal forest of Kylgerry, and is said to have been murdered near Menmuir. He certainly was not the first of the name in Scotland, for Mr John was rector of Ochiltree, co. Ayr, and was succeeded there by his brother Mr Symund de Spalding, who in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I. Mr John had got promotion in the diocese of Aberdeen, and seems to have brought some of his kinsfolk north with him as in 1398, William Spaldyng is mentioned in the burgh records of Aberdeen, and Mr Patrick was Dean of Aberdeen soon after. Richard was customar of Dundee 1342-79, and bailie of the burgh. Thomas was provost, 1499. David sat in Parliament for the burgh 1456, and William in 1543, and in 1584 William represented Forfar. Mr John was dean of Brechin 1456-84, and the King asked the see of Dunkeld from the Pope for him, "his counsellor, confessor, and master of his chapel." The Spaldings held lands in Fife and Forfarshire, but Spalding of Ashintully, co. Perth, was chief of the name, the first I have found with that designation being Andrew in 1581. In 1587 the Spaldings figure in an Act of Parliament among the "unruly clans," and in 1594 are characterised as "wicked thieves." In 1615 David of Ashintully obtained a Crown charter erecting his lands into a barony and free forestry with a weekly market at his burgh of barony of Kirkhillock, the patronage of the church of Kirkmichael, &c. He was taken prisoner by Argyll, and kept at Dunstaffnage till a payment of 4000 merks and his signature of the Covenant procured his release. On his death his cousin and successor William, who had also signed the Covenant, suffered from the other party, as Montrose burnt his house of Ashintully, and laid waste his lands. His son Andrew had the barony of Ashintully ratified to him 1677-81, and left, with other issue, David of Ashintully, who died in 1744. His son Daniel joined the rising the following year, was excepted from the general act of pardon, and in 1766 Ashintully was sold. His younger brother Patrick, then apprenticed to a jeweller in Edinburgh, was one of the persons wounded when Captain Porteous fired on the populace. He became a goldsmith in the Canon-

gate, married Joan Fulton, heiress of a merchant burghess of Edinburgh, and left a daughter Catherine.

His uncle Andrew of Glenkilry left a son, George of Glenkilry, who became heir-male of the family, married Bethia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Nairne of Dunsinnane, baronet, and left a son, William of Glenkilry. This gentleman married his cousin Wilhelmina Nairne Mellis of Newhall, and was father of the late William Mellis Spalding, W.S., during whose minority Glenkilry was sold. He married Mary, daughter of William Gordon of Halmyre, co. Peebles, and left a son, who represents the family.

In 1577 Captain David was empowered to raise men to serve in the Low Countries. Several brothers of the name of Spalding settled in Sweden, and in 1675 a birthbrief was issued in favour of Gabriel, son of George of Milhaugh and Helen, daughter of William Ogilvie of Keillor, grandson of George of Grange of Airlie, by Isabel, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Clova, great-grandson of Spalding of that Ilk, chief of his very ancient and noble race by a daughter of Garden of Latoun.

His brother John held an official position at Gothenburg, and was recognised as noble in 1678 under the name of Spaldencreutz. Branches of the family also bore the surnames of Adlersparre and Hjelmberg.

In Prussia the Spaldings bear parted per fess sable and azure, in chief a cross coupé argent and in base two crescents with human faces, the lower one supporting three daggers, two in saltire and one in pale points downwards or.

The Spada in Italy carry swords. A branch of Spalding of Ashintully settled in Jamaica.

*SCOUGAL OF THAT ILK. This is given by Porteus, with the motto—"Constanter;" but the arms registered, 1672-78, by David, writer, in Edinburgh, descended from the family of that Ilk, are—argent, two greyhounds courant fessways, in chief a hunting-horn sable, stringed and garnished gules, all within a bordure of the third; crest—a writing pen; motto—"Hæc ornant." The family of Scougal of Leith and Edinburgh, who claim to represent the painter, bear this with a crescent for crest, and the motto—"Tandem implebitur."

The lands of Scougal are in East Lothian, north of Dunbar, in the parish of Whitekirk, and gave a surname to their owners, who intermarried with Congalton of that Ilk, Wauchope of Niddrie, Herring of Tulliebole, &c.

Patrick Scougal was a Knight of St John 1465; one of the charges made, in 1479, against the Duke of Albany was the cruel slaughter of John of Scougal; John of that Ilk, 1587, is the last I have found in possession of the old family estate.

The inscription on the monument erected at Aberdeen, by his son James, to Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, describes him as son of Sir John of that Ilk, which is a mistake, but it is not unlikely that he represented the family.

John Scougal, writer in Edinburgh, was father of Alexander, who d.s.p., and Mr John, who acquired Whitekirk, adjoining Scougal; his eldest son, Sir John of Whitekirk, first designed of Humble, was a judge, and after the Restoration a Senator of the College of Justice, and d.s.p. in January 1672.

Patrick, his younger brother and heir, after holding several livings,

was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1664, was Chancellor of the University, married Anne Congalton, and died 1682, leaving issue—

1. Mr John, commissary of Aberdeen, had a son Patrick, who d.s.p., and a daughter Margaret of Whitekirk, Dreghorn, &c., who married William Bennet, afterwards Sir William Bennet of Grubbet, co. Roxburgh, baronet, s.p.

2. Rev. Henry, Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, author of "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," died unmarried 1678.

3. Sir James, Professor of Civil Law in King's College, Rector of the University, Commissary of Aberdeen and afterwards of Edinburgh, bought Whitehill and Boddam, co. Aberdeen, Senator of the College of Justice, 1696, as Lord Whitehill, sat in parliament for Kintore 1693-1702, succeeded to Whitekirk on the death of his niece, d.s.p. in December 1702.

1. Katherine married—first, William Scroggie, Bishop of Argyle, and had issue; she married, secondly, a gentleman of the name of Mackenzie, and on the death of her brother, Sir James, succeeded to his estates.

2. Joanna, married Patrick Sibbald, D.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College.

Captain Richard Scougal was mortally wounded at the siege of Merchiston Castle, in May 1572, and James was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of Annandale's Regiment in the reign of Charles I.

John Scougal, elder, the portrait painter, is said to have been a relative of the bishop; his son, the younger John Scougal, also a portrait painter, married a daughter of John Gordon of Seaton, co. Aberdeen, and died in 1730, aged eighty-five, leaving four daughters.

*SMYTH (*bis*). In "Notes and Queries" for 1873, will be found an account of the Heraldry of Smith in Scotland, by the late Francis Montagu Smith, Captain Royal Artillery, so exhaustive that there is only one coat to be added to it, that given in the Funeral Escutcheons of the Don family, for ——— Smith, portioner of Dunse, father of Isabel Lady Don—azure, on a chevron or between three flames of fire proper, a mullet pierced of the field.

The family from which Captain Smith descended possessed landed property at Inveresk from the fifteenth century; Thomas, portioner of Inveresk, J.P. 1656, married Isobel, sister and coheir of Colonel Archibald Strachan; William, notary public, 1662, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of John Carse of Monktonhall, by his wife Christian, sister and coheir of Sir Thomas Kellie of Myreside; James, of Whitehill in Inveresk, was Master of the King's work, married Janet, daughter of Robert Mylne of Balfarg, master mason to His Majesty, and registered arms—azure, three flames of fire or, on a chief argent, a thistle vert; crest—Minerva's head; motto—"Non invitâ." Rev. William of Cranston, married Jane, daughter and coheir of James Baird of Chesterhall. Captain Smith edited, in 1870, the Baird "Genealogical Collections" of the last laird of Auchmedden.

Sir John Smith of Grothill, Provost of Edinburgh, and its representative in parliament, was an influential personage 1638-63; his arms are given in Funeral Escutcheons, and cut in stone on the house of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, who married his sister Egidia—azure, a saltire coupé between four flames of fire within a bordure argent.

Or, a saltire azure between four crescents gules, is given by Pont, Porteus, and Stacie, and was borne by the family of Smith of Inverramsay, co. Aberdeen, with a martlet on the saltire. In 1697 John of Inverramsay testifies to the descent of George Smith, who had gone to Dantzick in 1687, and was probably his kinsman.

Peter Smith, an officer in the Swedish army of Scottish birth, was ennobled in 1640 under the surname of Rosenschmit. A cat salient or sejant is borne by the families of Balharry, Camno, and Smithfield, probably to indicate a claim to descent from a member of the Clan Chattan, but when John Smith, merchant in Gothenburg, whose ancestors resident at Banchory in Aberdeenshire, "are said to be descended from the ancient family of Mackintosh of that Ilk," had a grant of arms in 1790, the cat is not permitted to appear. The coat is azure, three flames of fire or, a bordure argent charged with six chess rooks sable.

In 1763 a singular grant was made to William Smith, Clerk of Chancery, said to be descended from the Smiths of Braco, parted per fess, in chief the arms of that family, and in base those given in Pont's M.S. This gentleman, who was son of Alexander Smith, surgeon, and grandson of Alexander Smith, merchant and dean of guild in Linlithgow, acquired the estate of Bonsyde, near Linlithgow. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Major William Drummond of Boreland, and some of his descendants assumed the surname of Drummond. James Smith of Bonsyde married Janet, daughter and coheir of the Honourable James Home of Ayton. Sarah Anne Drummond Smith was mother of the present Sir Charles Wyville Thomson of Bonsyde.

In 1673 Patrick Smith of Braco, descended from Thomas Smith, apothecary to James III., registered arms—azure, a burning cup between two chess rooks or. He acquired Methven, now the seat of his descendant, the name being latterly altered to Smythe.

Patrick of Braco, father of Patrick first of Methven, had property in Orkney, where he resided and married Catherine, daughter of George Graham of the Inchbrakie family, Bishop of Orkney. On the monument of two of their daughters, who died in 1662-66, the arms are a cup on a tall stand with three flames issuing from it, on the dexter side a charge more resembling a candlestick than a chess rook, and on the sinister an escallop (the Graham bearing) pendent from a ribbon issuing from the chief.

The family of Smith *alias* Lindsay, hereditary smiths and armourers of the lordship of Brechin, bear or, an eagle displayed gules charged on the breast with a horse-shoe or. In 1802 John Smith of Craigend, co. Stirling, an estate acquired by an ancestor about the time of the Restoration, obtained a grant of arms—gules, a chevron ermine, between two crescents in chief and a garb in base or. Agnes Graham Smith, heiress of Craigend, married David, Earl of Buchan.

Robert Smyth, son of Robert, clerk of the burgh of Pittenweem, was appointed clerk of the Lyon Court in 1663, purchased Giblistoun in Fife, and died in 1707, leaving issue. He had a grant in 1672 of the arms with the saltire given from G.; crest—a writing pen and an ear of wheat in saltire proper; motto—"His Deus ditat." He was afterwards allowed to drop the two crescents, to use as crest a crescent, with the motto, "*Cum plena magis.*" The last of his descendants left the estate to Robert Gillespie, no relative, who assumed the surname of Smyth.

*SPOTT. Porteus gives for Spot or Sprot, parted per bend dancetté argent and sable two annulets counterchanged.

In 1296 Eliz de Spott of the county of Edinburgh, and Hugh, son of Moyses de Spott of Berwickshire did homage to Edward I. Elias was falconer to Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. William was at the same time vicar of Tynningham. In 1396 Duncan, a merchant in Edinburgh, had an English safe-conduct. Adam, James, and John of Spot occur early in the fourteenth century as landowners in Tweeddale. Ninian of Spot, canon of Dunkeld, was comptroller, and sat in Parliament 1458.

In 1401 Adam was dean of guild of Edinburgh, where a tenement had been granted by Robert III. to Laurence Spott.

STENHOP. Or, a stag's head erased sable, a gyron gules issuing from the dexter, and on a chief azure three mullets argent; another coat-argent, a stag's head erased azure on a chief dancetté embattled gules three mullets of the first.

*SYMMER OF BALZORDIE, co. Forfar. Porteus blazons the coat, argent, an oak-tree in bend sinister vert, or proper, surmounted of a bend charged with three crosses humetté or. Pont makes the bend gules. This family possessed Balzordie in 1450. George represented the county in Parliament 1649; Colin, the last laird, was dead in 1737, being succeeded by his sister Magdalene, wife of David Doig of Cookston.

In 1362 David II. granted to William Somyr for life an annual rent of forty shillings. Nisbet engraves the arms of John Symmer, accountant to the Equivalent Office, with a bordure gules for difference; crest—a stag couchant; motto—“*Tandem Tranquillus.*” He left issue.

*SPROTTIE. Sir James Balfour gives the same. Hugh Sprot, burghess of Urr, witnessed a charter of Eustace Baliol in the reign of Alexander III.

SCROGGIE. See W. Azure, a chevron between two branches in chief and a crescent in base argent; in middle chief a mullet or.

SCRIMGER, of old called Carron, gules, three sickles argent handles or fessways in pale, the handles to the sinister, in base two curved blades (?) in saltire of the third, perhaps intended for a fer-de-mouline.

*SMETONE. Or, two martlets in chief and a lion's head erased in base gules. Balfour and Pont give or, a lion's head erased gules between three papingoes vert.

In 1296 Henry de Smytheton, of the county of Edinburgh swore fealty to Edward I.

He belonged to a family taking their surname from the lands of Smytheton or Smythetun, now Smeaton, near Musselburgh. Gilbert de Smythetun left a son, Nicholas, and a daughter and heir, Emma, who, in 1253, was a widow. She married William de Smytheton, probably the William to whom his brother Gilbert granted a charter of the lands of Witker; they were sons of Robert de Smytheton. Henry, 1296. Henry was on an assize at Musselburgh in 1359.

Mr Thomas a Jesuit priest, and a man of learning, became a Protestant, was Principal of the University of Glasgow 1580, and died in 1583.

One of the name was hanged in 1593 for breaking ward out of Edinburgh Castle along with Mr George Ker. In the seventeenth century Smeatons were landowners in Perthshire.

SWINTON. Sable, a chevron or between three boars' heads erased argent.

STEVENSON. Argent, a chevron gules between three cocks' heads erased sable; another coat, argent, on a chevron azure between three cocks' heads erased gules a fleur-de-lis or.

SMERT. Or, a fleur-de-lis sable between three boars' heads erased azure. Balfour gives argent, a chevron between three pheons sable. In 1362 John Smert of Haddington, merchant, obtained a safe conduct to visit England. In 1422 Henry Smert was prisoner of Galfrid Lowther in England, and was allowed to visit Scotland to arrange for payment of ransom.

In Edinburgh there was a burghess family in the seventeenth century; Alexander Smart of Wester, co. Caithness, had one son, Alexander, who d. s. p. before 1697, and a daughter, Janet, wife of Alexander Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, who had one daughter, Christina, heir of her uncle.

*SANDS. This resembles one of the coats of Sandys in England, a fess dancettée or indented between three cross crosslets fitchée.

The other English coat, argent, a cross raguly sable, is given by Porteus, the cross, however, being described as regrailed or trunked. Stacie has argent a cross raguly sable for "Sands, English, the same for Scotsmen;" and gives another "Sands, az, an hand fesswayes holding a winge volant in paile argt. for Scottmen; an ould armes 1617;" as he also gives the coat with the fess and crosslets as English, it would appear that he was anxious to make it clear which of the different coats were Scotch.

The family took their surname from the lands of Sands, near Culross, which, in 1494, were in the possession of Thomas Sands and his mother, Isobel Hudson. In 1638 John Sands was served heir of his father, John of that ilk, in half of Sands and Kelliewood.

Several branches of the family were resident in the neighbourhood, as the Sands of Langside, which was in the possession of John early in the seventeenth century. William Sands of Langside, W.S., d. s. p. in 1783, leaving two sisters, Agnes and Catherine, who married James Harrower of Inzievar.

William Sands of Birkenhead, which had belonged to his ancestors for several generations, died in 1675, and was succeeded by his sisters. Mr Patrick Sands was a regent in the University of Edinburgh 1589, and Principal 1620. He married Margaret Aikenhead, sister of David, Provost of Edinburgh, without issue.

*VERNOUR. Another coat—azure, a fess argent between three boars' heads coupé or. Porteus and Pont make the boars' heads sable and the latter says coupé.

In 1291 Thomas le Venour, burghess of Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I. In 1450, William Vernour, and other merchants, obtained an English safe-conduct; 1478, William claimed lands in Edinburgh, as heir of his brother John Vernour.

In the sixteenth century, Auchindinny, near Edinburgh, was the property of the Vernours; William was bailie of Edinburgh 1456; a family held lands in Inveresk of the Abbots and Lords of Dunfermline.

The Verners, baronets of Ireland, claim descent from this stock.

UMFRESTOUNE. W.—argent, three trefoils slipped, one and two, on a chief gules three wolves' (?) heads erased or.

VANS OF MENIE. Gules, on a bend between two cinquefoils argent, three mullets of the field.

*WINCHESTER. The seal of Thomas, appended to his deed of homage to Edward I., bears a lion rampant.

Thomas, Thomas tenant of the King in the county of Ayr, and Henry and John de Wincestre of the county of Lanark, all did homage 1296.

The curious seals of David Vynchester, bailie of St Andrews 1524, and of George, also connected with that city, give—a griffin as a supporter on the sinister side of a shield, a tree fructed growing from the base, on either side of it a bird pecking at the fruit, over all a chevron charged with three mullets.

John Winchester was Bishop of Moray 1437-60.

The blazon of the arms registered, 1672-78, by Captain Peter Winchester is—argent, a vine tree growing out of the base leaved and fructed between two papingoes endorsed, feeding upon the clusters proper; crest—a hand holding a cluster of grapes; motto—“*Hoc ardua vincere docet.*”

To the St Andrews family, probably, belonged Ann Winchester, one of Queen Anne's household, who in 1593 married John, eldest son of Andrew Wemyss of Myrecairnie, Senator of the College of Justice, on which occasion the lands of his family, in the county of Fife, were erected into a free barony.

Alexander, owner of lands near St Andrews, was father of Alexander of Kinglassie and Polduff, whose son, Captain James of Kinglassie and Polduff, died about 1648, leaving two daughters, and the estates were sold.

In the north, 1569 Peter of Ardtrailzie; 1555 Tyberius, chaplain in the diocese of Moray; Florence, minister and vicar of Aberchirder, 1567-95; Alexander, bailie of Banff, 1646-59; a Roman Catholic bishop who resided in the house of the Duke of Gordon, in the end of the seventeenth century; Ensign James Winchester was with his Grace when he held out in Edinburgh Castle 1689; Mr James, from Morayshire, minister of Jedburgh, married Mary Dunbar, heiress of the Dunphail family, who died in 1750, leaving issue.

WILLIAMSON. Argent, a saltire between two mullets in flank sable, and two boars' heads erased in chief and base gules.

*VOLUM. Seal of Alexander Wolleme, 1525, two bars dancettée.

John de Velham was on an assize at Brechin 1364; Robert II., in the fourth year of his reign, grants lands in Alyth, resigned by John de Welhame, to Sir James Lindsay; George Wellem of Woodwrae, co. Forfar, 1454; David of Woodwrae 1488, Alexander of Woodwrae 1514-19. Woodwrae passed into the hands of the Lindsay family, but persons of the name of Vollum were resident in the district long after.

WALKER. Azure, on a fess or two crescents gules, in chief the sun in his splendour, and in base a bird azure emerging from water.

Another coat—paly of six or and gules, on a chief azure a crescent of the first between two mullets argent.

IRVINE OF DRUM. Lindsay, Balfour, Porteus, &c., all give argent, three holly leaves vert. Here there are three small bundles of holly, each consisting of as many leaves slipped vert banded gules; so registered, 1672-78, with crest—a bundle of nine holly leaves; motto—“*Sub sole sub umbra virens;*” and two savages wreathed about the head and middle with holly, each holding a baton in his hand all proper, as supporters.

The seal of Alexander Irvine of Belties, 1483, is described by Mr

Laing as, two cross crosslets fitchée, surmounted of a fess between three bunches of holly leaves.

Porteus gives for Drum "aliter of Bonshaw," and Stacie gives for Bonshaw—argent, three holly leaves proper or vert, with three or five drops of blood at each of them; the coat recorded, 1672-78, by William of Bonshaw is—argent, three holly leaves proper. In the Lyon Register the numerous matriculations of cadets all carry out this distinction, those descended from Bonshaw having three leaves, and those from Drum three bunches of leaves.

The surname is probably taken from the locality; Robert de Hirewine witnessed a charter of Alexander II. in 1226, and one of Gameline, Bishop of St Andrews, is witnessed by Robert de Iruwyn about 1260. Reginald de Irewin was Archdeacon of Teviotdale 1242.

Robert I., in 1323, granted to William de Irwin part of the Royal forest of Drum in free forestry, and the following year granted him a second charter of the same lands as a free barony. In 1388, Alexander of Irwyne, lord of the Droum, purchased the park of Drum from John Moigne. The family suffered heavily during the civil war, and in 1684, as a recompense, the tenure of the lands they held ward, was changed from simple ward to taxed ward.

William of Irwyn was clerk of the register 1329, and about the same time Roger of Irwyn was clerk of the King's wardrobe. Thomas de Irvine was on committees of parliament 1368-69. Alexander of Drum sat in the general council 1441, and the heads of the family were very frequently afterwards in parliament. John Irvine sat as depute-marischal in 1584.

The male line of Bonshaw has remained unbroken, and the present Alexander Forbes-Irvine of Drum is understood to be the heir-male of the Aberdeenshire line, although the estates, under an entail executed in 1687 by Alexander of Drum, passed for a time to younger branches, to the exclusion of the Irvines of Saphock.

Alexander, the last of this line, married Barbara Dundas of that Ilk, and had Margaret, who "died young at the schools in Edr, and lyes in Dundass's Isle." At the funeral (? in 1742) of this young lady, her eight quarters were duly represented, and the undifferenced coat in a lozenge with the supporters was allowed as her own arms, her father being "heir-meal of Irvine of Drum." Her sister Mary inherited Saphock, married, in 1744, Sir Alexander Ramsay, baronet, of Balmain, and d. s. p. Her husband assumed the surname of Irvine in addition to and after Ramsay. From the Irvings of Saba in Orkney, seated there from 1440, descended Washington Irving. George Irving, designed of Tullich, went to Sweden as a military officer, and was recognised as noble in 1647. His son Alexander of Irvingsholm rose to high rank in the army, and married Agnes Patkull, maid of honour to Queen Christina.

*WELLWOOD. Arms registered by Henry Welwood of Garvock, co. Fife, who died in 1758, argent, an oak-tree acorned growing out of a well in base proper; crest—the trunk of an oak sprouting out branches proper; motto—"Reviresco." In 1769 two eagles as supporters were granted to Robert of Garvock, advocate.

In 1437 Willyhame of Walwod was one of the judges compositors of a dispute as to boundaries between the Abbot of Dunfermline and David Halkett of Lumfennan and Pitfirrane.

1490, Alan of Walwode, bailie of Dunfermline. John Wallud was on an assize there, c. 1494.

In 1576 Mr William was Professor of Civil Law at St Andrews, and in 1578 Thomas represented the city in parliament.

Part of Touch, near Dunfermline, was in the possession of John Wellwood 1566. Garvock was acquired in 1704 by Robert of Touch, and his son Henry bought Pitliver in 1736.

The male line became extinct on the death of Andrew Moffat Wellwood of Garvock and Pitliver in 1847. Mr Clarke-Preston of Valleyfield is heir of line, but the estates have passed under an entail to the family of Maconochie.

WILKIE. Sable, a fess tortillée or and azure between three crescents argent.

*WORDIE. The blazon of this rather remarkable coat as registered 1672-78 by John of Torbrecks, co. Stirling, is argent, a hand issuing from the dexter side of the shield grasping a garland ensigned with an imperial crown all proper, on a chief gules two thistles argent; motto—"Nil indigne."

Torbrecks was in the possession of this family for several generations. Dene Thomas Wordye, in 1557, was a monk of Cambuskenneth, and William Wordye was the same year procurator for the commendator, David, Bishop of Ross.

*ZOWLE. Arms were registered 1676 by William Yule of Leyhouses, co. Haddington, argent, on a fess sable between two crescents in chief and a saltire coupé in base gules a garb or; and the same year by John Yule of Darleith, co. Dumbarton, argent, on a fess between three crescents sable a garb or banded gules. Darleith was acquired in 1670 by John, son of Thomas Zuill, and remains the property of his descendant.

John sat in parliament for Inveraray 1661.

The family to which Sir George Udny Yule, K.C.S.I. belongs claims descent from a younger brother of Leyhouses, and in 1824 Colonel Udny Yule, C.B., registered the coat of that family with the addition of two water-bougets or on the fess, to indicate maternal descent from Rose of Kilravock.

In 1825 Captain Patrick Yule, Royal Engineers, claimed to be chief of the name, as representative of the Leyhouses family.

1571—John Yule of Garmiltoun; the name occurs in East Lothian in the fifteenth century.

XIII.

FUNERAL ESCUTCHEONS.

BOE OF STAIN. John of Staine, near Biggar, left two coheirs, Agnes of Staine, married John Dickson, and was mother of John Dickson of Hartree, Senator of the College of Justice 1649; and Janet, who married, in 1619, Patrick Tweedie of Oliver, and had issue. The name of Bo, Boe, Bowie, or Bullo, is an old one in Tweeddale. Part of Bonnington, near Peebles, was held by the Bullos of Bonnington-Bullo, during nearly the whole of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ELLIES OF ELLIESTOUN. See W.

SCOTT OF HARDEN. Seal of William of Harden, 1540—a bend charged with a crescent between two mullets; of Walter of Sinton, 1550—a bend charged with a mullet in the upper part, and two crescents in the lower. The coat reproduced is that registered, 1672-78, by Sir William of Harden, with a stag trippant for crest, and the motto—"Pacem amo."

Mr George of Boonraw, representer of the old family of Sintoune, at the same time recorded—or, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base azure; crest—a nymph, in her dexter hand the sun, and in her sinister the moon, all proper; motto—"Reparabit cornua Phæbe." On 27th November 1700, Archibald of Boonraw executed a renunciation and conveyance of his right to these bearings in favour of Sir William Scott of Harden, who then matriculated the coat, and was allowed supporters—two mermaids, each holding in her exterior hand a mirror all proper, "as having right and title to represent the said ancient family of Syntoune in manner above sett downe."

Archibald is said to have died unmarried in 1720, but the Scotts of Whitslaid claimed to be next heirs-male of Sinton; they became extinct in 1757.

Thomas of Whitslaid and Thomas of Todrick, both registered arms, 1672-78—or, on a bend azure a star between two crescents of the field, and in chief a broken lance gules, with a difference for Todrick as a cadet.

Gladstains of Whitelaw, who was descended in the female line from the Scotts of Synton, says in his MS. genealogy, that the arms were represented at Whitslaid with two mermaids as supporters.

The coat of Todrick, as cut in wood on their pew in the church of Ashkirk, with the date 1622, had a buck's head in base and no lance; this was a younger branch of Harden, and its representative, William, M.D., of Stokoe, in Northumberland, in 1783, published a pedigree of his family, in which he claimed to be senior to Harden; this was reprinted in 1852 by his grandson, William Robson Scott, M.D., of St Leonards', Exeter.

CRAW OF GUNSGREEN. In Berwickshire there were also Craws of Swinewood, Reston, Netherbyres, Haughhead, &c.

George, of Easter Reston, registered arms, 1672-78; his family were seated there in the beginning of the sixteenth century; George, having taken part in the rising of 1715, his forfeited estate was sold.

Alexander Craw sold Haughhead before 1755; the Netherbyres family retained their estate till the present century.

Janet, daughter of James Craw, a merchant burghess of Edinburgh,

having married Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, Provost of Edinburgh, and Senator of the College of Justice, is allowed eight quarters in her funeral entry as a descendant of Gunsgreen.

Nisbet calls Craw of Auchincraw, chief of the name, and says they bore these arms with the chevron plain; that family was Auchincraw or Adincraw of that Ilk, and the Craws were formerly as often called Auchincraw. In 1489 John Stephen Craw had a respite, for holding Dumbarton Castle against the King.

SKENE OF CURRIEHILL.

LUNDIE OF THAT ILK.

MARSHALL. *See G.* The coat here reproduced is from the Funeral Escutcheon, with sixteen quarters, sanctioned by Sir Alexander Erskine, Lyon, for Andrew Marshall, 1695, who was born 1643, son of John of Clothoderick, in the parish of Kilbarchan, and Helen Napier his wife, of the Kilmahew family. Crest—a trefoil slipped proper; motto—“*Semper virescit virtus.*” These arms are registered, 1672-78, for him under the designation of merchant in Queensbrugh. The leaves are edock leaves. Ninian Marshall possessed Clothoderick in 1503.

In 1292 John Marshall, burgess of Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I. Seal—semée of cross crosslets fitchée three horseshoes. A seal, in the Record Office, of another John, has three horseshoes, and probably was appended to the deed of homage of John Marshall 1296; in 1292 Fergus Marshall also swore fealty, and his seal has one horseshoe not on a shield. In all, nineteen persons of the name took the oath to the King of England, some were burgesses, two have territorial designations—Thomas of Corstorphyn, co. Edinburgh, and William of Morthington, co. Berwick; one was a knight, Sir John le Mareschal of Tosketon in Wigtownshire.

It has been said that the Marshalls are a branch of the great house of Keith Marischal, but this seems improbable.

Sir Malcolm was proprietor of Essilmont and Arnage in Aberdeenshire; he left a daughter, Affrica, who was a widow in 1378, and a son Malcolm, who resigned these lands in favour of his son William, who had a Crown charter 1377; the heiress married Cheyne, who quartered—argent, three leaves slipped vert, for Marshall. Porteus calls them docken leaves.

In Perthshire there were Marshalls of Innerpethie 1577, of Pitcairns 1584-1676. John was provost and custumar of Perth 1329-30. Charles Marshall of Alauna (?), in the parish of St Ninians, was father of William, Colonel of Horse in the service of Charles I.; he was taken prisoner and made his escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, along with Lord Kinnoull and others, 28th May 1654. Charles II., by patent, dated at Brussels, 21st May 1658, created him a baronet, and granted him a very distinguished coat of arms—the Royal arms of Scotland with the addition of a regal crown on the head of the lion; crest—a stag trippant; motto—“*Fortiter.*” Sir William died at Ghent the same year; his son settled in America, and neither he nor his descendants assumed the title, but bore the arms. Charles Marshall, the last heir male, died in 1816 unmarried, and his sister, Rachel, is represented by Captain Hans Busk.

TYRIE OF DRUMKILBO. Some MSS. have three torteaux; Sir Patrick Home gives for Tyrie of Lunan, the same family—sable a chevron between three plates, each charged with a cross between the capital letters J and S, also sable.

Mr Jervise describes a mutilated stone in the ruins of the Church of Essie, with an inscription and the initials J. T., as having a chevron between two crescents, impaling a lion rampant. At Durisdeer, in Aberdeenshire, there is a stone over the doorway with the initials J. T.—M. T. 1675—John Tyrie and Margaret Tulloch; a chevron between two crescents, impaling Tulloch.

In 1296, Marice de Tiry of Perthshire swore fealty to Edward I.; James of Tyry held part of Lunan, which descended to his great-grandson Walter of Lunan, who had also lands in Forteviot 1478-82; Walter of Drumkilbo, probably the same person, was grandfather of William of Drumkilbo, who, in 1532, possessed half of Lunan; David of Drumkilbo, 1564, was father of David of Drumkilbo, who was killed in December 1581 by Adam Crichton, fiar of Ruthven, leaving a son and heir, William, then under age, his tutor being Thomas Tyrie, who was concerned in the schemes of the Roman Catholic party, and corresponded with James Tyrie, a Jesuit priest resident at Rome. William of Drumkilbo was knighted, and died 18th September 1633, leaving a son Sir Thomas of Drumkilbo, who served under Montrose 1644.

Several persons of the name were magistrates of Perth 1477, and during the next fifty years. Sir John was provost of the Collegiate Church of Methven 1488-1523; his brother Robert, and Agnes Abercromby his wife, in 1506, had a tack of Busbie in Methven, and in 1510 the brothers had a Crown charter of that property, which remained in the family for nearly two hundred years. Durisdeer, which is in the parish of Inch, was the property of another branch, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

*GOODLET OF ABBOTSHAUGH. From the Funeral Escutcheon of Sir James Hall, second baronet of Dunglass; the first baronet was son of John Hall and Janet Higgins, his wife, and her mother was a Goodlet. The arms, singularly enough, are those allowed to the family of Goodricke in England, at the Herald's Visitations of York and Lincolnshires.

In Stacie's MS. there is "Gudlade *alias* Prestone of Absuch, near Falkirk—parted per fess argent and vert, two unicorns' heads coupéd sa, and one of the first gutté gules all armed or, 1671." This was recorded c. 1750, as a quartering by James Goodlatt Campbell of Auchlyne and Abbotshaugh, grandson of Agnes Goodlatt.

The surname is an old one, and occurs in the neighbourhood of Stirling in the fifteenth century; in the sixteenth, persons of the name were landowners at Strathbrock and Uphall; one of them married the heiress of John Graham of Kilpont about 1550.

Mrs Janet Williehamina Maxwell Stewart Campbell of Cloichfoldich represents the family of Goodlet-Campbell of Auchlyne and Abbotshaugh.

In 1609 James Guidlett in Strabrok applied for a grant of two thousand acres of forfeited land in Ulster, and the family then founded in Ireland is still represented there. A monument in their burying ground records the death, *Thomæ Goodlate, generosi*, in March 1624, aged forty-nine, and the arms on it are three unicorns' heads coupéd two and one and three mullets, one in fess point, the others in chief between the two heads.

BENNET OF CHESTERS. For this surname Sir James Balfour has, parted per pale argent and sable, a fess parted per pale gules and or.

Pont, gules, a cross (patée) or between three mullets argent; *aliter*-azure, on a rock or a cross patée fitchée argent. Porteus gives both these, saying that the former is for Chesters, and that the latter sometimes has the addition of three mullets or in chief. No arms are registered for the name, but the herald Stacie gives in his collection those of the two baronets created in 1670-71. Sir George, a native of Fife, distinguished in the service of the King of Poland, gules, on a chevron between three stars argent as many crosses patée of the first; crest—a demi-lion argent holding in his dexter-paw a cross patée gules; motto—" *Pie et fortiter*." Sir William of Grubbet, gules, a cross patée or between three stars argent, a chief of the second; crest—a hand issuing from a cloud holding a cross patée fitchée or, or a cross of calvary proper; motto—" *Benedictus qui tollet crucem*."

This surname is to be met with in Fife in the fifteenth century. In 1459 Sir Richard Bennet, chaplain to James, Archbishop of St Andrews, was presented to the vicarage of Arbroath.

Alexander sat in parliament for Pittenweem 1649, and James for Inverkeithing 1667-78.

There were Bennetts of Grange, Busses, Lumbo, and Westboth, in Fife. The principal family of the name was that whose arms are reproduced. Adam was seated at Chesters about 1580. His descendants intermarried with the Douglas, Langlands, Rutherford, and Scott families. Andrew of Chesters left three daughters; Agnes, Helen, married Archibald Douglas of Tympendean, and Isobel married Archibald Hope, collector of excise at Haddington. They sold Chesters at the end of last century.

Mr William, parson of Ancrum, a younger son of Chesters, acquired Grubbet; his eldest son William was created a baronet; Sir John, fifth and last baronet, died 1765; and the estate passed to Nisbet of Dirleton. James, second son of Mr William, went to Sweden about 1640, was Major in the army, and recognised as noble in 1675. His son, Colonel William, served with distinction under Charles XII., and was created a baron. The family lasted for several generations.

RIG OF AITHERNIE. This family, a cadet of Carberry, at one time carried a bordure. Nisbet describes the seal of Mr Hugh of Carberry, 1546, as having the crescent in base in place of the fourth mullet.

Thomas Rigg of Downfield, co. Fife, M.D., representative of the Carberry family, registered about 1750; argent, a saltire vert between four mullets gules; crest—a cock sable beaked and armed gules; motto—" *Virtute et labore*." There are also entries by Thomas of Rigsland, 1672-78, and by his representative Thomas of Morton, 1772; vert, a saltire engrailed argent between a mullet in chief two garbs in fess and three roses in base or, a bordure of the third charged with eight crescents of the field.

The Rigs were burgesses of Dumfries and Annan, notaries, and small landowners in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. They intermarried with Macmath of Auchenzie, Irving, Maxwell of Barncleugh, Johnstone of Mylnefield, &c.

The Johnstones of Galabank, descended from the marriage of John, provost of Annan, a cadet of Mylnefield, who acquired Galabank, and Giles Rig, cousin and dispoonee in 1627 of Marion, daughter and heir of William Rig, burgess of Annan, composed the coat of Rig with their

own, by cantonning the saltire with a mullet in chief and a rose in base gules and two garbs vert in flank. James Rig of Greinmerse married Barbara, sister and co-heir of Paul Reddik of Barscheine, who died before 1646, and this family lasted for several generations. Carberry, in Midlothian, was acquired by Hugh Rigg, advocate, about 1530. He was deputy-constable, and sat in parliament 1538-46. The descendants of his elder son retained Carberry till late in the seventeenth century. Patrick, younger son of Mr Hugh, was grandfather of William of Aithernie, merchant in Edinburgh, a bailie and member of parliament.

After the extinction of his branch the representation devolved on the existing line; William acquired Downfield 1720, and his descendant is the present James Home-Rigg of Downfield and Tarvit.

Rigsland and Morton were the property of a cadet branch, and passed to the elder line in terms of a disposition executed in 1784 by James Home-Rigg of Morton and Gamelshiels, excluding his sister Marjory, wife of Colonel John Houstoun.

WALKINSHAW OF THAT ILK. Crest—a dove with an olive branch in its beak; motto—"In season;" supporters—two savages holding clubs over their shoulders.

Gavin of that Ilk registered arms, c. 1680—argent, upon a mount in base a grove proper; crest—a martlet; motto as above, but no supporters.

Crawfurd, in his "History of Renfrew," says that the family bore supporters—two foresters in long robes, allusive to their predecessor being Forester to the High Steward of Scotland in the barony of Renfrew (?).

The lands from which this family took its name were held of the Abbot of Paisley; James of that Ilk died 1636, leaving three daughters, who inherited Wester Walkinshaw, but his cousin and heir-male, Mr John of Garturk, took the designation of that Ilk, and inherited part of Walkinshaw; his son Gavin, in 1683, sold Walkinshaw to his cousin, James Walkinshaw, merchant in Glasgow, but retained the style of that Ilk, and died in December 1713, leaving an only child, Robina, who inherited Drums and other lands. She married, in 1719, John Craufurd, younger of Craufurdland, who assumed her surname, and left an only child, Lieutenant-Colonel John Walkinshaw-Craufurd of Craufurdland and Walkinshaw, Falconer to the King in Scotland, who d.s.p. 1793.

A younger son founded a family of wealthy Glasgow merchants, of whom John, a magistrate of the city 1655, acquired Barrowfield; John, third of Barrowfield, having taken part in the rising of 1715, his estate was forfeited and sold in 1723; he died before July 1731, leaving ten daughters, of whom Clementina, Countess Alberstorff, mistress of Prince Charles Edward, and mother of Charlotte, Duchess of Albany; Catherine, housekeeper to the Princess of Wales; Leonella, married William Walkinshaw. James, second son of John, first of Barrowfield, acquired Walkinshaw; his son, John of Walkinshaw, was father of James of Walkinshaw, who married Margaret Walkinshaw, and left three children; James sold Walkinshaw in 1769, and d.s.p.; Anne died unm.; and Mrs Anderson, who left an only child, heiress of the family; Catherine, wife of Robert Davidson, advocate.

MACKINTOSH OF THAT ILK. This coat was recorded, about 1680, by Lauchlan of that Ilk, *alias* of Torcastle, with crest—a cat salient proper; motto—"Touch not the cat but a glove;" and supporters—two cats

proper. The seal of Alexander of Rothimurchus, 1481, is quarterly, first and fourth, a lion rampant (?); second and third, six bezants, three, two, and one, on a chief three mullets.

Pont's blazon is—or, a galley, her oars saltireways sable, and in dexter chief, a dexter hand holding a heart gules. Porteus has the same, and also, or, a ship sable flagged gules between a hand and a heart of the second.

In 1382 Ferchard M'Toshy has to give security to the lord of Badenoch, not to disturb the Bishop of Aberdeen and his tenants; soon after Mackintosh appears as Captain of Clanchattan; Malcolm was bailie of Lochaber 1447, and after the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, Duncan Macintosh, Captain of Clanchattan, had a Crown charter of Moymore and other lands 1476. Lachlan of Dunachton sat in parliament 1572.

Low. From a birth-brief in favour of Robert, merchant in Cracow, whose paternal ancestors for three generations were merchants in Aberdeen; crest—a laurel leaf within two branches of thistle disposed orleways; motto—“*Aspera me juvant.*” The quarters shown are Miller, Black, Hardie, Forbes, Turing, Skene, and Leask. The coat is evidently founded on that of the old family of Lowis of Menar or Manor, co. Peebles, whose arms as given by Sir David Lindsay, were—vert, three laurel leaves argent, but other MSS. have the field argent and the leaves vert.

James Lowis of Merchistoun, near Edinburgh, registered arms, 1672-78—or, three laurel leaves vert; crest—a dexter hand holding a lance in bend proper; motto—“*Nos aspera juvant.*”

William, a cadet of the Menar family, served, with the rank of Colonel, under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, had grants of lands in Livonia, married Sophia Nieroth, and left descendants in that province and in Courland, who were recognized as noble under the designation of Lowis or Loewis of Menar. His pedigree, certified in 1689, shows as quarters, Carnegie, Tennant, Lindsay, Ogilvie, Murray, Bruce, Leslie, &c. This family bears—argent, a fess gules between three stars in chief, and as many leaves in base, a crescent in the nombril point; crest—a crescent reversed between three stars or, within a pair of wings parted per fess azure and argent.

Patrick de Lowis de Mener witnesses a charter 1439; the barony of Menar was held by his descendants till about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Cadets were seated at Glack in the parish of Manor, at Plora, co. Selkirk, and in Peebles, where two of the name were provosts 1638-9 and 1650.

Mr Ninian, who acquired Merchistoun, was father of James, who registered arms; this branch intermarried with Hope of Craighall, Cheape of Rossie, Trotter of Mortonhall, and from it descended Lowis of Plean in Stirlingshire.

MILLER OF NEWTON. A surname derived from occupation, which appears in all parts of the country. In the reign of Alexander III., an inquest was held in the Castle of Dumfries on the death of Adam Molen-dinarius, who, having on a Sunday in the churchyard of St Michael's, called Richard, son of Robert, a thief, a fatal fight ensued, Adam using a knife, of the sharpness of which he boasted, and Richard a sword. Miller probably did not become a hereditary surname till a much later period.

James was justice-clerk depute 1566; Andrew, the well-known printer in the reign of James IV.; David sat in parliament for Annan 1612-21. James acquired Gourlabank, in East Lothian, by marriage with Marion, daughter and heir of George Thomson of that place; their son, George of Gourlabank, registered arms 1672-78—argent, a cross potent azure placed in a loch proper, in chief two mullets of the second, quartering Thomson. Alexander, last of Gourlabank, was dead in 1758, leaving a sister, Marion, widow of Patrick Begbie, Haddington, and a nephew, Bartholomew Bower, his heirs. Matthew Miller, apothecary in Kilmar-nock, acquired Glenlee and other estates, and registered arms, 1672-78—argent, a cross moline azure placed in the base wavy vert, in chief a lozenge between two mullets of the second; his descendant, Sir Matthew, baronet, Lord President of the College of Justice, was allowed as supporters—two roebucks proper in 1788, and it would appear from the blazon that the cross is to be in the centre of the shield and detached from the base wavy. Some of the MSS. have as Gourlabank, others a cross moline between three mullets, azure, for the name of Miller.

Purin, in the parish of Falkland, co. Fife, the property of Mrs Eliza Aytoun *née* Miller, has descended to her from David Miller of Purin, who died in 1674, and belonged to an old family of burgesses of Kirkcaldy; Sir Robert Sibbald calls the proprietor in his time Mr Henry Montgomery *alias* Miller. The coat here reproduced is from the Funeral Escutcheon of one of the family of Sir George Maxwell of Auldhouse and Pollock.

SINCLAIR OF STEVENSON.

NISBET OF DEAN. Alexander Nisbet, author of the "*System of Heraldry*," gives an account of the ancient family seated at Nisbet in Berwickshire, of which he was the last in the main line. They bore—argent, three boars' heads erased sable; crest—a boar passant sable; motto—"I byd it." Nisbet says that Sir John of Dean, Baronet, bore the arms here reproduced, crest and motto as above, and adds that they have "been in use to carry their arms supported on the right side by a savage wreathed about the head and middle all proper holding a baton on his shoulder, and on the left by a greyhound proper, which are to be seen cut on the frontispiece of their isle of the West Church." Further on he says that the supporters had been "in use for a long time by allowance of authority," and that they laid "aside the chevron a mark of cadency formerly used by the house of Dean, in regard that the family of Dean is the only family of the name in Scotland that has right by consent to represent the old original family of the name of Nisbet, seeing that the only lineal male representer (the author of this system) is like to go soon off the world, being an old man, and without issue male or female."

It is to be feared that some traffic in armorial rights had taken place between the landless gentleman who did so much for the heraldry of his country and his prosperous cousin, enriched by trade. The arms of Sir Patrick of Dean, baronet, registered 1672-78, have the chevron; crest—an eagle displayed proper; motto—"Non obest virtuti sors." These bearings were never altered by the authority of Lyon or supporters granted; but it is true that the supporters are cut on a stone on the West Church, with the date 1692.

The seal 1598 of Henry, provost of Edinburgh, ancestor of Dean, is a chevron charged with a cinquefoil and between three boars' heads.

Porteus says that in 1645 Dean carried three cinquefoils on the chevron, and Sir William bore this with a hand holding up a castle sable as crest, and the motto—“*Hic mihi partus honos.*” These bearings are cut on a stone at Dean. but it is more modern in style than another which has the arms of Sir William with a chevron uncharged, and those of his wife, Katherine Dick. Arms of Gavin of Murehouse, cut in stone at Libberton Church 1631—three boars’ heads erased with a mullet for difference; motto—“*Veritas vincit.*”

Sir John of Dirleton, “a famous lawyer,” carried the chevron charged with three cinquefoils, and ensigned with a thistle proper. Nisbet of Craigintinny bore parted per fess argent and vert in chief two boars’ heads erased sable, and in base a mullet of the field—*Porteus’ MS.*

There are at Dean five representations of the family coat with the chevron uncharged—Henry Nisbet, Sir P. 1614, Sir William and Janet Williamson his wife twice, and Sir William and Katherine Dick, his wife. This surname, taken from land, appears in the twelfth century. The principal family was seated at Nisbet, in Berwickshire, but there is also a place called Nisbet in Lanarkshire.

The lands of Robert, in the latter county, were forfeited during the war of succession; John had part of Dalzell in the reign of David II., which was held by his descendants till the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1296 John, Thomas, and William de Nesebyt of Berwickshire, did homage to Edward I. Philip Nisbet of that Ilk sat in parliament 1513; Sir Alexander was knighted in 1605; his eldest son Sir Philip was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh, and executed. Another son left an only child, Catherine, who married into the family of Brown of Blackburn, and her son, George Brown, resident at Chirnside, was in 1719 heir of line.

Adam, writer to the signet, youngest son of Sir Alexander, was father of the heraldic writer who died in 1725. Sir Alexander survived his eldest son, was repeatedly a prisoner for debt, and in March 1649, parliament passed an act empowering his creditors to incarcerate him within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and eject his family from the place and house of West Nisbet.

PORTERFIELD OF THAT ILK. Arms so recorded 1672-78 by Alexander, then head of the family. Crawford in his History of Renfrew, says they bore supporters without blazoning them; they were never registered, but a MS. authority gives two bulls sable horned and hooped or. In the thirteenth century the ancestors of this family were called Porter, and gave the name of Porterfield to their lands. At a later time they took as surname the name they had conferred on the estate. Mr John of that Ilk acquired the barony of Duchal 1544. Alexander of that Ilk, last of the family in the male line, died in 1815, and Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Baronet, is heir of line.

OSWALD OF FINGALTON.

BACKY OF TANKERNESS. Arms recorded by James of that place, in Orkney c. 1680; crest—a flame of fire proper; motto—“*Commodum non damnum.*” no supporters. Tankerness was acquired early in the seventeenth century, and descended to the late Robert Baikie, M.D., who d.s.p. In 1878 his grand-nephew and heir William Dover Cowan assumed the surname of Baikie.

A branch possessed Burness for several generations.

M'BRAIR OF NETHERWOOD. These arms, which are not recorded for any person of the name, are given in Porteus' M.S. for Macraich; they were granted in 1736 to James Macrae of Orangefield, late governor of Fort St George, in the East Indies, a man of obscure origin. This is the only entry for that name.

Andrew M'Brair was bailie of Dumfries 1384. Robert was provost 1453-69-72, and sat in parliament 1468. Several others of the name were provosts of the burgh, the last being Archibald, 1581, and five of them sat in parliament, David of Almagill as late as 1648.

The family took their designation sometimes from Netherwood, sometimes from Almagill, and in one instance have the style of that Ilk. Archibald Macbrair of that Ilk was beheaded at the market-cross of Edinburgh in January 1587-8 for the slaughter of Archibald Newall, burgess of Dumfries on 1st April 1587. Almagill was the property of William, c. 1500. In 1504 Sir John, chaplain, was killed in Dumfries by Robert Grierson. John, formerly canon of Glenluce, was confined in Hamilton Castle as a heretic by the Regent, made his escape in 1550, went to England, was vicar of St Nicholas, Newcastle, and died there 1584.

The Macbrairs suffered during the civil war, also from family quarrels, and from becoming cautioners for their kinsmen, the Earl of Annandale and Sir Robert Murray of Cockpool. Alexander of Netherwood married Susan, sister and heir of Thomas Rome of Clouden, and died in January 1738, leaving a son Robert, who sold the estates and d.s.p., and Agnes, who was served heir of her mother 1787. She inherited the estates of Chapel and Quarter, married Benjamin Dodd, and died 23d October 1796, when these properties passed to her son, Brigade-Major James Dodd, who sold them.

DICK OF PRESTONFIELD. Arms registered 1687 by Sir James, baronet. In 1771 Sir Alexander, paternally Cuninghame, and a younger son, was allowed supporters, two white horses at liberty maned and hoofed or, the right to which gave rise to a heraldic *cause célèbre* 1849, between the heir of line and of entail, Thomas Smith Cuninghame of Caprington, and the heir-male, Sir Robert Keith Dick Cunyngham of Prestonfield, baronet, which is reported in Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry*. The Court of Session, founding on a private Act of Parliament, decided in favour of the former, but the Lyon Court granted supporters, two horses at liberty sable to Sir William Hanmer Dick Cunyngham of Prestonfield and Lamburghtoun, baronet, who had succeeded his father *pendente lite*. The writer contributed to the *Herald and Genealogist* 1874, a paper on *Sir William Dick of Braid, knight, and the pretensions of his descendants to a baronetcy*. See W. for another coat.

Balfour and Porteus have gules, a hart's head or, on a chief argent three roses gules. Sir William of Braid bore argent, a fess azure between two stars in chief, and a crescent in base gules.

PRINGLE OF GALLASHEILS.

BURNET OF BARNS.

BOYLE OF KELBURN. In some authorities the field is argent and the horns fessways—"Honor virtutis premium" as motto. In 1296 William Boule, Robert de Boyuille and Richard de Boyuille of the county of Ayr, did homage to Edward I., also Eustace of Dumfriesshire. Richard's lands are mentioned in a charter of Robert I.

William Boyll, in 1362, was collector of contributions from the deaneries of Elgin and Strathbogie, and in 1367 William Boyuil, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, probably the same person, is a witness to a transaction in Elgin Cathedral. In 1656 Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, son of the great Earl of Cork, was deputy from Edinburgh to the parliament at Westminster, and James, Duke of Queensberry, Lord High Commissioner in Scotland and Secretary of State, married Mary Boyle, sister of the Earl of Cork. At this time David Boyle of Kelburne, head of an old Ayrshire family, sat in parliament for the county of Bute, and was promoted, through the influence it is said of the Duchess, his namesake but not kinswoman, to several high offices, and created Lord Boyle 1699, and Earl of Glasgow 1703.

He then adopted a quartered coat; first and fourth or, an eagle displayed with two heads gules, being an augmentation (? founded on the English coat of De Boyvill; azure, an eagle displayed with two heads or); second and third, the arms of Boyle, Earl of Cork; the paternal coat in an escutcheon of pretence; crest—the eagle parted per pale embattled argent and gules; motto—" *Dominus providebit.*" His supporters were a savage which may be considered Scotch, and a lion as borne by the Cork family.

FORRET OF FINGASK. Forret of that Ilk, an old baronial family in Fife, whose representative John sat in parliament 1560. Arms on the monument at Bruges of Sir William, who died 6th July 1600; or, a chevron gules and in chief a boar's head coupé sable; quartering, argent, six billets three two and one sable; crest—a greyhound's head affrontée; the shield is encircled with the collar of an order of knighthood, and the inscription calls Sir William knight of the order of St Andrew in Scotland (?). Alexander Forratt, captain in the service of the King of Sweden, during the Thirty Years' War, was recognized as noble in Sweden 1650, and left descendants. Thomas Forret, vicar of Dollar, of the family of that Ilk, was burnt at Edinburgh as a heretic, February 1538-9.

GLASS OF PETINTIAN. This with the addition of a bordure gules was registered 1672-78 by Alexander Glass of Sauchie, co. Stirling. George Rothesay, herald, 1724-41, had the bordure engrailed, and for crest, a drinking glass standing upright filled with wine.

In 1812 John Glas, surgeon at Baughulpoor, in the East Indies, matriculated the coat of Sauchie quartering Stirling, and was granted supporters as chief of his name—two horses argent saddled and bridled proper housings gules fringed or; he died in 1822. Pettintian in Strathearn was for several generations the property of the family. Mr William was treasurer to the Bishop of Dunkeld 1584; John sat in parliament for Perth 1681-86. The arms reproduced are one of the quarters of a descendant of Sir William Stewart of Grandtully 1610-46.

Glass of Ascog in Bute existed as one of the families locally called barons from the fifteenth century till recently. Archibald was sheriff-depute of the county 1685. From a younger son of Pittentian descended the Rev. John, who, about 1730, founded the sect of the Glassites.

GILMOUR OF CRAIGMILLER. See under Gilbert.

TROTTER OF MORTONHALL. See W.

CHANCELLOR OF SHIELDHILL. The lion is gules in the entry of arms in 1704 of John, late bailie of Edinburgh, afterwards of Shieldhill, as heir of elder brother James. As all authorities make the lion sable,

the blazon ought probably to have been "sable armed and langued gules."

The Chancellors held Shieldhill and other lands as vassals of the Lords Somerville before 1432. In 1707 the superiority was acquired by John, above named, who died in 1731, and his funeral entry gives eight quarters, Hamilton of Raploch, Symington of that Ilk, Dishington of Ardross on the father's side, and Lockhart of Lee, Auchinleck of Balmanno, Hamilton of Dalserf, and Strachan of Thornton on the mother's.

BRISBANE OF BISHOPTON. Arms registered 1672-78 by James of Bishopton; crest—a stork's head erased holding in her beak a serpent nowed proper; motto—"Certamine summo." Note by a later hand—"This motto is now changed to *Dabit otia Deus*."

In 1816 supporters, two talbots proper, were granted to Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane, K.C.B., and the old motto was resumed.

Seal of Thomas Byrsbane, 1422, a chevron (? checquy) between two cushions pendant by the corners in chief, and a garb in base; crest—a garb. In another funeral escutcheon the arms of Brisbane of Rossland are given with the cushions lozenge-ways.

The crests registered about 1672 by two cadets are curious: John, Judge Advocate to His Majesty's Navy, has a serpent wreathed about an anchor in pale proper Matthew, M.D., a hillock semée of ants proper, with the motto—"Virtuti damnosa quies." Mr William Brisebain acted as chancellor to Edward Baliol, when, in a parliament held at Edinburgh in February 1334, he surrendered a great part of the south of Scotland to Edward of England; *tunc ut dicebatur cancellario*, is the description given of him.

Thomas Brisbane had a charter of Little Rothy, co. Aberdeen, from Robert I.; Thomas, and Alexander, his brother, witnessed a charter of Thomas, Earl of Mar, before 1365. In 1402 a charter of Isobel, Countess of Mar, was witnessed by her "cousin" Thomas Brisbane. Thomas Brisbane of Laithers, 1417; William Brisbane left a son Alan, called Brisbane, who had a charter of the lands of Mucherach and Holmedalmartyne from Donald, Earl of Lennox, 1333-64, on the resignation of Adam de Glachfrith; Alan Brysban, c. 1390; 11th August 1423, Sir William Graham granted the lands of Ballenclerache, co. Stirling, to his "cousin" John Brisbane and the heirs of his body, whom failing, to the heirs-male of the body of his sister Janet, spouse of James de Schaw.

Ballenclerache remained with his heirs till it was sold by John of Bishopton in 1652.

The family long took their designation from Bishopton, which they held of the Lords Erskine, Earls of Mar, from the commencement of the fifteenth century, and had also lands in the parish of Largs, co. Ayr. In 1631 John of Bishopton had a charter erecting his Ayrshire estates into the barony of Gogosyde. His son, John of Bishopton, represented the shire of Renfrew in parliament 1645-50.

The printed pedigree does not seem accurate; Captain William, who was served heir of his father John of Bishopton in September 1647, is omitted, and a succession of three lairds all named John is given. This is not in agreement with the entry of the testament of *John*, brother of the laird, who died at Bishopton in April 1647.

John of Bishopton settled his estates on his daughter Elizabeth, who

was not the heiress of the family, on her marriage, in 1657 to her cousin James Shaw, who thereupon assumed the surname of Brisbane, and the designation of *fiar* of Bishopton. He alienated the fee of that property, and acquired Kelsoland, afterwards called Brisbanetown or Brisbane. As late as 1770 the head of the family, as superior of Bishopton, took that designation, but his successor was called Brisbane of Brisbane.

A younger branch possessed Middle Walkinshaw, and ended in William, who entailed it on Robert, fourth son of James of Bishopton, and died before 1686.

The Brisbanes of Selviland ended in 1706, on the death of Alexander of that place, leaving two sisters. John, Secretary of the Navy in England, married Margaret, Baroness Napier, and left issue, from whom Lord Napier.

TOD. From the Funeral Escutcheon of the Stair family; the maternal grandmother of Margaret Ross, Lady Stair, was named Tod.

Thomas Tod, burgess of Berwick, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1291. In 1330 a payment was made to Mr John Tod, to enable him to redeem his books, which had been taken by the English. Soon after Nicholas, son of John Tod, was a hostage in England. Several other persons of the name were connected with Berwick or Berwickshire later, one of them giving an annual rent for the maintenance of the bridge over the Tweed.

Thomas *dictus* Todde was canon of Glasgow, and rector of Old Roxburgh in the reign of David II.

Robert sat in parliament 1479, and Thomas in 1485.

Alexander was king's coiner 1451; Thomas, burgess of Edinburgh, was knighted in 1490; was provost of Edinburgh 1488-91-98; was proprietor of Sheriffhall in April 1491; entered into a treasonable agreement with the King of England, but soon after was at the head of the mint; he was dead in February 1505, when mass was said for his soul. Archibald was provost of Edinburgh 1646-7 and 1652-3, and died in 1656.

IRELAND. From the Funeral Escutcheon of Charles Congalton of that Ilk, 1742, whose mother was Jean, daughter of John Ireland of Milnhorn, co. Perth, by the sister of Sir Robert Hepburn of Keith. His elder brother, Robert (Congalton) Hepburn of Keith, was ancestor of the family of Riccart-Hepburn of Rickarton. Milnhorn belonged to John Ireland 1649.

In 1296 Robert Dirlaund of the county of Stirling, and Thomas Dirland of Roxburghshire, swore fealty to Edward I. Duncan, Earl of Fife, 20th Jan. 1336, granted a charter of the barony of Murthly, co. Perth, to John de Yrelande as held by his ancestors. The Irelands, often called de Hibernia, held Murthly till about 1440, when it was alienated to Thomas Abercromby. Burnbane in Murthly was possessed by Robert de Ireland, who was dead 1419, when his son and heir John had a charter from Thomas Abercromby of that Ilk, in which he is designed cousin of the granter. His descendant Thomas sold Burnbane to Sir Thomas Stewart in 1664.

Thomas was bailie of Stirling 1365; Thomas was rector of Weem 1465; John sat in Parliament 1483-4; Mr John was Archdeacon of St Andrews, and envoy to England 1483; Walter, provost of Perth 1494; David was deputy marischal, and sat in parliament 1534-40. There were Irelands of Parkhead in Scone during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. John was vicar of Perth 1524.

Ireland of Baldastard, co. Fife, of whom John died in 1659, and his daughter and heir Barbara married in 1660 John Lundin, nephew of Lundin of that ilk. In Roxburghshire the family held lands in the barony of Wilton, which were sold in 1454 by John de Irelandys de eodem to David Scott of Kirkurd. From this line probably descended the Irelands of Fardingwell, Knabany, Caldow, &c.

At the very time when the Murthly family were selling their property, a cadet who founded a branch holding a good position in Poitou, obtained a birth brief showing his gentle descent 28th June 1664. Their genealogy has been printed, and M. Francisque Michel describes the arms they bear: quarterly, first, Abercromby; second, Scotland and Drummond impaled; third, Murray; fourth, Mercer, and over all in an escutcheon of pretence the paternal coat, argent, two bars gules in chief three mullets azure.

SPEIR. Arms of "Sir John, provost of Edinburgh" (?) from the Funeral Escutcheon of Charles, Earl of Hopetoun, 1742. The provost's daughter married Robert Foulis of Leadhills, and had an heiress who married James Hope of Hopetoun in 1638.

In 1643 "Dame Rachell Speir, Lady Curriehill," married Sir John Hope of Craighall. She was daughter and co-heir of Thomas, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, where several of the surname had been magistrates early in the seventeenth century.

There were about that time small landowners in Renfrewshire: Archibald Spiers, merchant in Glasgow, having acquired Elderslie and other estates in that county, had a grant of arms 1767—azure, a ship in full sail argent her ensigns flying gules between three bezants; crest, a dexter arm vambraced holding a spear in bend proper.

In 1859 a different coat with the same crest was granted to Robert Thomas Napier Speir of Burnbrae, co. Renfrew, and of Culdees, co. Perth, viz., azure, two tilting spears in saltire between four boars' heads coupé or, on a chief argent a mullet between two crescents gules.

MACKAY OF BIGHOUSE. The only notice in the MSS. of the coat of the Mackay family before the time of the first Lord Reay is given by Sir J. Balfour—"Mackay of Strathnauerne, 1503, arg. over three mullets azure a hand naked prop."

Pont gives for Mackie—paly of six or and gules on a bend sinister azure a crescent argent between two spur rowels or. This nearly resembles the coat given from W. for Makduf.

Can this have been the bearing of Angus Dow Mackay of Strathnaver, the powerful chief of the clan in the early part of the fifteenth century, who was arrested at Inverness 1427, and is called by Fordun "Angus Duff, alias Macqye."

John Mackay, Esq., Meadowbank House, Fortrose, has furnished me with a drawing of the arms on a stone at Tongue House—three boars' heads coupé one and two, in base a dexter hand coupé fessways holding a dagger erect; crest—a roebuck's head, the neck pierced with an arrow; motto—"Manu forti;" supporters, two bears; initials, D. M. R.; no date.

Mr Mackay describes a flag of knitted silk said to have belonged to John Mackay (Abrach) in the fifteenth century. It has on it a stag or roebuck, and the Gaelic words "*Bidh treun*," be valiant.

DOUGLAS OF MAINS. Nicholas, first of this family, was son of Sir John Douglas, who was assassinated 1350, and brother of Sir James of Dalkeith and Aberdour. John of Mains died in 1705 without male issue,

and his daughter Marie having married into the family of Campbell of Blythswood, her second son James inherited Mains, and took the surname and arms of the family of his mother.

His daughter Margaret, Duchess of Douglas, left her property to purchase lands to be called Douglas-Support, which were to be entailed so as to found a separate branch of the family under the singular condition that the heirs succeeding should assume "the surname of Douglas, and carry the arms of Douglas and Mains with the addition of a woman trampling a snake under her feet, and supporting a child in her arms crowned with laurels." This received the sanction of the Lyon King of Arms. The child represents Lady Jane Douglas's son, whose claim to the Douglas estates was warmly supported by her Grace. The snake, it is to be hoped, is meant to be, not the Duke of Hamilton, but the emblem of falsehood. The present holder of the entailed estate is the Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell-Douglas of Douglas-Support, formerly Rosehall, co. Lanark, younger brother of Archibald Campbell Campbell of Blythswood, and cousin of Archibald Campbell Douglas of Mains, co. Dumbarton.

BANNERMAN OF ELSICK. Arms registered 1672-78 by Alexander of Elsick. In 1692 supporters, two armed men proper, were granted to him, then Sir Alexander, baronet.

Seal of John of Elsick, 1446—three bears' heads erased. Balfour gives for Elsick—or, on a fess between three boars' heads couped azure as many mascles gules; also for Bannerman of Watertoun in Buchan, 1590, azure, a fess argent charged with three lozenges of the first between three boars' heads erased (azure?).

Porteus's blazon for Watertoun varies again—argent, on a fess between three heads couped gules a mascle. Pont also has varying blazons, but none of the MSS. gives the modern coat with the banner.

Donald Bannerman, physician to David II. had a crown charter of Watertoun and Weltoun 1366. He is perhaps the person who held the thanage of Aberdeen, which was resumed by the Crown 1367. Alexander of Watertoun was Sheriff-depute of Aberdeen, c. 1500. Alexander of Watertoun sat in parliament 1572; Alexander sold Watertoun 1611.

Alexander, burgess of Aberdeen, had a charter 1387 from Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie of the lands of Elsick, in the barony of Cowie, which continued the seat of the family for three hundred and seventy years.

ROCHEAD OF INNERLEITH. Arms registered c. 1672 by John of Craigleith, near Edinburgh, who died soon after, leaving an only child Janet, heiress of Craigleith. She married William Morison of Preston-grange, and died in 1712, leaving issue.

Her uncle, James of Innerleith, advocate, town-clerk of Edinburgh, was knighted, married 1661 Magdalene, daughter of Sir Francis Kinloch, baronet, of Gilmerton, and died November 1692, leaving—

1. Sir James, created a baronet 4th June 1704, d.s.p. 1st May 1737.
2. Janet, married first, Alexander Murray of Melgund; secondly, Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, baronet. The descendants of her second marriage differenced their paternal coat by the addition of a bordure azure charged with boars' heads erased and mullets argent for Rothead.

3. Mary, married Sir Francis Kinloch, baronet. Her third son, Alexander, on succeeding as heir of entail to his aunt Elizabeth, assumed the surname of Rothead, and was ancestor of the present Charles Rothead of Innerleith and Hawkslaw.

4. Elizabeth of Innerleith registered arms c. 1745—argent, a fess between a boar's head erased in chief and two mullets in base azure. She died unm. 9th December 1753.

5. Magdalene married James Cathcart of Carbiston, and left issue; her only son, Colonel James, assumed the surname of Rothead, but d.s.p. 14th April 1753. Thomas, a merchant in Dunse, was father of James, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, treasurer, bailie, and dean of guild, who acquired Craigleith 1646, and Innerleith 1649, and left them to his two sons above named.

Another family possessed Whitsomehill, co. Berwick, and in 1673 Thomas, of that place, registered arms allusive to the name—argent, a savage's head erased distilling drops of blood proper between three combs azure; crest—a savage's arm erect and erased proper; motto—"Pro patria."

The crest of Craigleith and Innerleith families is—a savage's head couped proper; motto—"Fide et virtute."

Pont gives two blazons for the name Rough, and in both there are boars' heads—argent, a bend, or bar, gules between three boars' heads erased sable. The surname is found in the chartulary of Newbottle as early as 1295, when *Philippus dictus Rocchet* is witness to a charter.

GIBSON OF DURIE. Seal of William, Dean of Restalrig 1540, quarterly—first, a ship; second, a tree; third, blank; fourth, a cinquefoil. The printed genealogies of the Gibson family, which are very incorrect, state that this churchman having been sent on a mission to Rome, obtained from the Pope a grant of three keys as arms, with the motto—"Cælestes pandite portæ," which the family have retained ever since. The keys make their first appearance on the seal of David Gibsone, canon of Glasgow 1557; first and fourth, two keys in saltire, which is the bearing of the papal see, whereas the later Gibson coat is three keys fessways in pale; second, gyromy of eight; third, a saltire.

The pedigree gives three generations of Gibsons barons of Goldingstones in Fife; Goldingstones was not a barony, and in 1579 these lands were in the possession of Janet Gibson and James Adamson, so that family must have ended in an heiress.

The founder of the distinction of the family was Sir Alexander Gibson, a lawyer, who was knighted in 1633, was Lord President of the Court of Session 1642; acquired the barony of Durie, co. Fife, 1614, and other extensive estates, and died at Durie 1644. In 1633, Sir James Balfour, Lyon, confirmed to him as arms—gules, three keys barways argent. Sir James gives in his MS. another Gibson coat, with the date 1590—argent, three keys azure; there is in Mr Laing's collection, a seal of David Gibson, vicar of Colmonell 1552—a fess between three fleurs-de-lis in chief and a chalice in base. Porteus in 1660, gives Gibson of Durie—gules, a chevron argent between three keys or.

Sir Alexander Gibson, second of Durie, was knighted 1641, and appointed Lord Clerk Register; was afterwards a Senator of the College of Justice, married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, and died in June 1656.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander, a Privy Councillor 1661, married 1651, Marjory, daughter of Andrew, Lord Balvaird, and died without male issue 1661, being succeeded by his brother John Gibson of Durie.

He registered arms 1672-78—gules, three keys barways or; crest—a pelican proper; motto—"Pandite cælestes portæ."

John was succeeded by his son Alexander Gibson of Durie, who died s.p. in Edinburgh 1699.

The next branch of the family descended from Sir John of Pentland and Addiston in Midlothian, second son of the Lord President. He bore the arms as registered 1672-78 with a bordure vair for difference, and married, first, Jean, daughter and co-heir of Mr Alexander Hay of Kennet, co. Clackmannan. Sir John, his grandson, was deputy clerk register, and inherited Durie in 1699. He died in 1704, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Gibson of Pentland, who inherited a baronetcy of Scotland on the death of his grand-uncle Sir John. On 31st December 1702 Thomas, son of Sir John, first of Pentland, by his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Thomson of Duddingstone, baronet, was created a baronet with remainder to his heirs-male whomsoever. He acquired King's Cramond and Keirhill, married Jean, daughter of Edward Marjoribanks of Halyards, and was succeeded by his son Sir Edward, second baronet of Keirhill, and of Kinnaird in Fife, cornet in the Scots Greys. He died in May 1727, leaving an only child, Janet, who married Captain James Bruce, 26th Regiment of Foot, and died in 1776 leaving issue.

The title passed to Sir Edward's uncle, Sir John, third baronet, colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of Portsmouth, who left daughters, of whom Susan died in London 1758, and another married Major Thomas Dalziel.

Sir Alexander of Pentland, fourth baronet, was succeeded by his nephews Sir John, fifth, and Sir Robert, sixth baronets, the former of whom left a daughter, Helen Gibsone of Pentland, who registered arms as 1672-78, with supporters two angels with wings expanded proper. Her son is the present proprietor of Pentland.

The baronetcy, on the death of Sir Robert, devolved on John Gibson-Carmichael of Skirling, co. Peebles, who had sold Durie 1786, and having succeeded to Skirling and other estates on the death of his grand-uncle John, Earl of Hyndford in 1787, registered arms 1791, first and fourth, Gibson; second, Carmichael; third, Craig. In 1823 his brother and heir-male Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, baronet, also recorded arms, first, Carmichael; second and third, Gibson; fourth, Craig, and was allowed the supporters two angels with wings expanded proper. His son is the present baronet. The Gibson-Craigs of Riccarton, co. Edinburgh, baronets, descend from William Gibson, uncle of Sir John Gibson-Carmichael above mentioned. Archibald, a younger son of the family, settled as a merchant at Dantzic, where he was British consul, had certificates of his descent from a family of good birth in Scotland 1763 and 1777, and in the latter year was recognised as noble in Prussia with the title of Baron. He bore the arms within a bordure or, and for supporters two angels proper vested azure holding in their hands palm branches vert.

Alexander, son of a younger son of Sir Alexander, second of Pentland, having inherited the estate of his mother's family, registered arms 1773 as Alexander Gibson-Wright of Cliftonhall and Kersie, when the three keys of Gibson in a field *azure* were quartered with Wright, and these arms were again recorded by his great-grandson the late Sir Alexander Charles Ramsay-Gibson Maitland, baronet, in 1866, quartered with Maitland and Ramsay of Barnton.

It has been said that Sir Alexander was created a baronet in 1628,

and his name appears in Sir William Alexander's list as having had a grant of land in Nova Scotia, but the creation never took effect. John Gibson of Durie, who registered arms 1672-78, his son Alexander of Durie, and Alexander Gibson of Pentland, 1704, break the long line of knights who have represented the family.

The earliest mention of the name I have met with is in the will 1390 of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, who leaves a legacy of £10 to John Gibson. In Stacie's Heraldic MS. the following arms are given to John Gibsone of Trackdoneck, late secretary to His Grace the Duke of Queensberry, and now present clerk and master gunner to the artillery of this kingdom—gules, three keys in pale counterchanged or, within a bordure argent charged with hearts and cannon balls proper; crest—a sword and pen saltireways proper; motto—"Tam pace quam bello."

XIV.

SUNDRIES.

AN illuminated Heraldic Manuscript, the property of Charles Maule Kerr, Esq., Edinburgh, which he has most obligingly lent me, has furnished eight coats.

This volume has been long in the possession of Mr Kerr's family, and the authorship and history of it are unknown. It is a small quarto, and resembles W. in style and contents, although there are many differences.

There are the arms of Prester John, Julius Cæsar, Alexander the Great, &c.; arms of some continental sovereigns; impaled arms of the Kings of Scotland and their consorts, the last being James V. and Mary of Guise; arms of the peers of Scotland.

Lastly, the arms, arranged in alphabetical order, and four on each sheet, of five hundred and fourteen of the minor barons and gentry of Scotland.

The collection probably belongs to the middle of the sixteenth century, with additions made afterwards. A few notes follow of variations which seem worth noticing.

LORD CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR has, in an escutcheon of pretence, Erskine of Kinnoull, a pale within a bordure sable.

LORD CATHCART. Crest—a hand holding a garland proper, within it a crescent or.

MACLEOD. The crest is a man's head with long tufts of hair standing out stiffly, between two banners bendways.

BAIRD. Vert, on a fess argent a bird's head erased sable, in base a boar or.

DOBIE. The bridge is level and the parapet wall embattled, in the water three fish and a duck are swimming.

FORBES OF PITSLIGO. A fraise between three bears' heads. Sir Robert Forman, Lyon, granted at the request of Mr Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, a certificate of arms, 3rd June 1561, to Katherine, daughter of the deceased William Forbes, who resided at Elsinore in Denmark, and was a cadet of Pitsligo—azure, a fraise between three bears' heads argent muzzled sable.

GRIERSON OF LAG. Gules, on a fess argent a crescent of the field, in base a lock of a peculiar shape, wider below than above, the sides curve inwards, three keyholes, and a border round the whole of the lock.

HAMILTON OF FINGALTON. Bordure compony ermine and azure.

HUNTER. Argent, three bugles vert, stringed gules.

HERVIE. Gules, a fess argent fretty sable, between three cinquefoils in chief and a masle in base of the second. Another coat is, Harly or Harvy (?), a bend cottised between two trefoils slipped.

KINNEIR OF THAT ILK. Sable, on a bend or three eagles displayed sable armed gules.

LOCKHART OF LEE. Azure, three boars' heads erased within a bordure engrailed or.

LOWRY. Sable, a garland with an open cup resting on the upper part of it argent.

MELVILLE OF CARNBEE. Argent, a fess gules, a bordure gyronny of eight azure and or.

MACKENZIE OF KINTAIL. Argent, a stag's head cabossed, between the attires a hand coupé gules.

NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN. First and fourth, argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses gules; second and third, an indistinct representation of the arms of Lennox; the four roses gules are plain, but the saltire is gone, or perhaps the painting was left unfinished. This tends to confirm the late Mr Mark Napier's theory, that the family had quartered Lennox, and that the vacant quarters in Sir David Lindsay's representation of the coat were to be Lennox.

PLUMMER. Uncoloured, paly of three, three lions' heads erased, on a chief three birds. In 1698 Andrew of Middlestead, co. Selkirk, said to be of English descent, had a patent of arms—azure, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased or gutté de sang as many martlets of the field. From him descends the family of Scott-Plummer of Middlestead and Sunderland Hall, who also represent the Kerrs of Yair, hereditary coroners of the county of Selkirk, and quarter their arms—viz., gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the first, in base a stag's head erased or gutté de sang. These arms were confirmed to William Karr of Sunderland Hall, as representer of the Yair family, c. 1694, to correct an erroneous entry made 1672-78, in which he is said to be a cadet of Fernihirst, has a bordure invecked argent and the stag's head or. William Kerr of Yair, living in 1486, the first of the family, could hardly be a cadet of Fernihirst, as he was a cotemporary of the first of that branch, Thomas of Fernihirst, 1474, younger son of Andrew of Cessford. The arms are cut on a stone in Melrose Abbey with no bordure.

The Plummers may be of English descent, but the name is met with in Scotland in the middle of the fourteenth century.

The Plomers of Radwell, in Herts, bore a chevron charged with gouttes de sang between three lions' heads erased.

SCOUGAL OF WHYTEKIRK, as G.

SACHY OF THAT ILK. The coat given for Shank.

TYRY OF LUNAN. Sable, a chevron argent between three plates, charged with a cross between the letters J. and S.

*AIKMAN. Arms registered 1672-78 by John of Cairnie; argent, a sinister hand holding an oaken baton paleways proper surmounted by a bend engrailed gules; crest—an oak tree proper; motto—" *Sub robore virtus*. In 1296 Alisaendre Akeman of Lanarkshire swore fealty to Edward I. John Hekman, bailie of Montrose, 1400; James, Dingwall pursuivant, 1460-88. James sat in parliament 1473, and he or a namesake sat again in 1505. John held land in Loreburn, near Arbroath, 1505. John of Cairnie, above named, was son of Mr George, bailie of the regality of Arbroath. His son William, sheriff-depute of Forfarshire, was father of William, the painter, who died in 1731. His eldest daughter was mother of John Forbes, who assumed the surname of Aikman on succeeding to the entailed estate of Broomelton, co. Lanark, on the death of his cousin William Aikman.

*BARRY. A coat founded on this was granted 1813-25 to members of a family of Barr, then resident in England, but of Scotch descent; the family of Barr of Treehorn, co. Ayr, bore a different coat not registered. In 1812 Pendock Barry of Tollerton Hall, co. Notts, obtained from the

Lyon King of Arms a grant of arms and supporters as descended in the male line from a Scotch family, and in the female line from David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion—gules, three bars embattled argent; supporters, two lions gardant argent, each gorged with a collar counter embattled gules, chained or, holding in his fore paws a banner of the arms. The surname is probably taken from Barry in Forfarshire. In 1360 William de Barry was a collector of contributions in Gowrie. Thomas Barry, 1391, and Henry, rector of Collace, 1466, had English safe-conducts; 1526 Andrew Barrie sat in parliament. Robert Bar had a grant of land in Nova Scotia from Sir William Alexander, 29th September 1628, with the intention of his being created a baronet.

In 1570 Thomas Barrye, unicorn pursuivant, had his right hand cut off and was banished for forging the regent's signature.

*CARNEGIE OF KINNAIRD.

*CRAMOND. The seals of James of that Ilk, 1522, Robert of Auldbar, 1570, and James of Auldbar, 1575, all have three pelicans on a bend. Captain William registered arms 1704—azure, on a bend or three pelicans proper, a bordure embattled of the second. He was son of a younger son of Hercules Cramond of Balhall, son of the last laird of Auldbar. Robert Cramond, clerk of the Bills, son of Patrick of Balhall, had two sons who died unmarried, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married James Edmonston of Longfauch; Margaret, married John Forbes, W.S.; and Anne married in 1742 John Boswell, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, a younger son of Boswell of Auchinleck. Her son, Robert Boswell, was Lyon-depute 1770-96, and acted as interim Lyon King of Arms 1795-96.

In 1773 he registered arms quartering Cramond as a coheir of the Auldbar family, but altering the coat—azure, a bend between three pelicans in their nests feeding their young argent; he had the rare addition of a compartment below the shield, a lion's head affrontée gules suppressing a saltire argent, allusive to his office. The surname is taken from Cramond, near Edinburgh, where the family held lands from the beginning of the thirteenth century till 1541. Auldbar and Melgund in Forfarshire long belonged to them, and the former was not sold till 1577.

In 1296 Laurence de Cramund, of the county of Forfar, and William of the county of Edinburgh, clerk, swore fealty to Edward I. Lands are restored to Johannes le Buteler de Caramund and Mr William de Cramunde, in the county of Edinburgh, and Mr William, parson of Wynchdurris. In 1291 John de Cramund was escheator of Alexander de Baliol, Chamberlain of Scotland; 1289, Mr William, clerk, was an auditor in place of the chamberlain.

*CRUKSCHANK. Three entries of this name in the Lyon Register 1672-78, and three at later periods, show coats founded on this: the field sometimes or, sometimes argent.

This surname is mostly met with in Aberdeen and Kincardineshires, where there were Cruikshanks of Tillymorgan, Warthill, Berrihill, Elrick, &c.

In 1334 Thomas Hay of Urchy makes a foundation at Rathven to pray for the soul of the late Christina Crukschank; William, in 1454 is designed *scutifer*.

John and Alexander Cruksank, brothers, had a charter of Little Warthill 1482.

***DRUMMOND OF CONCRAIG.** This curious variation of the family arms does not appear in the Lyon Register till 1788, when it was recorded with a difference by John of Megginch. Three years later the heir-male of the Concraig family, James, then a merchant in London, recorded—parted per fess wavy or and gules, and was allowed supporters, a savage holding a club and a knight with a spear. In 1846 this was confirmed to Colonel John Drummond of the Boyce as heir-male of this family.

***MUDY.** *See W.*

***SCRYMGEOUR OF MYRES.** Registered, 1672-78, by Mr David Scrimzeor of Bowhill.

***TULLYDAFF.** The arms of this old family, which took its surname from the barony of Tullydaff in Aberdeenshire, have not been registered. The animal, which here resembles a rabbit, is described by Porteus and other heralds as a hind couchant.

John de Tullydaff died in or before 1398, leaving a son William, who was killed at the battle of Harlaw.

Andrew of that Ilk was dead in 1558, leaving three coheirs, who married Stevin, Seton of Disblair, and Knowis. Elizabeth Tullydaff, heiress of Mostoun, married John Bannerman, and left a son, John Bannerman of Mostoun, 1665. There were Tullydaffs of Raniston for four generations.

Mr William was principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, 1691-95; and his grandson, Mr Thomas, Principal of the United College and Chaplain to the King, died in 1777.

Walter Tullidelph, physician in Antigua, purchased the estate of Bank in Forfarshire, which he called Tullidelph Hall; his elder daughter and heir, Charlotte, married Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, Bart.

My friend, Mr Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, has, with his usual untiring kindness, supplied me with complete lists of the names contained in two Scottish Armorial Manuscripts belonging to the College of Arms, and copies of all the coats that have not already been included in this collection.

One manuscript, by Hector le Breton a French herald, compiled in the reign of James VI., before 1603, afforded no additions.

The other belongs to the same reign, but has no author's name, and from it the fifteen coats which follow are taken.

GEMELL. This is given by Porteus and Pont; Stacie has Gemiell of Glasgow—argent, on a bend sable three goats' head erased of the first. In a Funeral Escutcheon are given the arms of Eupheme, wife of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, baronet, daughter of William Gemmell of Templehouse, Ayrshire—or, three bars gemels gules; Stacie gives this with the field argent. Templehouse is still the property of the family, who have been seated there since about the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr Robert Gamyll was prebendary of Maybole 1501.

LAW.

LAWMOUNT OF THAT ILK. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Archibald Lawmond of that Ilk—azure, a lion rampant argent; crest—a dexter hand couped at the wrist proper; motto—“*Ne parcas nec spernas.*”

Although the charge a lion rampant is the same, the tinctures have been repeatedly changed; Pont has ermine, a lion rampant azure; Porteus, argent, a lion rampant azure armed gules; there is another coat allusive to the name given by Pont and other authorities—azure, a mound or globe, with cross or.

On this was founded the bearing of the Perthshire family of Burden of Auchingarrich and Feddal, said to be descended in the male line from Lamont—azure, a mound or crossed gules between two bourden staves (or battle-axes) proper.

The writer contributed to the "Genealogist" a notice of the pedigree and arms of the Burdens, whose heir-general, in 1878, sold the estates held by his ancestors for upwards of three hundred years. The heads of the families of Lamont and Burden both carried as supporters—two savages, but this has not been sanctioned in either case.

Lauman or Lagman, son of Malcolm, son of Ferchar, made a grant to the Monastery of Paisley, ante 1246, which was confirmed in 1295 by his son Malcolm, son of Lauman, sometimes called Malmory Maklaweman.

In 1472 John Lawmond had a crown charter, erecting his lands into the free barony of Inveryn. The family suffered severely for their adherence to Charles I.

LOGIE. A long prevalent error as to the bearing of this family has been corrected by the present Lyon King of Arms. David II. married, in 1363, as his second wife, Margaret, commonly called Logie, but whose real name was Drummond, widow of Sir John Logie, and the three bars wavy on her seal have been given as the arms of Logie, being really the coat of Drummond. Sir James Balfour supplied the tinctures (? on what authority) sable and or.

The other coat on the seal of Queen Margaret, and which must be that of her first husband, is a fess charged, which, although differing from the Logie coat here given, may be another assigned by Porteus and Pont to the name of Lockie—argent, on a fess sable three roses of the field.

The queen's son, John Logie of that Ilk, is represented by the Earl of Errol.

A seal of Thomas Logie, 1467, is two chevronels, and in base a lion's face. In Aberdeenshire there were Logies of Boddam, of whom Peter, a younger son, had, in 1734, a grant of the altered Drummond coat—sable, three bars wavy within a bordure or. Also Logies of Loanhead, the first of whom, George, had a charter of that property A.D. 1600. Mary, heiress of Loanhead, married William Wemyss of Craighall, and her son sold the estate 1771. The heir-male, George, consul of the King of Sweden at Algiers, was father of Lieutenant Logie, R.N., who unsuccessfully claimed Loanhead. Captain John Logie was beheaded along with Sir John Gordon of Haddo 1644. George sat in parliament for Queensferry 1648.

Porteus gives for Logie of Logiealmond, gules, three chevronels argent; also argent, two chevronels sable three roses gules.

GARTSHORE. This coat is given by Pont, but seems to have been entirely altered, for Alexander of that Ilk a cadet registered 1672-78—argent, a saltire cantonned with four holly leaves vert; crest—an eagle displayed proper; motto, I renew my age.

The same quartered with Stirling was recorded in 1818 by Alexander Gartshore-Stirling of Craigharnet, who, as male representative of the

Gartshores, was allowed supporters, two eagles with wings expanded proper. Gartshore, in the county of Dumbarton, was repurchased by Alexander, merchant in Glasgow, a cadet of the family, and entailed in 1694. His descendant, John Gartshore of Gartshore, died in December 1805, and was succeeded by his sister Marjory. The estate was afterwards inherited by a descendant through females, John, younger son of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, Bart., who assumed the surname of Gartshore, and is now of Ravelston, near Edinburgh, having sold the old family property. The elder line, seated at Alderston and Craigharnet, seems to be extinct; one of its cadets was William Gartshore of Rusko, M.P., a Lord of the Admiralty, who d.s.p. 1806.

MONORGEN. Porteus gives—azure, a lion rampant between two fleurs-de-lis in chief or. An old family taking its name from lands in Perthshire. Norin de Monorgund married Forveleth, daughter and co-heir of Finlay de Campsi, son of Robert de Redheuch. Gilbert de Monorgund lived early in the reign of Robert II. William sat in parliament 1471-88. Gilbert of that Ilk, 1638, sold the estate, and was dead in 1648, when his son James was a prisoner charged with killing Thomas Jackson of Carsegrange.

RERIK. Balfour makes the heads erased.

Mr Gilbert Rerik sat in parliament 1467 and afterwards.

The surname is taken from a parish and barony in Kirkcudbrightshire.

M'GACHAN OF DAQUHAT. Balfour and Porteus make the field or. Roland MacGahen, of the county of Wigton, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296; in 1377 Morice M'Gaychyn and others had an English safe-conduct at the request of Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway. 1494 Archibald M'Gaudine of Bardilzennoch; Dalquhat, long the seat of the family, was sold by Robert M'Gachan, Captain Twenty-first Royal Scots Fusiliers, about 1750; his son Robert, accountant of excise in Scotland, left issue.

M'BLANE. These arms are given by Balfour and Porteus with the fess sable, the former substituting a cross patée for the rose, but were not registered till 1809, when they were allowed as in Porteus' MS., with supporters, a lion gules and a griffin proper, to Andrew Blane of Blane-field, Ayrshire, writer to the signet, who d.s.p. 1839; his grandnephew, Robert Arthur Blane, Captain Twenty-second Regiment of Foot, represents the family.

Sir Gilbert, baronet, physician in ordinary to King George IV., had a grant of an augmentation 1812, an anchor sable entwined by a serpent proper in chief.

The surname M'Blane belongs to the shires of Ayr and Wigton, and appears in the treasurer's accounts for 1473; Thomas Blane 1499; John M'Blaine 1500; in 1649, 3000 merks were paid to the widow and children of Captain M'Blean, who had been killed in the public service; Captain Patrick Blaine of Wig died before 1665.

The principal family of the name, besides Blane-field, possessed Grougar, Barbae, Dalduff, and Brounston in Ayrshire. The Mac seems to have been dropped early in the eighteenth century, as in 1724 William Blain of Enoch was served heir of his uncle Thomas M'Blain *alias* Blain who died in September 1717 in the lands of Brounstoun.

M'HAN. This is in Pont's MS., and another variation is also given—azure, a chevron between two trefoils argent.

John Machane, notary public, 1477; John Mauchan, bailie of Edinburgh, sat in parliament 1528; Mr Alexander Mauchane, advocate, sheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh, acquired Over Barnton 1558; he left a son, Mr George of Over Barnton, who d.s.p., and a daughter, Agnes, who married George Carkettill, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh. In 1582 Thomas, third son of Edward Mauchan, burgess of Edinburgh, was served heir of entail of his second cousin, Mr George, in the lands of Over Barnton.

MALCOLM. Porteus gives argent, on a saltire between four bucks' heads erased sable as many stars of the first. John Malcolm was appointed chamberlain of Fife for life, 21st July 1641, was afterwards sheriff-depute of the county, and acquired a great estate, including the baronies of Balbeadie and Inchgaw or Lochore; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Arnot of Arnot, and died 8th February 1692, aged eighty-one. His eldest son, Sir John of Innerteil, had been created a baronet 25th July 1665, and this title, with the estates of Balbeadie, entailed in 1720, and Grange, entailed 1724, remain with the family. Lochore was sold c. 1780. Alexander, third son of the founder of the family, was a Senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Lochore, and a member of the Privy Council, but was deprived of his offices and imprisoned 1689; he died 1st September 1692, aged forty-two.

David Malcolm, a native of Fife, was great-grandfather of General Sir John, G.C.B., and his brothers Sir Pulteney and Sir James; arms granted 1815—or, on a saltire azure between four harts' heads erased gules five crescents of the field, with differences.

Malcolm, formerly M'Callum of Poltalloch; this family claims as ancestor Ronald Malcolmson of Cragynis, who, in 1412, had a grant from "his kinsman," Colin Campbell of Lochaw, of Barrelbrachan, Corwarran, Gartacharran, and other lands; this was confirmed in 1414, with the proviso that, should Ronald or his heirs rebuild the Castle of Cragynis (Craignish), they should be constables of it under the Campbells. In 1447 Duncan, Lord Campbell, granted to Ronald Malcolmson of Craginche and Corbarran, the offices of steward tosachdor and mair of Craginche.

These persons are also claimed as ancestors by the Campbells of Craignish, and it is certain that Craignish and Corbarran descended to owners who took the name of Campbell or M'Coull, and were known as the Clandowil Craignish.

Poltalloch seems to have belonged to MacCallums before 1600; it is in the parish of Kilmartin, of which Mr Gilbert Makelchallum or Malcolmson, was chaplain 1546, and rector of Craginche 1542-61. Dugald Malcolm of Pell River estate, Jamaica, eldest son of Alexander Malcolm or MacCallum of Poltalloch, registered arms in 1773—argent, on a saltire azure between four bucks' heads couped gules five stars or; crest—a corinthian pillar and pedestal argent; motto—"In ardua tendit." He d.s.p., and was succeeded in Poltalloch by his cousin-german, Neill Malcolm of Retreive estate in Jamaica, who had also registered arms in 1773, with a galley instead of the star on the centre of the saltire; crest—a tower argent masoned sable. Neill of Poltalloch, son and successor of the last named Neill, recorded arms in 1818, when he was allowed supporters—two stags at gaze proper collared and with chains reflexed over their backs or; he retained his father's crest, but resumed the fifth star.

John Malcolm was Ross Herald 1630-46; William was Bute Pur-

suivant 1647; and William was appointed Unicorn Pursuivant at the Restoration, but deprived 1682 for non-conformity.

MACAULAY. Arms registered 1672-78 by George M'Alla, merchant in Edinburgh, descended of the family of Ardincaple—gules, two arrows in saltire argent surmounted of a fess checquy of the second and first between three buckles or, a bordure indented of the last; crest—a boot couped at the ankle, thereon a spur all proper; motto—"Dulce periculum."

This coat is probably a combination of the pheon, the old Macaulay bearing, converted into arrows, with the fess checquy and buckles of the Stewarts, Earls and Dukes of Lennox, of whom Ardincaple was held. It is generally stated that this family are identical with the Ardincaples of that Ilk.

Morice de Arncappil, in 1296, did homage to Edward I.; Arthur de Ardinkapel witnessed a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox; Morice of Ardenagappil was alive 5th April 1406, when his son and apparent heir Arthur granted a bond of manrent to Duncan, Earl of Lennox. To this document, he having no seal of his own, appended that of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss. Alexander Ardincaple of that Ilk was living in 1511, and in 1541 Alexander M'Caulaw of Ardincaple. How did the change of name come about? Irving, in the "History of Dumbartonshire," says that this first Macaulay was son of an Aulay de Ardincaple, and omits Alexander of that Ilk altogether. He also says that Aulay had a brother John, 1527, "who may possibly have been the first of the Macaulays of Arden." Why the children of John should call themselves Macaulay is not explained.

Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, 1225, had a younger son, Auleth Amelech or Hamelyn, who left descendants.

Iwur M'Aulay of Dumbartonshire is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls, 1326. Irving mentions that in 1524 the laird of Ardincaple granted a wadset to John Macaulay and his wife.

As already stated, Alexander M'Caulaw possessed Ardincaple 1541; Walter M'Cawlay of Ardincaple 1564. Aulay Macaulay represented the county in parliament 1608, was knighted about 1614, and had a charter of his lands in favour of himself and a long series of heirs. In 1591 he signed a bond of clanship with Alistair Macgregor of Glenstrae, whom he acknowledged as his chief, promising to pay him calp, admitting that the Macaulays were cadets of the Macgregor clan. Sir Aulay followed James VI. to London, and d.s.p. 1617.

In the Acts of Parliament 1587 there is mention of broken men on the lands of Laird M'Cawla of Ardincaple, and in 1594 of lawless persons named Macalis. Sir Aulay himself was accused of complicity with the Macgregors, but was protected by the Duke of Lennox, whose vassal he was.

After 1700 the family began to decline; their estates were gradually sold, and Aulay, the last laird, is said to have died in absolute want at Laggarie.

His nephew and heir, James Donaldson of Bannachra, registered arms 1766, quartering his mother's coat, from which the buckles are omitted, but a bordure azure charged with eight buckles or surrounds the whole. Darleith, in Dumbartonshire, was in the fifteenth century possessed by Ardincaples—John Ardincaple of Darleith, 1490, John Darleith of that Ilk, 1510. This looks like the reverse of the change said to have

been made by the Ardincaples of that Ilk, the elder branch dropping the surname of locality, the younger taking a surname from their lands.

Aulay Macaulay, of a family long resident in Lewes, who graduated at the University of Edinburgh 1693, and was minister first of Tiree and Coll, afterwards of Harris, was ancestor of Thomas Babington Lord Macaulay; his lordship's arms were, gules, two arrows in saltire points downwards argent surmounted by as many barrulets compony or and azure between two buckles in pale of the third, a bordure engrailed also of the third; crest, upon a rock, a boot proper thereon a spur or; motto, as before; supporters, two herons proper. The arms of M'Calla in W. include a pheon or arrow head as a charge. This, in an addition to Porteus, is said to be for Macaulay of Ardincaple. Porteus gives for M'Calla, gules, two stars argent, and a pheon pendent or, which is nearer in tinctures to Macaulay. The modern arms of M'Call are founded on Macaulay, and the coat of Macadam, gules, a fess chequy or and azure between three arrows of the second resembles that of Macaulay.

In Dumfriesshire there were M'Caulls designed of that Ilk, of Auchenchewan, of Guffokland, of Grenane.

In 1610 Alexander M'Aula had a grant of the manor of Ballyreagh, in Ulster. At the time of Pynnar's survey, 1618, he is designed M'Awley *alias* Stewart, which is somewhat remarkable, taken in conjunction with the resemblance of the coats of these two families.

MURDOCH. Arms registered, 1672-78, by Patrick of Cumladden in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright—argent, two ravens hanging paleways sable, with an arrow through both their heads fessways proper; crest—a raven rising sable, having an arrow shot through his breast gules, headed and feathered argent; motto—" *Omnia pro bono.*"

In 1791 this coat was recorded for Charles, daughter and coheir of Thomas Murdoch of Cumladden, wife of John Tait of Harvieston, writer to the signet; Mr Tait was allowed as crest—a raven rising sable, pierced with an arrow in bend sinister proper; motto—" *Pro Brussia et patria.*" This is allusive to a tradition that the family descended from a lad named Murdoch, who volunteered to serve Robert Bruce, and showed his skill in archery by bringing down with one arrow two ravens on the wing.

In 1795 Mr Tait again registered arms, dropping the Murdoch crest, and altering the motto to " *Pro rege et patria;*" crest—a hand holding a dagger, with " *Virtuti*" above it. The present Archbishop of Canterbury is grandson of Mrs Tait *née* Murdoch.

Walter Murdac or Murdach witnessed two charters of William the Lyon in or before 1200; Johan Murthac, of the county of Dumfries, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296. Cumladden was long the seat of the family, who were sometimes designed of that Ilk, but the early records of their descent are wanting. Thomas of that Ilk 1528; from Patrick of Cumladden, 1583, the descent is clear; his son Patrick is styled of that Ilk 1615; Patrick of Cumladden was forfeited in 1681, and restored in 1690; his son Thomas who suc. him 17th October 1709, sold the estate, and left daughters—Mrs Tait; Hannah Anne, married 1750, Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle; also (?) Euphemia, married John Chalmer of Fingland, and Barbara, married Hamilton of Kipp.

Sir Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., is said to descend from a younger son.

MIRRIE.

M'ALLEANE. Balfour and Porteus make the chevron sable, and the two charges in the upper part trefoils slipped; the head that of a moor proper or sable.

Mr Thomas Macalzean, advocate, burgess of Edinburgh, acquired Cliftonhall, was provost of Edinburgh 1561, Senator of the College of Justice 1570, sat in parliament and on commissions 1563-7-8, and died in June 1581. His only child, Euphemia, married Patrick Moscrop (son and heir of Mr John Moscrop of Cassilton, advocate, who died in January 1599, by Katherine Little, his wife, of the Liberton family), who assumed the surname of Macalzean during the lifetime of his father-in-law, but dropped it after the death of his wife. Lady Cliftonhall, as she was called, was burnt on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, and her property forfeited, for witchcraft and conspiracy against the life of the King; she is said to have practised against the lives of her husband, her father-in-law, her cousin Lilius Macalzean, and others.

Cliftonhall was granted to Sir James Sandilands, but an act in 1592, restored the other property of their mother to Martha, Elizabeth, and Euphemia Macalzeans.

The eldest married Mr David Ogilvy of Pitmowies, and left two daughters, and the youngest became wife of Henry Sinclair of Whytekirk.

Mr Henry Macalzean, advocate, justice-depute in 1581, the heir-male of Lord Cliftonhall, left a son, Thomas, father of William, 1622.

The coats of Hadden and Bertram are from a manuscript in the British Museum among the Harleian miscellaneous collections; it seems to belong to the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HADDEN differs entirely from Haldane of that Ilk and Haldane of Gleneagles, and is not registered.

BERTRAM. Arms registered, 1752, by Archibald of Nisbet, co. Lanark—gules, on an escutcheon or between eight crosses patée argent an anvil proper; crest—a ram's head proper, issuing from an antique crown or; motto—"Fe avance."

This is one of the names on the Roll of Battle Abbey. The Bertrand of Normandy bore—or, a lion rampant vert armed langued and crowned argent; in Charles' Roll is Robert Bertram—or, a lion rampant vert.

The orle, sometimes an inescutcheon, however, was the bearing of the two great Northumbrian families of the name. The Bertrams of Mitford were barons by tenure in the reign of Henry I.; Roger was summoned to parliament as a baron 1264, and his son Roger died without male issue 1311. From the time of Henry II. till the death of Robert in 1364, leaving a daughter and heiress, Bothall was held as a barony by the Bertrams.

Glover and Charles both give for Roger Bertram—gules, crusilly an orle or; the latter has also Sir Robert of Northumberland—or, an orle azure.

In 1296 Johan Bertram, burgess of Inverkeithing did homage to Edward I. George was a member of the committee of parliament on

complaints 1466, and William, next year, represented the burgh of Lanark.

Walter Bertram, burgess of Edinburgh, was a conspicuous person; was provost 1481-2-94; ambassador to France, 1482; sat in parliament 1478-91; married Elizabeth Cant, and had a tack for the lives of himself and spouse, and of the survivor, of the lands of Little Monkton, co. Edinburgh. He founded two chaplainries in the church of St Giles 1478-94, and in one of the charters the lands of Laurence Bertram are mentioned as marching with Walter's, to the other Andrew Bertram, bailie of Edinburgh, is a witness. The Spanish ambassadors stayed in the house of Walter Bertram, who was dead in 1498. Thomas possessed property in Edinburgh 1529, and in 1562 Sir Andrew was presented to the chaplainry of St Blaise in the parish church.

Part of Nisbet in Lanarkshire was possessed by the Bertrams in the sixteenth century, and Kersewall was purchased at the beginning of the eighteenth. The family has intermarried with Menzies of Culterallers, Hamilton of Eldershaw, Kennedy of Auchtyfardle, Hay of Haystoun, Porterfield of Fulwood, Brown of Cultermains, Lockhart of Carstairs, Lockhart of Cleghorn, &c., and is represented by William Bertram of Nisbet and Kersewall.

GLASFURD. These arms are copied from an original birth-brief in favour of John Glasfurd, master of arts, then resident at Saumur, son of Patrick Glasfurd of Walltour, co. Fife. It is dated 12th June 1610, and is in the possession of Colonel Glasfurd, the present representative of the family. The motto is "*Mente et manu.*"

The surname is taken from a barony and parish in Lanarkshire. Sir Alan de Glasfurd witnessed a charter of Sir Herbert de Maxwell, c. 1280. Rogier de Glasford or Glasfrithe of the county of Lanark, and Aleyn his son swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Sir Alan de Glasfurth witnessed a charter of Alan the High Steward, c. 1317. In 1330 Robert the High Steward granted licence to Sir Alan Stewart to purchase Crukysfee in his barony of Renfrew from Adam de Glasfreth. Thomas de Glasfrith is mentioned in the Exchequer rolls 1340 as chamberlain or deputy chamberlain. William de Glasfryth, about 1371, witnessed a charter of Robert, Earl of Strathern.

About this time Glassford passed from its original owners, and in 1375 there is a Crown charter of confirmation in favour of John Sempill, whose descendants long retained possession. In 1685, when Francis Abercromby, husband of Anne, Baroness Sempill, was created a peer, he took the title of Lord Glassford.

Persons of the name, early in the fifteenth century, had repeatedly safe conducts to visit England along with the Hamiltons, in whose service they were.

To the Fifeshire branch belonged John, who sat in parliament for the burgh of Cupar 1649-50, and Andrew, who represented the same burgh 1685-86.

John Glasfurd, collector of customs at Borrowstounness, registered his arms 1672-78, when a slight alteration was made on the coat. His

great-grandson Duncan acquired the estate of Shirgarton, in Stirlingshire, by marriage with Mary, sister and heir of James Ure of that place. Their son Duncan of Tillicoultry, was father of John, Major-General of the Bengal Engineer Corps, whose son, Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, Colonel of the Bombay Staff Corps, in 1876 again registered the family arms; argent, a bend engrailed between two spur rowels in chief gules and a bugle horn in base of the second stringed and garnished sable; crest, a bugle horn; motto, as before. Porteus, in 1660, gives for Glasford, argent, a bend engrailed between two mullets gules.

KELSO OF KELSOLAND. From a sketch in Porteus's manuscript; Balfour has, sable, a fess argent between three garbs or. The arms of this family are not recorded, although said by Nisbet to have been confirmed in 1636.

Huwe de Kelshou of Ayrshire swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and no doubt was ancestor of the family seated at Kelsoland. This estate was sold, repurchased, and again sold in 1671; the Kelsos of Dankeith claimed the representation.

The surname is probably taken from Kelso, in Roxburghshire. Richard de Kelchou witnessed a charter of Helen, daughter of Alan Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, wife of Roger de Quincy, Constable of Scotland, in favour of the Bishop of Glasgow, 1233. Humphrey de Kalchou witnessed a resignation by Alan de Sarcino, in favour of the church of St Mary of Kelso in 1260 at Kelso.

ORME. From a drawing by Sir James Balfour in his manuscript collection of blazons, for "Orme of Mugdrome in Ao. 1569." This surname belongs to Fifeshire, particularly to the neighbourhood of Newburgh and Lindores Abbey. Stephen Orme was procurator to the Abbot in 1502; George, son of Stephen deceased, had charters of Mugdrum and Easter Cluny 1520; his grandson, James, died without issue, and his sisters, Helen and Catherine who married George Clephane of Carslogie, were his heirs in 1581.

Their uncle, the heir male, David of Mugdrum and Priorletham, was with his sons, Mr David and Mr Allan, concerned in the treason of the Earl of Bothwell; they were outlawed in 1588, and Allan was hanged 17th September 1594. Francis, son of Mr David, had a charter of *novodamus* 1631; Stephen of Mugdrum and Hallhill, was father of George who was served heir in 1648, and sold the estate.

David Orme of Balvaird, probably of the same family, was father of Alexander of Balvaird, who left two sons—Alexander, writer to the signet, and a principal clerk of Session, acquired the superiority of Mugdrum, and d.s.p. in January 1789; and David of Lamorbey in Kent, a physician in London, whose only child, Mary Anne, married in 1797, Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch, co. Argyll.

The arms, as confirmed to him in 1818, to be borne in an escutcheon

of pretence, are—or, two chevronels gules, between two buckles fessways in chief and a bugle horn in base azure stringed of the second.

BOWER. From the original patent in favour of Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum, 20th March 1668; no crest or motto.

Patrick of Kinnettles registered arms, 1672-78—vert, two bows in full bend paleways or stringed argent between three sheaves of arrows of the second; no crest; motto—" *Ad metam.*"

This surname appears chiefly in Forfarshire, and was borne by several monks of Arbroath, one of them John Bouer 1387, and by rich burgesses of Dundee. Alexander represented Dundee in parliament 1650. Alexander of Innerichtie, was father of James, whose daughter and heir, Grizel, married Andrew Gray. In 1659 Alexander, fiar of Kinreich, was served heir of provision of George Gordon of Kincaldrum; his descendants intermarried with Sinclair of Roslin, Graham of Fintry, &c.; Graham Bower sold Kincaldrum, and left a son, Alexander Bower-St Clair, Esq., claiming to be heir-general of Sinclair of Roslin. The Kinnettles family was also descended from burgesses of Dundee.

Walter Bower, the chronicler, was abbot of St Colme; laird Bower figured in connection with Logan of Restalrig, in the Gowrie plot; Thomas was forfeited in 1479 for holding Dunbar Castle, and ten years later Patrick had a remission for holding Dumbarton Castle against the king.

BALCANQUELL OF THAT ILK. From a collection of *Armes* in the Lyon Office, made 1640-45 by Vallentyn Jenkins, an Englishman, and purchased in 1654 for forty shillings by Joseph Stacie, herald painter and Ross Herald.

The surname is taken from lands in the parish of Strathmiglo in Fife, which were sold by James Balcanqual of that Ilk, towards the end of the eighteenth century. He left two surviving children, Robert George, who d.s.p., and Margaret Hay, who married, in 1794, the Rev. James Hall, minister of Lesmahago.

Mr Walter, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, a younger son of the laird, married Margaret, daughter of James Marjoribanks, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and had, with other issue, Dr Walter, chaplain to James VI., Master of the Savoy, and Dean of Durham, one of the executors of GEORGE HERIOT, whose wife, Christian Marjoribanks, was his cousin.

KIRKE. From the original patent, dated 21st June 1633, by Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms, in favour of "ane right worthie gentleman, George Kirke, Esq., Master of his Matie's Roabes, and one of his Matie's bedchamer." The original is in the College of Arms, and

Mr Tucker, Somerset, has kindly favoured me with an exact copy; it is a grant of crest and motto to be borne with his arms by the patentee.

The seal of Alexander Kirk, bailie of St Andrews, 1520, has a saltire and chief, and in base a cinquefoil.

Arms registered c. 1680 by James Kirke, merchant in Edinburgh, gules, on a saltire argent a thistle slipped vert on a chief of the second three cushions azure; crest, a temple proper; motto—" *Votis et conamine.*" The arms are evidently founded on those of Kirkpatrick.

Nisbet gives the arms and pedigree of a family of Kirk, which gave birth to several clergymen, a writer to the signet, and intermarried with Campbell of Mochaster, and other good families. The arms closely resemble those of the master of the robes. To this branch belonged Mr Robert Kirk, minister of Dornoch, who married in 1747 Jane, sister of George Ross, first of Cromarty. Their daughter Jane, wife of Captain Duncan Munro of Culcairn, was mother of the late Mrs Catherine Rose-Ross of Cromarty and Culcairn.

In 1479 Gawin of Kirk was a party to a suit as to the lands of Hoddam. In Dumfries and Kirkcudbrightshires there were families of Kirko, Kirkaugh, or Kirk. They intermarried with Grierson of Barjarg, M'Naught of Culfad, &c. Elizabeth, heiress of Sundaywell, married a Maclellan, and died in 1712, leaving issue seated there. Glaister, Bogrie, and Chapel were also possessed by families named Kirk.

ECHLIN OF PITTADRO. From the Funeral Escutcheon of Mary Oliphant, Countess of Strathmore, who died in March 1731 without issue; her ladyship's paternal grandmother Giles Echlin, wife of William Oliphant, bailie of the regality of Dunfermline, was a daughter of the Pittadro family.

Her father, Dr Charles Oliphant, was second son of Charles of Lanton, a principal clerk of Session, and there seems to have been some difficulty in arranging the *seize quartiers* to please the Strathmore family without too serious a deviation from truth.

They were Oliphant of Turin, Colville of Cleish, Echlin of Pittadro, Kinloch of Alderston, Halliday of Tulliebole, Scott of Clerkington, Pringle of Torsonce, Young of Leny, Houstoun of that Ilk, Primrose, Lord Clerk Register, Lawson of Boghall, Hope of Craighall, Bennet of Wallyford, Rae of Kilspindie (rather Pitsindie), and Morison of Preston-grange. Two notes show the changes made: "Peter Oliphant's father married Sandilands of Torphichen's daughter, and would have it on the escutcheon in place of Abigall Haliday." "This Young of Lennie's father is said to have married Scrimson of Didop, constable of Dundee, his daughter, and would have it on the escutcheon in place of Bennet."

Thus in each instance going a generation too far back, and bringing in a nobler coat to the exclusion of that borne by an ancestor in the proper degree. The surname is taken from lands near Dalmeny. In 1296 Rauf Eghlyn of the county of Edinburgh, Robert de Eghlyn, tenant of the king in the same county, and Rauf Deghlyn of Haddington, tenant of the king in the county of Edinburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. The lands passed into the hands of Dundas of that Ilk before 1452, and were

erected into a barony 1669. In or before 1407 John de Echlyne, vicar of Kinneff, resigned his lands of Milnflat and Wecton in Lothian. Pittadro, near Inverkeithing, opposite Echlin, on the north side of the Forth, was the property of William Echling in 1457; his descendants intermarried with Melville of Raith, Colville of Cleish, Henderson of Fordell, and other good families.

Sir James Balfour mentions that in July 1649, the lady of Pittadro, a sister of Henderson of Fordell was committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, charged with witchcraft; that in the middle of December, before trial, she was found dead in the morning, apparently poisoned, having been quite well the night before.

It was thought that she had either taken poison herself, or that it had been administered by her relatives' desire, as, if she had been publicly burnt, it "had blotted and stained these families shoe was descendit off, of quhom wer descendit maney religious worschipfull and vorthey personages." Pittadro was acquired by Henderson of Fordell, and the name has disappeared in Scotland.

Robert, a son of the laird of Pittadro, was Bishop of Down and Connor 1613-35, and founded several families, on one of which a baronetcy of Ireland was conferred in 1721. Ardquin, in co. Down, the seat of the bishop remains the property of his representative, who bears the coat with some variations.

DOUGLAS OF POMPHERSTOUN. From the Earl of Kinnoull's MS. Porteus makes the fess a chief with two fillets; Henry Frazer has ermine, on a chief azure three mullets; and this is cut, c. 1655, on a stone at Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh, as the arms of Jean, daughter of Joseph of Pompherstoun, co. Linlithgow, impaled with those of her husband, Mr Robert Dalgleish of Lauriston, solicitor to Charles II. Robert Douglas of Pompherstoun married a lady of the Marjoribanks family, and had Joseph of Pompherstoun, married, 1574, Mary, daughter of John Sandilands of Calder, by Joanna, daughter of Lord Fleming; their son, William of Pompherstoun, married Mary, relict of James Lord Torphichen, daughter and heir of Gilbert Lord Somerville, and had Sir Joseph of Pompherstoun, Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot, drowned in 1682.

His half-brother (?), James of Pompherstoun, whose mother, according to a Funeral Escutcheon, was a daughter of Ewart of Bodspeck, d.s.p. in or before 1697, and the estate was sold. His eldest sister married Mr Patrick Darg, minister of Fordyce, and left an only child, Elizabeth Darg; the others were Margaret, Janet, and Isobel. The family also intermarried with Lord Halyburton, Riddell of that Ilk, Stewart of Garlies, &c.

HAMILTON OF INNERWICK. From Valentine Jenkins' collection. The original coat of Hamilton was three cinquefoils.

This, the oldest cadet branch, was founded by John, younger son of Walter Fitzgilbert, called Hamilton; his seal, in 1367, was a chevron between three cinquefoils.

John married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alan Stewart of Cruikstoun, and they had a charter from her brother of Ballencrieff and other lands, which was confirmed by John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, 1369.

It has been stated that this John had another wife, the daughter and heir of Roger de Glay of Innerwick, or that his son or other descendant acquired Innerwick by marriage with a de Glay, and in consequence added a buckle or buckles to his arms. I have failed to find evidence of this alliance, or that a de Glay ever possessed Innerwick, or bore buckles. Sir Alexander of Innerwick, son of John, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus. The Stewarts did carry buckles, and as the founder of the family, as has been shown, had a dowry of land with his wife, it is not necessary to look for another marriage to account for the adoption of that charge, and also of the fess checquy to commemorate the coheirship to the Earldom of Angus.

The MSS. vary much; some give for Innerwick a chevron argent charged with five buckles azure, and this was borne by Thomas of Priestfield, father of the first Earl of Haddington; the Earl in 1609, being then Sir Thomas Hamilton, sealed with a chevron charged with one buckle between three cinquefoils; as Lord Binning, in 1616, he had the addition of a bordure charged with eight thistles, and used the crest, motto and supporters still borne. When created Earl of Melrose, a coat of augmentation was granted, and two ermine spots were added on the chevron. The seal of Alexander, fiar of Innerwick 1539, is a buckle between three cinquefoils, but in 1588 Alexander of Innerwick used a fess checquy removed between three cinquefoils, two in chief and one in dexter base, and a buckle in sinister base. Some MSS. have a fess checquy between three cinquefoils; others add to this a buckle in chief; others have the fess removed, with the same charges as the last.

The coat latterly borne, but not registered, was gules, a fess checquy argent and azure between three cinquefoils ermine, a bordure of the last charged with eight buckles of the third.

On 20th July 1687 Gavin Hamilton, "ane elder brother son" of the house of Binning, renounced the simple coat of the family in favour of George, then of Binning, "whose father was a lawful son of the house," and they were matriculated for him—gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent a buckle azure between two ermine spots, a bordure of the second charged with eight trefoils slipped vert. The crest and motto, however, seem to be indicative of the prosperity of the cadet; the trunk of an oak-tree sprouting out a new twig. "Through God revived."

To the genealogy of the Innerwick family in Anderson's "House of Hamilton," the following additions may be made—

VI. 2 James and 3 Lancelot were vicars of Kiltearn.

VII. Was dead in March 1578-9.

VIII. Is shown in a Funeral Escutcheon to have married a daughter of Home of Wedderburn. Claud, his second son, was of Creichnes, in the parish of Innerwick, and had a grant, 23rd July 1610, of the manor of Clonyn or Taghleagh in Ulster, married Jane (Lauder), and was dead in 1618, his widow married Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet. Francis had a charter, 30th September 1628, of the barony of Killach in Nova Scotia, with the dignity of a baronet to him and his heirs-male; had a re-grant of his lands in Ireland, erected into the manor of Castle Kaylaghe or Killauch, 17th June 1630; was served heir of his father, Claud, in the lands of Creich-

nes, 7th January 1640; was afterwards styled of Castle Hamilton, died about 1665, and his son, Sir Charles of Castle Hamilton, was served heir-general, 7th November 1674.

IX. Divorced his first wife, Margaret Whitelaw; he was alive in 1620; had a grant of lands in Ireland 1610; had another son, Mr Andrew.

XII. Alexander married Isabel, daughter of James Shaw of Knockhill, and their second son, James, went to France and married a French woman.

Sir Alexander, XI., was the last possessor of Innerwick, but the designation was retained by the family as late as the end of the eighteenth century.

XI. Andrew of Redhall married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Hay of Fosterseat, and died before 1679. Redhall was sold in 1672.

XII. James of Ballencrieff died in Edinburgh, 21st February 1687, and was interred in the Abbey Church.

XIV. The following notices do not appear in the printed pedigree, or disagree with its statements. January 1752, Hamilton, nephew of the Marquess of Lothian, married Miss Lambert, Argyll Buildings, with £20,000. Died at Chatham, 12th April 1798, John, eldest son of the late Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

The descent of the Earls of Haddington, from Innerwick, has been stated in several different ways, and denied altogether, but there seems no doubt of the fact, although the precise line is unproved. The heraldic evidence is favourable, and Alexander of Innerwick is called one of the nearest of kin on the father's side of the family of Thomas of Priestfield.

GREYME OF THE MOTE. These arms were granted, 10th December 1553, by William Harvey, Norroy, to Fergus Greyme of the Mote of Lydsdale (? Liddell) in Cumberland, in consideration of "true and faithful service" in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Some of his descendants settled in Ireland, and the patent was recorded in the office of Ulster King of Arms in 1648.

Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, has kindly given me a facsimile, and to Sir Albert Woods, Garter, I am indebted for copies of the early entries regarding the Grahams in England.

Much uncertainty surrounds the history of the Grahams on the borders, and the arms of 1553 are a new grant; the boar's head is the only charge that belongs to the name of Graham (see p. 44). The Lyon Register contains only one entry of a Graham in the south, Robert Graham of Newark, late provost of Dumfries, 1672-78—or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first, and in base a *boar's head* erased of the second.

At the visitation of Cumberland, 1665, there were entered the pedigree and arms of George Graham of Nunnery, aged seventy-two, grandson of Fergus of Nunnery, a younger brother of Graham of Rosetrees, in that shire, who was probably born about 1525. Quarterly, first and fourth, or, on a chief sable three escallops of the field; second and third, Stewart with a chevronel gules in chief for Menteith, all within a bordure engrailed.

Another entry at the same time was made for Sir Richard, third

baronet of Netherby; the same arms, the tincture of the bordure being azure, and a crescent being added in the centre for difference; crest, two wings addorsed or; motto—"Reason contents me." These bearings had been allowed to his grandfather Richard, gentleman of His Majesty's Horse, afterwards created a baronet, on an attestation by William, Earl of Menteith, and Thomas Drysdale, Islay Herald, that he was descended from Richard, son of John "with the bright sword," second son of Malise, Earl of Menteith.

In a valuable paper on *The Debateable Land*, by T. J. Carlyle, of Templehill, Esq., 1868, it is shown by incontestible evidence that John died without legitimate male issue; that a very old branch of the Grahams was seated first at Mosskesso or Mosskeswra, afterwards at Gillesbie, Dryfe, and Shaw in Dumfriesshire. There is a tradition that the Grahams, who make their first appearance in Cumberland, c. 1528, were of the Dryfe family. In 1602 a list of the Grahams was given in to Lord Scrope, when the chief leader was John of Moat, with 103 followers; next came William of Rosetrees, with 54, the total being 439; but of these only 85 had the surname of Graham.

When Sir Richard, third of Netherby, was created Viscount Preston, he was allowed to drop the bordure. The visitation pedigree goes no farther back than the father and mother of the first Sir Richard, Fergus Graham of Plomp, and Sibill, daughter of William Bell of Godsbrigg; but a funeral entry in the Lyon Office supplies another generation, Matthew Graham of Springhill, who married Agnes Maxwell.

The first Sir Richard and his brother Francis were naturalised in Scotland 1633, and in 1627 the former (then designed Richard Grahame, servitor to the Duke of Buckingham) had a crown charter of Auchinbedridge and other lands in Dumfriesshire. His elder brother William was murdered by the Irvings, and left an only child Catherine, who married John Armstrong of Sarke.

MUSHET OF THAT ILK; arms in W—argent, a chevron gules between three ermine spots. This coat has by an unfortunate oversight not been given in facsimile as was intended.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Introduction, 111, third line, *for* 1562, *read* 1561.

BLACKWOOD, page 332. The Earl of Dufferin has most obligingly sent rubbings of the arms on the tombstone of his ancestor John Blackwood, provost of Bangor, born in Scotland, who died 22nd May 1665, aged seventy-two; a fess, in chief a crescent between two mullets, in base a masle. The same coat, with a crescent for crest, appears on the monument of John Blackwood of Ballyleidy, 1720, grandson of the first John. The saltire and chief charged with three leaves were not adopted till 1800, when the peerage was conferred, and the Earl of Dufferin has reverted to the original coat of the family.

BONAR, page 296. The swords on the seal, 1586, have the points downwards and crossing one another.*

ELIOT, page 275, footnote. Robert Elwald of Thorleshop was appointed officer or serjand in March 1537, at which time Robert Johnston was captain of Hermitage.

GILMOUR, page 271. Sir Charles, 1733, was third baronet of the family but only second of the second creation.

KINTORE, page 350. John and Walter, who signed the Ragman Roll in 1296, were of the county of *Perth*.

LINDSAY, page 19, second line from the foot, *for* Lives of the Balcarras, *read* Lives of the Lindsays.

NICOLSON, page 361. The word "assumed" has been used in mentioning the succession to the baronetcy created in 1700, in consequence of a mistake in an abstract of the patent obtained from the Great Seal Register. The limitation is to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Nicolson, whom failing to his heirs male whomsoever.

SWINTON, page 38. John, who was killed at Verneuil, was son of Sir John Lord of Mar.

* Communicated by Horatius Bonar, W.S., who is preparing for publication a genealogical account of the family of Bonar.

FOL. T91.6 S867 v. 2
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